

Enclosure



Addition to the note on the contribution of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the 2016 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on “Ensuring that no one is left behind”

In addition to the substantive contribution to the 2016 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on “*Ensuring that no one is left behind*”, submitted by the Chair of the twenty-fifth session, H.E. Mr. Friedrich Däuble, on 23 May 2016, an addendum to this contribution is herewith submitted, reflecting the Commission’s deliberations conducted during its 25th session, held from 23 to 27 May 2016.

As highlighted in its contribution, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) has since its establishment been contributing to the commitments, focus and policy developments of successive international development agendas. CCPCJ’s work has become even more relevant with the 2030 Development Agenda, giving Member States an effective, proven, consensus- based forum to engage in discussions on gaps and lessons learned, providing thereby a platform to improve the coherence of policy and to ensure that policy is based on the rule of law and integrity which positively influences outcomes across the development agenda. In the same line Member States deliberations during the 25th session of the CCPCJ further highlighted key areas of CCPCJ’s work in “ensuring that no one is left behind”.

The importance of effectively working together towards the timely achievements of SDGs by governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders was noted. The role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in ensuring that States meet the ambitious goals that had been set and ensure that “no one is left behind” was highlighted during the 25th session of the Commission. It was also noted that, while the Commission was the leading policy-making body for crime prevention and criminal justice issues within the UN system, other bodies could contribute to implementing the 2030 Agenda, in particular to the anti-crime objectives, within their mandates.

Many speakers for example provided information on action taken by their countries to implement the ***Doha Declaration*** and noted UNODC’s important role in supporting Member States in the delivery of their commitments in line with the Doha Declaration. Several speakers emphasized the importance of maintaining the momentum of the 13th Congress, and noted that the theme of the 14th Congress could focus on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was further noted that issues such as education, international cooperation, culture of lawfulness and public participation could be given prominence at the next Congress.

Another important element of access to justice and the rule of law is, as outlined in the CCPCJ contribution, the *treatment of prisoners* – pretrial (non-sentenced) detainees as well as sentenced persons. In this regard, several speakers commended the efforts undertaken in connection with the revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and their adoption as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) by the General Assembly in 2015 and welcomed the fact that recent international human rights instruments and best practices were reflected in the Nelson Mandela Rules and pledged support to the UNODC programme on addressing global prison challenges. Many speakers shared information on their efforts to implement the standards and norms, including the Nelson Mandela Rules, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.

On the *specific needs of women and children* – in “ensuring that no one is left behind” some speakers stressed the importance of preventing and addressing violence against women, and shared information on their efforts in this regard. The importance of preventing and addressing violence against children was emphasized and States were encouraged to implement the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice through the Global Programme on Violence against Children.

As already mentioned in the CCPCJ’s contribution, dated 23 May 2016, *corruption and transnational organized crime* can have a devastating impact on many aspects of the economy including the ability to finance a budget and to create a safe and sound private sector capable of stimulating domestic demand and employment. At the 25th session of the CCPCJ, several speakers noted that transnational organized crime posed a threat to human rights and to the security, stability and development of States. The wide ratification of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols was welcomed and speakers called on States to fully implement those instruments. Speakers emphasized the crucial role that international cooperation played in effectively combating transnational organized crime and called on States to strengthen such cooperation, including at the regional, sub-regional and bilateral levels. It was noted that UNODC technical assistance activities and tools supported Member States in combating transnational organized crime. Several speakers underlined the importance of protecting the victims of trafficking in persons and of the smuggling of migrants, especially women and children and other vulnerable members of society. Speakers emphasized that concerted efforts among all States were needed to effectively tackle those crimes and to respond to the crisis in the Mediterranean. Speakers highlighted other issues of concern, including drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, cybercrime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, illicit trafficking in cultural property, money-laundering and wildlife and forest crimes.

Several speakers emphasized the importance, relevance and results of UNODC technical cooperation programmes and requested UNODC to ensure close cooperation with other UN entities in its activities relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Reference was made to the need to integrate data collection, analysis and related policy formulation into UNODC’s programming and work on Goal 16.

