



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## UNODC on-going gender related work and future activities

13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IAEG-GS | 7-8 November 2019

Luisa Sánchez-Iriarte | Researcher on Crime and Justice



Center of Excellence in  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT,  
CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE

# Taking action on gender



## Streamlining gender UNODC's on-going work and future activities

1. New methodological developments
2. Comparative study between VAW and CVS
3. Developing new SDG indicators and improving the collection of data for them



# 1. New methodological developments



- ❑ **Multiple System Estimation Methodology** being developed with Member States to capture hidden figures on *trafficking in persons* – Argentina, Perú, Mexico
- ❑ Increasing precision of definitions in the revised **ARQ data collection instrument** – developed guidelines with definitions and precise instructions.
- ❑ Development of typologies for specifying the **gender motive disaggregation variable for gender-related killings** (together with UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and WHO) – next meeting in December 2019, Concept Note soon.
- ❑ Further developments to the next wave of the **Nigeria Corruption Survey** – the corruption and gender component is under development to identify gender distribution of public officials with whom respondents came into contact with.



## 2. Comparative study between VAW and CVS



### Outputs of DA10, UNSD-UNODC

- **Objective:** Advance the understanding of reasons of existing discrepancies in data resulting from VAWS and CVS, respectively on **physical and sexual violence** (16.1.3 and 5.2.2). Psychological violence will not be analyzed.
- **How:** To conduct the analysis, a comparison is being conducted between one VAWS and one CVS in participating countries.
- **What: Methodological** analysis and **statistical** analysis.
- **Progress:** 2 countries have been analyzed (México and Perú). Some other countries to be analyzed: Canada, Australia, Nigeria.
- **Preliminary discrepancies encountered in analyzed countries:** Survey operations design and implementation; Types of violence covered in the two types of surveys and the way they are translated into the questionnaire (length, questions, wording).



# 3. Developing new SDG indicators and improving the collection of data for them

**□ SDG 3.5.3** on 12-month prevalence of substance use (male and female)-  
partnership between UNODC (drugs) and WHO (alcohol)

***Drug use prevalence: “Number of persons (general/youth) who used drugs during the last 12 months, as a percentage of the whole population (general/youth)”***



- focus on the drug prevention side of SDG 3.5., disaggregated by sex
- sources: ARQ data reporting – drug use household surveys, surveys of drug users, school drug surveys; some in conjunction with scale up methods
- policy implications in terms of helping predict the prevalence in substance use disorders and treatment needs of males and females

### 3. Developing new SDG indicators and improving the collection of data for them (cont.)

**SDG 16.3.3** on access to civil justice (UNODC in partnership with OHCHR and UNDP)

***Access to Civil Justice: “Proportion of those who experienced a legal problem in the last two years who could access appropriate information or expert help and were able to resolve the problem”***



- sources: SDG 16 module to be attached to household surveys
- data are not yet collected systematically, however surveys on access to justice have demonstrated the feasibility of the approach





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## Thank you!



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*Luisa Sánchez-Iriarte*

Researcher on crime and justice

*[luisa.sanchez@un.org](mailto:luisa.sanchez@un.org)*