

Overcoming the data gap on SDG 16: Tools and Approaches to accelerating data collection and reporting on SDG 16

Questions and Answers

The present document is intended to respond to participants of the 52nd UNSD Side Event on “**Overcoming the data gap on SDG 16: Tools and Approaches to accelerating data collection and reporting on SDG 16**” who inserted questions in the event chat. We thank you for your questions and encourage you to contact us (sdg16indicators@undp.org) if additional information is required.

Question	Answer
Hi Dear colleagues . On Violence UNODC, GBV or all form of violence > family violence ? What precisely is meant here?	The survey covers the following forms of violence: Physical violence (16.1.3a) Psychological violence (16.1.3b) Sexual violence (16.1.3c) For each form of violence, the survey includes an additional question which asks whether the perpetrator was current or ex-partner. Partner is defined as boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, wife or civil partner.
Hello, would it be possible to go over specific indicators focused on the prevention of violent extremism. Thank you	The survey does not include indicators on prevention of violent extremism.
Chandranee Rughoobur: Survey data are few in this area because (i) sensitive issue to address at household level (ii) number of cases may be low in the country and thus may not be appropriate to collect the data in a common household survey. Your views please	There are other surveys which collect highly sensitive information, and depending on the indicator, frequency of the event is not an issue for most indicators, but there are indicators that are measuring “rare” events. We believe that with a well-tested common methodology, national coordination and support of all interest parties the number of survey will continue to increase.
Are you using the CDC surveys done as part of the implementation of INSPIRE by WHO	Indicator 16.2.1 is not covered by the SDG 16 Survey.

<p>Are you working with UN Habitat on their Safety Monitor tools?</p>	<p>Indeed, we have used several experiences to consolidate the module on violence (as well as for other modules). As to UN- Habitat they have a number of indicators to measure process/outcome indicators and refer to a plurality of methods, both quantitative and qualitative. for quantitative data they rely on methodologies developed by UNODC and others such as victimisation surveys</p>
<p>Outcome data like homicide rates is important but if we are to achieve significant reductions in homicide consistent with SDG16.1, we also need to know if any governments have an evidenced based plan to achieve the goal consistent with resolutions such as those urban crime prevention and national crime prevention. UNODC recently called for decisive action now to achieve SDG16.1 in their homicide report. UNODC has a congress in Kyoto but without any measurable goals and their achievement on their agenda!!!???</p>	<p>As to the Kyoto Congress, there is an entire workshop (1.5 days) dedicated to how data and research can strengthen crime prevention, I hope you can attend!!</p>
<p>Thank you very much for these interesting presentations. At which frequency do you plan to collect the data, and will the data be made publicly available? Also, is the survey meant to be representative at the subnational level (e.g. city?) Thank you, Camille Barras (researcher at Cambridge Uni, formerly UNDP)</p>	<p>Dear Camille, thanks for the question. The data collection will be led by countries themselves so the frequency of the survey and levels of representativeness will be determined at the national level. The recommendation will be to conduct at sub-national level allowing for urban and rural representation</p>
<p>My questions refers to the criteria to select the six topics/modules. For instance, there is a module on human trafficking, but other types of trafficking, such as illicit firearms flows (Target Indicator 16.4.2), are not part of the survey.</p>	<p>dear Angela, many thanks for the question!! The focus is on SDG indicators based on sample surveys. The one on firearm trafficking is based on administrative data, for this reason is not included here. Hope this clarifies, thank you!</p>
<p>Mi pregunta es la siguiente: podrian decirnos cuantos paises africanos han probado la encuesta? Y que es lo que piensan hacer con aquellos paises que no han tenido la ocasion de probar la encuesta o que no estan a nivel de llevarla dado que ningun pais debe quedarse atras?</p>	<p>The piloting is initiating in 6 African countries. After finalizing instruments, they will be ready to be implemented in any African Country</p>

It seems most of the surveys were designed and conducted before the pandemic. Were there any significant changes in methodology or instruments carried out by the country when there was a pandemic like now, especially regarding crime and justice issue? thank	The data collection type was adjusted from Paper Questionnaire to Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to reduce the risk of transmission. In terms of the thematic, the survey collects the SDG 16 indicators who were defined prior to the Pandemic and should apply to different contexts, the piloting will be instrumental to inform if further adjustment is necessary due to the pandemic
Hallo, I'm Trophy Endah from NSO Indonesia. In Indonesia we have difficulties to collect administrative data from the national Police dept. They seem not open the data for public or for us. This has resulting we can not provide the SDGs indicators, nor the UNCTS data.	Dear Trophy Endah, please contact UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence (http://unodc-kostatcoe.or.kr/) at unodc-kostat.coe@un.org for assistance in gathering and reporting data to the UN-CTS as well as for producing and reporting SDG indicators in the areas of crime and violence, illicit trafficking, access to justice, rule of law and corruption.
Did you publish the results on the website?	The final instruments will incorporate the recommendations from the pilot and made available in the several channels.
I had to step out a minute, but am wondering if there was mention of the MICS in Tunisia, which collected victimisation and discrimination SDGs?	MICS is not mentioned in the PPT
Very impressive measurement tools in El Salvador. What impact are they having on reducing violence by 2030 Herramientas de medición muy impresionantes en El Salvador. ¿Qué impacto están teniendo en la reducción de la violencia para 2030?	De 2019 a 2020 todos los delitos han tenido importantes reducciones. (por ejemplo: -59.8% hurto y robo de vehículos con mercadería, -44.7% homicidios, -43% robo de vehículos, -36% extorsión, -35% secuestros).
How did you choose which countries to participate in this pilot?	According with availability to piloting in the given timeframe in combination with the technical capacity required for the piloting.
Can any country participate to this survey?	All instruments will be available for the countries that wish to implement. Technical Assistance can also be requested.
Please, share with us all updated methodologies and tools on measuring SDG16	The tools will be available for implementation at the end of the second quarter of this year

Links shared by participants during the meeting:

<https://www.seguridad.gob.sv/dia/monitoreo-y-evaluacion/encuesta-de-victimizacion/>

<http://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/viclab11/>

To contact the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence: unodc-mexico.cde.estadistica@un.org