REGIONAL TRAINING TO MEASURE SDG16 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Every Thursday (online) | April 22nd – June 3rd, 2021

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

UNDP

Webinar 3 - SDG 16.2 and 16.4

UNODC Tools and Publications
relevant to SDG16.2 and 16.4

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

UNODC provides normative, analytical and operational assistance to Member States for strengthening the effectiveness, fairness, and accountability of their criminal justice institutions to tackle crime, corruption and terrorism. UNODC's work, therefore, supports all the Targets included under SDG 16, and the following:

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Target 16.2 builds on the international momentum to promote children's rights and urgently tackle the issue of violence against children. It represented an important achievement to provide visibility and strengthen political commitment around the issue of violence against children. UNODC collects and analyses the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) in line with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) that could contribute to measure target 16.2 as well as understand global trends related to children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Through its questionnaire and data collection for the biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC supports the monitoring of the exploitation and trafficking in persons, including children through reported cases of trafficking crimes worldwide. In addition, UNODC is piloting an innovative method to help States measure the hidden numbers of trafficking victims to more effectively assess trends and policy interventions. These tools are relevant to Targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2.

Also, according to WHO, family skills training is one of the evidence-based interventions to reduce violence (see WHO (2010), Violence prevention: see here), particularly child maltreatment (see WHO (2016) INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, available here. The relevant tools in this respect would be: The International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, English and Russian; the Compilation of Evidence-Based Family Skills Training Programmes, 2010, English; the Guide to Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes For Drug Abuse Prevention (2009). All of these tools are also available here on the UNODC website.

UNODC tools and publications
- [Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2009, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018)](#);
- [Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018](#);
- [Research Brief: Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world](#);
- [Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children](#)

Trafficking in Persons

UNODC's existing portfolio of technical assistance activities concerning the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol directly contributes to achieving multiple SDGs, including SDG 16. There are three SDGs which make explicit reference to trafficking in persons –SDGs 5, 8, and 16 or more specifically targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 (existing UNODC responses to human trafficking are also relevant to targets 16.3, 16.4, and 16a). Of key relevance to UNODC's related technical assistance activities is the agreed global indicator for review of SDG 16.2, being "the number of detected and estimated number of non-detected adult women and men and girls and boys [under 18] who have been trafficked for different forms of trafficking in persons". As the only agreed SDG indicator referring to trafficking in persons, it can be applied similarly to all the SDGs noted above. While the underlying research capacities are still being developed to support this indicator, all UNODC's related technical assistance efforts can be easily reformulated in the terminology of the SDGs on trafficking in persons–that is, to simultaneously impact on the ratio between detected and non-detected trafficking (i.e. increase detection of actual trafficking), while decreasing the overall occurrence of trafficking in persons. Direct examples of related UNODC work would include capacity-building efforts to enhance the identification of trafficking victims, the dissemination of practitioner material regarding core evidential challenges faced by prosecutors and legislative assistance to better ensure the support and protection of victims.

Global UNODC tools and publications
- Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018;
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol UNODC, 2011;
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, UNODC, 2010;
- Human Trafficking Case Law Database, UNODC, www.unodc.org/cld;
- UNODC Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, October 2010;
- UNODC Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009;
- Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to The Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2012;
- Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians, UNODC, 2009;
- First Aid Kit for use by Law Enforcement Responders in addressing Human Trafficking, UNODC, 2011;
- Victim Translation Assistance Tool -Life support messages for victims of human trafficking, UNODC, 2011;
- Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking, UNODC, 2010;
- Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2010;
- Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons,2nd Edition, UNODC, 2008;
- In-Depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2011;
- Basic Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2010;
- Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners, UNODC, 2008;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2012) UNODC (2012);
- Smuggling of Migrants -A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications on Smuggling of Migrants UNODC, 2010;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009;
- Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns, UNODC, 2006;
- Trafficking in persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand, UNODC and the Thailand

Institute of Justice (TIJ), 2017.

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

As custodian agencies of SDG Indicator 16.4.1 "Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows, in current United States dollars", UNODC and UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) are leading the work to develop a statistical methodology and a measurement standard to estimate Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs).