As highlighted in the Commission’s contribution, dated 23 May 2016, “ensuring that no one is left behind” is considered a basic objective of justice and the Commission has, through the gathering of expertise and its ability for consensus-building on the basis of *data and evidence*, consistently strengthened the international normative framework

related to countering the destabilising effects of organized crime, corruption, violence, smuggling of migrants, trafficking of human beings, drugs and firearms, illicit financial flows, cybercrime, wildlife crime, terrorism and piracy. During the 25th session of the CCPCJ, a presentation was made by the Secretariat on the “World crime trends and emerging issues and responses” (attached). In this regard, several speakers at the 25th session of the CCPCJ stressed the importance of reliable and comparable data on crime and criminal justice for the formulation of evidence-based policies and welcomed the activities of UNODC in further developing statistical instruments and analysis within the framework of Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/37, entitled “Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development”. A number of speakers also referred to the importance of aligning the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and called for targeted support, technical assistance and guidance in the implementation of the International Classification, as well as for monitoring progress with respect to relevant indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, including indicators under Goal 16. Reference was made in this regard to the work already undertaken by UNODC in providing normative frameworks, technical assistance and capacity-building and to the important role played by UNODC in helping gather and analyse comparable and reliable information on international crime trends and responses to crime. In this regard, reference was also made to UNODC’s role as the custodian and secretariat of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes. A number of speakers referred to the importance of improving analysis and data on a number of transnational organized crime threats, including trafficking in drugs, wildlife, timber and cultural property, counterfeiting products and medicines, smuggling of precious metals and illegal fishing and mining.

In its efforts to “Ensuring that no one is left behind” the Commission also addresses *wildlife crime*, targeting selected wildlife species most affected by illicit trafficking. In this context, several speakers during the Commission’s session reiterated that wildlife and forest crime was a sophisticated transnational organized crime with security, environmental, social, health and economic dimensions. UNODC was called on to continue providing technical assistance to States. Support was expressed for General Assembly resolution 69/314 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife and the first UNODC World Wildlife Crime Report. Some speakers highlighted the need to promote livelihoods for communities affected by wildlife crime and recognized the links of that issue to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Reference was further made to the threat posed by transnational fisheries crime to security, the environment and the economy, and to two UNODC expert group meetings on fisheries crime and transnational crime at sea held in 2016. UNODC was encouraged to continue engaging stakeholders in combating transnational organized fisheries crimes in areas such as data analysis, legal frameworks and international cooperation and coordination, with a focus on associated crimes including fraud, corruption and money-laundering. The negative impact of maritime crime on the world’s economy was stressed, as was the need for States and organizations to cooperate in a coordinated response. In this regard, the work of the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme was highlighted.

More detailed information will be contained in the report of the 25th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will be published in due course (future E/2016/30 - E/CN.15/2016/13) on the website of the Commission www.unodc.org.



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

25th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Vienna, 23-27 May 2016

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses

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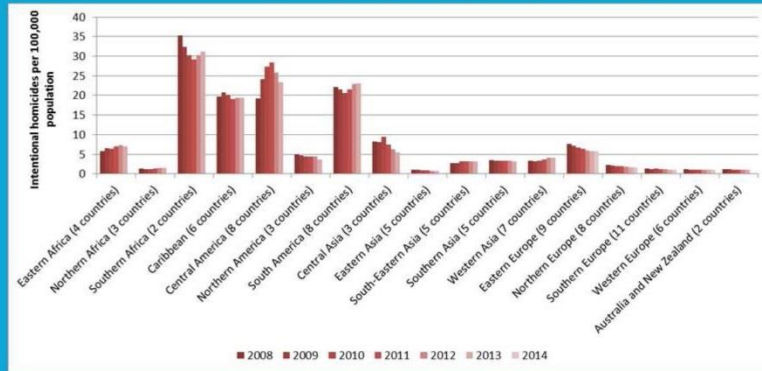
Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals



A number of SDGs and targets fall under the mandate of UNODC (highlighted)
Several of them are grouped under Goal 16

16.1: Reduce all forms of violence

Intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sub region (2008-2014)

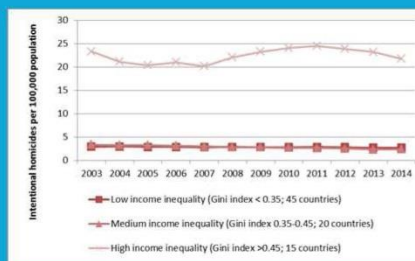
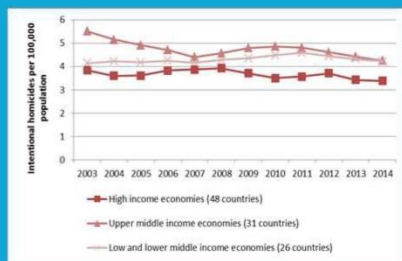


Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2016)

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Trend data show big differences between regions and sub regions in rates and trends

16.1: Reduce all forms of violence

Trends in intentional homicide, by levels of income and by level of income inequality, 2003-2014

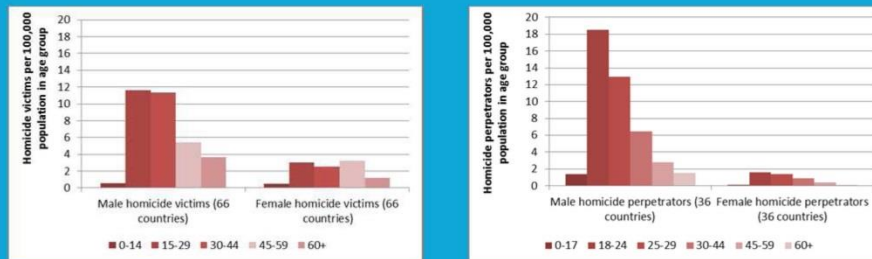


Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2016)

- Homicide rates do not vary much by average income per capita of countries, though they were somewhat lower in high income countries on average
- However, homicide rates are closely linked to income inequality within countries countries with high income inequality have homicide rates 6-9 times higher than countries with low or medium levels of income inequality

16.1: Reduce all forms of violence

Victims and perpetrators of intentional homicide, by sex and age, 2014 or latest year



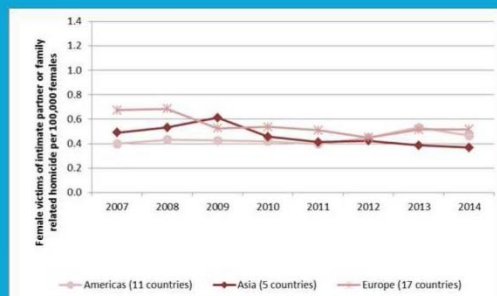
Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2016)

- Globally around 80 % of homicide victims are male, with young men most at risk
- In some (mostly developed) regions and countries women make up between 1/3 and 1/2 of victims, with women at ages 45-59 having a slightly higher risk
- Regarding homicide perpetrators, men make up 90% of suspected perpetrators, male age groups 18-24 and 25-29 have by far the highest rates of suspected perpetrators

16.1: Reduce all forms of violence

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women

Female victims of intimate partner or family related homicide per 100,000, 2007-2014

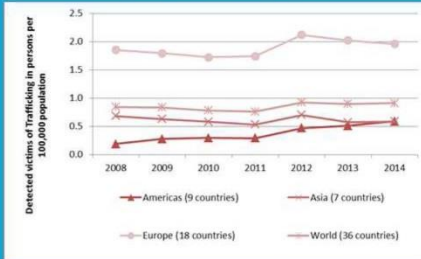


Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2016)

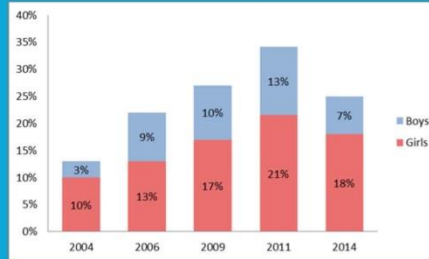
- Contrary to homicide victims generally, women make up the majority (60% in 53 countries) of victims of intimate partner or family related (IPFM) homicide and an even higher share (78% in 36 countries) of victims of intimate partner homicide
- Different from total homicide rates, rates of IPFM homicides are very similar across regions and are relatively stable over time.

16.2 End abuse, exploitation and trafficking

Recent trends of detected victims of trafficking per 100,000 population, by region, 2008-2014



Share of male and female child victims of trafficking 2004-2014



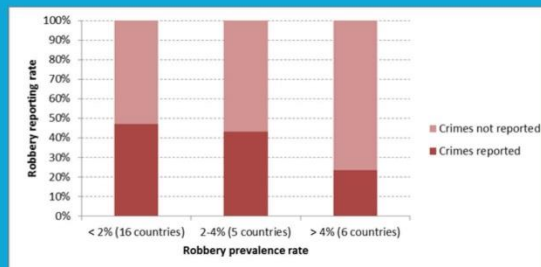
Source: UNODC, Trafficking in Persons Database

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation

The indicator on trafficking in persons refers to both detected and undetected victims of trafficking. A methodology to measure undetected victims is currently developed by UNODC. Levels and trends of detected victims reflect capacity to identify and record victims and have been relatively stable over the past years. After a sharp rise, the share of boys and girls decreased in recent years.

