

UNODC on-going gender related work and future activities

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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
- 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

In. Q

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 analized (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

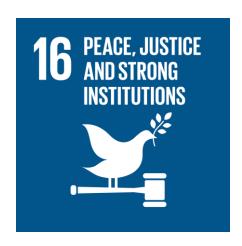




3. Developing new SDG indicators and improving the collection of data for them (cont.)

■ **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







Thank you!

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Luisa Sánchez-Iriarte
Researcher on crime and justice

luisa.sanchez@un.org