Since 2017 the two co-custodians Agencies have been working on a series of coordinated actions that include:

- The development of a conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of illicit financial flows
- The development of methodological guidelines to measure IFFs associated with selected illegal market activities
- The testing of the methodology to measure illicit financial flows in Latin America, Africa and Asia-Pacific.
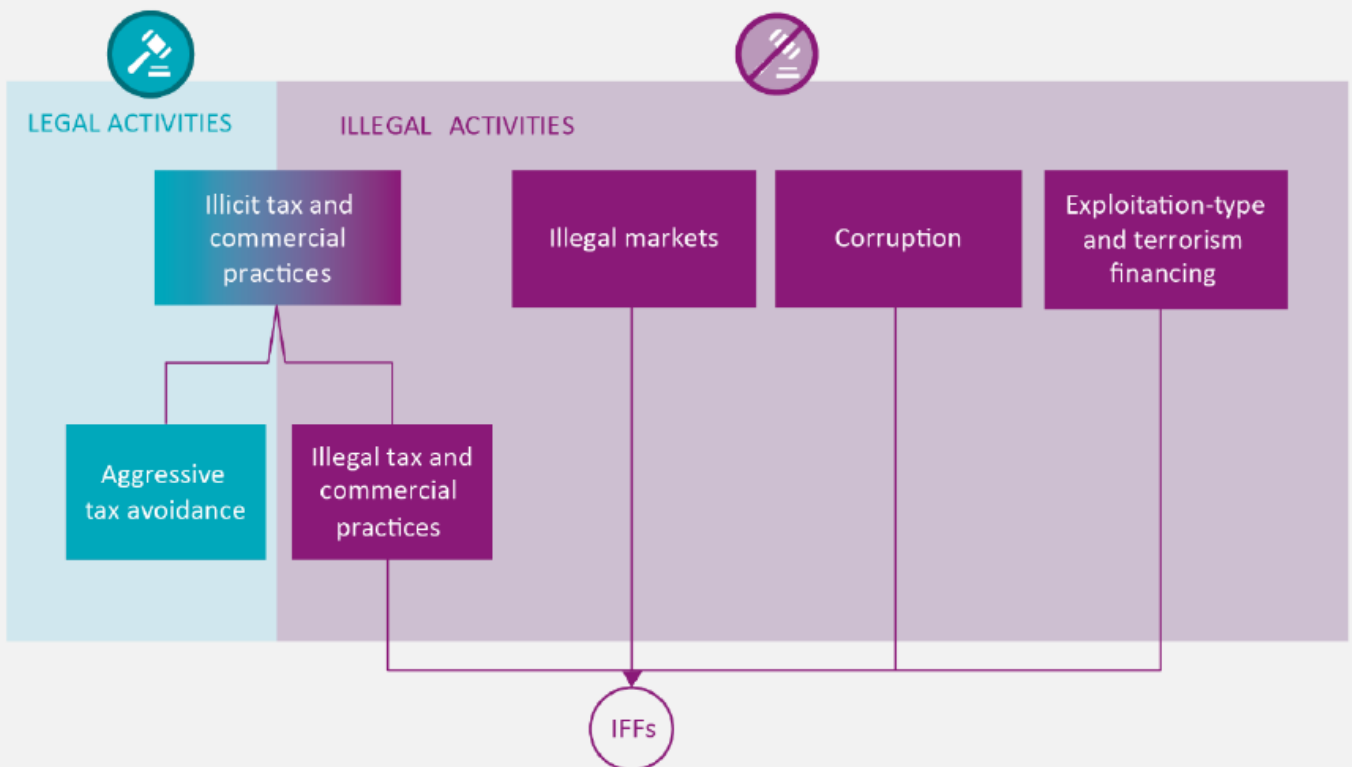
UNODC offers Member States a full spectrum of tools to strengthen anti-money laundering legal frameworks and develop capacities of national agencies to investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets. In this regard, the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (hereafter GPML) of UNODC has developed anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) model legislation for both civil and common law legal systems. The civil model law was developed in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund and the common model law in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Monetary Fund.

Asset recovery is the most innovative chapter of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on which UNODC's work in the domain rests. In the framework of the second cycle of the UNCAC review mechanism the States' efforts to adopt asset recovery measures will be reviewed over the next five years. Through various global programmes on money laundering, counter-terrorism and organized crime,

UNODC and its partners at international and regional levels have been supporting the establishment and activities of various regional cooperation structures in prosecution, law enforcement, financial intelligence, and asset recovery. In particular, since 2007 UNODC and the World Bank have cooperated through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, a joint programme working with developing countries and financial centres to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timelier the return of stolen assets. GPML of UNODC assisted Member States in establishing and setting up Asset Recovery Interagency Networks (ARIN), with the first being the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Southern Africa (ARINSA) in 2008, and subsequently the Red de Recuperación de Activos de GAFILAT (RRAG)in 2010, the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) in 2013, the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of West Africa (ARINWA) in 2014, the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB) in 2017, and the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of West Central Asia (ARIN-WCA) in 2018. These informal networks exist for exchange of information on individuals, companies, and assets at the international level with the intention of facilitating the pursuit and recovery of proceeds of unlawful activities. All predicate crimes for money laundering are covered, including corruption, financing of terrorism and tax crimes, to name a few.