16.3: Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Percentage of victims who reported robbery to the police, by level of prevalence, 2014 or latest year



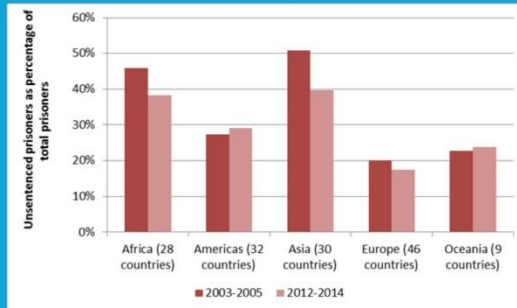
Source: UN Crime Trends Survey (UN CTS)

16.3.1: Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism (also called crime reporting rate)

Limited data are available from victimization surveys and show that reporting rates are often lower in countries with higher prevalence rates of violent crime such as robbery

16.3: Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Unsented prisoners as percentage of total prisoners, by region, 2003-2005 and 2012-2014 (3 year average)



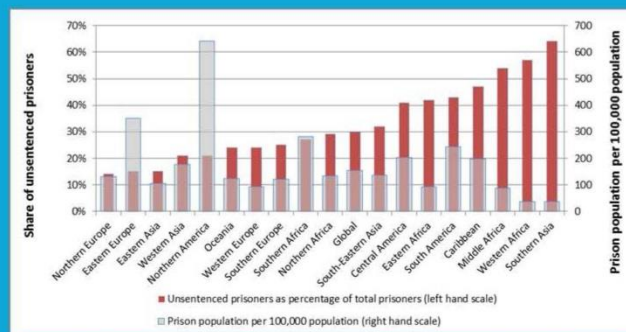
Source: UN Crime Trends Survey (UN CTS) and International Centre for Prison Studies

16.3.2: Unsented detainees as a percentage of overall prison population

Globally, the percentage of unsentenced prisoners out of all prisoners decreased from 32 to 30 % between 2003 and 2014. Countries in Africa and Asia have the highest rates but they also saw the biggest decreases.

16.3: Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Unsented prisoners as percentage of total prisoners and total prisoners per 100,000 population, 2012-2014 (3 year average)

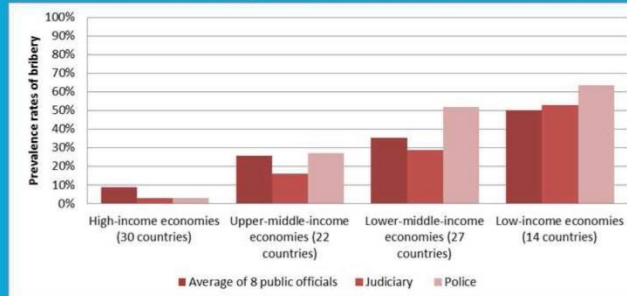


Source: UN Crime Trends Survey (UN CTS) and International Centre for Prison Studies

Overall, there is no direct relationship between size of prison population and pre trial share. There are areas with relatively small prison populations but high shares of unsentenced detainees.

16.5: Substantially reduce corruption

Prevalence of bribery by type of public official, by level of income, 2013



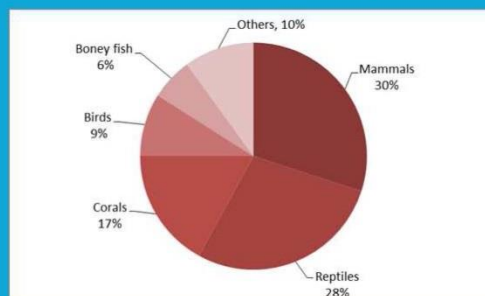
Source: UNODC calculations based on Transparency International's 2013 Global Corruption Barometer

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 these public officials, during the previous 12 months.

The prevalence of bribery higher in poorer countries than in richer ones. This is of particular concern in the case of police officers and the judiciary for the functioning of the rule of law.

15.7: Wildlife crime

World wildlife seizures: Share of all seizure incidents by taxonomic class, 2004-2015



Source: UNODC World Wildlife Seizure Database (World WISE)

15.7.2: Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal

The indicator refers to both seizures of illegal wildlife products and to legal trade in wildlife products. UNODC has been working, together with CITES, on a world Wildlife seizures database (World WISE) and has just launched its first report on World Wildlife Crime.