SDG16.4 related to illicit arms flows provides for a broad spectrum of measures that States need to put in place to be able to fully implement and achieve this target. The proposed indicator 16.4.2 focuses on the proportion of seized, found and surrendered arms whose illicit origin has been traced or otherwise established in line with international standards and instruments. The Firearms Protocol is one of the major global instruments related to this target.

Through its annual Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (IAFQ), UNODC implements the data collection process for the illicit trafficking in firearms, which pursues the dual goal of collecting data for SDG indicator 16.4.2 and to gather comprehensive seizure data for the next Global Study on Firearms Trafficking. The IAFQ provides the opportunity for UN Member States to share qualitative and quantitative data on seized, found and surrendered firearms, their parts and components and ammunition on a regular basis. The questionnaire has been circulated to Member States in June 2018, and UNODC is continuing to reach out to Permanent Missions as well as focal points and other points of contacts –including through its field offices –to solicit replies from Member States. Through its Global Firearms Programme (GFP), UNODC assists Member States in adhering to and implementing the Firearms Protocol, to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, and address their links to organized crime and terrorism, and in doing so, enabling them also to implement and achieve the SDG16.4. GFP's assistance includes the following areas: (a) Legislative and policy development; (b) Technical support in the areas of marking, record-keeping, tracing, transfer controls and the collection, management and disposal of firearms; (c) Training and capacity-building to strengthen the criminal justice response to investigate and prosecute firearms-related criminality and related crimes (including firearms tracing); (d) International cooperation and information exchange by establishing national institutions, international police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters as well as information exchange;(e) Data collection, research and analysis to monitor illicit trafficking flows. All these areas are closely linked to the implementation, reporting and monitoring of target 16.4: Enhancing national recording, marking and tracing abilities, and reinforcing investigative capacities of States are pre-conditions to implement the target. Enhanced national data collection is also a pre-requisite for States to report and support its monitoring. In 2015, GFP developed the Firearms Study, which used firearms seizure data from Member States, and was mandated to continue to collect such data on a regular basis, with a view to possibly conduct periodic studies. This creates a solid foundation to support ongoing monitoring of target 16.4. Further, UNODC carries out research and data collection in several areas connected to organized crime including firearms, drugs and other illicit markets, wildlife crime and trafficking in persons and the links with terrorism. UNODC has also assessed the impact of organized crime particularly in its Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessments. The online knowledge management portal for Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) disseminates information on how States implement the United

Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)and it currently lists fifteen different crime types, including cybercrime and money laundering.

Global UNODC tools and publications:

- SHERLOC: online knowledge management portal for Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Civil Law Legal Systems -Model legislation on money laundering and financing of terrorism (2005);
- Common Law Legal Systems -Model Legislative Provisions on Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, Preventive Measures and Proceeds of Crime (2016);
- Directory of Competent National Authorities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as of contact points to facilitate international

cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property (General Assembly resolution 68/186) (CNA Directory);
- UNODC research study on "Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes" (2011);
- UNODC Study on Firearms (2015);
- Country Fact Sheets (2015);
- Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (UN-IAFQ);
- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (UNTOC);
- Comparative Analysis of Global Instruments on Firearms and other Conventional Arms: Synergies for Implementation;
- Technical Guide to the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms;
- The Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty: Divergence or Complementarity?;
- Digest of Organized Crime Cases. A compilation of good practices and lessons learned;
- Manual on Corruption Surveys, Methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other corrupt acts through sample surveys (2018);
- Needs Assessment Tools on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Preparatory Works of the negotiations for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
- Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Request Writer Tool (as revised and redeveloped);
- Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime;
- Model Law Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2011);
- Model Law on Extradition (2004);
- Model Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (2007).

For more information, please visit: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html

More information: unodc-mexico.cde.estadistica@un.org | UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence UNODC | UNDP Oslo Governance Center I UNDP LAC | USAID- UNDP InfoSegura | OHCHR