SDG indicators in need of further development

A number of SDG indicators (Tier II and III indicators) are in need of further methodological development work, as there is as yet no agreed methodology to measure them and no established global data collection. For UNODC, these include:

11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in USD)
16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments Note: UNODC has already published a global Study on Firearms.

UNODC data collections for SDG monitoring

UN Crime Trends Survey, country coverage, 2013-2014



Trafficking in Persons DB, country coverage, 2013-2014



Firearms seizures DB, country coverage, 2013-2014

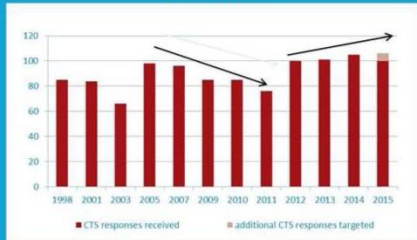


World Wildlife seizures DB, country coverage, 2013-2014

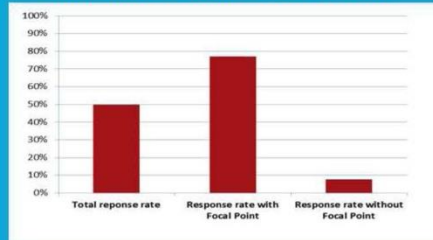


Improving data collection on crime worldwide

Number of countries responding to the UN CTS



Response rates to the UN CTS 2015, Total, with and without Focal Points



- After switching from 5 year to 2 year and then annual data collection, responses were stagnating, but in recent years significant gains both in quality and availability were achieved
- An important element in improving international data collection has been in establishing a network of country Focal Points. Countries with Focal Points have a significantly higher response rate (77%) than those without (8%).
- First Global Meeting of UN CTS Focal Points was held in 9 11 May 2016

Improving data collection on crime worldwide (cont.)

- The Roadmap to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics was endorsed by the UNSC and the CCPCJ (2013)
- As one of priority of the Roadmap, work was undertaken to develop the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). The ICCS was endorsed in 2015 by the UNSC and the CCPCJ
- UNODC is the custodian of the ICCS, with a technical advisory group (TAG) of national representatives
- First meeting of the TAG was held in 12 13 May 2016

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)



- English, Spanish, French, Russian available.
- Arabic and Chinese coming soon.



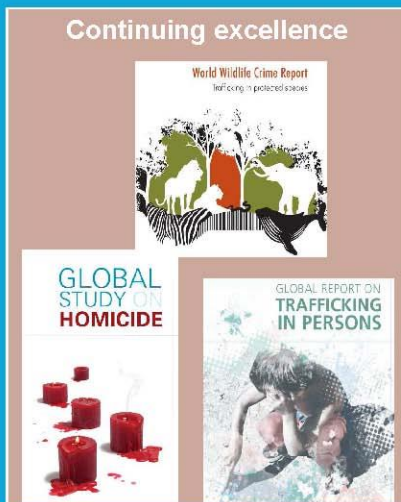
Improving data collection on crime worldwide (cont.)

- Regional partnerships:
 - Latin America/Caribbean (jointly with CoE)
 - Common methodology/ toolkit for crime victimization surveys (Latin America and Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative, LACSI)
 - Data collection with OAS
 - Europe: Eurostat and CTS collection
- Provide technical assistance and training: activities in Latin America, plans to expand to countries in Africa and Asia (depending on resources)
- 3rd **International Conference** on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics
 - June 2016, Mexico City
 - Improve quality and relevance of crime and criminal justice statistics
 - Discuss new methodological approaches and tools



Research on crime: current and future directions

Continuing excellence



Future analysis/themes

- Violence/homicide against women and girls
- Prison issues
- Smuggling of migrants
- Trafficking in cultural property



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Other UNODC activities on emerging crime

The UNODC [Global Maritime Crime Programme](#) coordinated an Expert Group Meeting on Transnational Organized Crime committed at Sea, in response to CCPCJ resolution 22/6 Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea , which called on UNODC to reconvene a meeting of the experts, as defined in Commission resolution 20/5. The EGM allowed for fruitful discussions and sharing of information with the aim to explore and consider possible responses on the basis of lessons learned since the last expert group meeting of 2012. The EGM looked at the potential creation of networks for Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention capacity building, and explored opportunities for better cooperation in information sharing and awareness raising in maritime crime matters. The recommendations from the EGM are reflected in [a Conference Paper](#) circulated for this agenda item.



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**Thank you
for your attention**

Online resources

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/crime-and-criminal-justice.html>

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