Working Group on Firearms, 8th session

Measuring indicators for target 16.4
INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS

GLOBAL
UN Statistics Division

REGIONAL
ECLAC Statistics Division

NATIONAL
Resident Coordinator Office

IAEG-SDGs
• Metadata approvals and refinements
• With 2020 Review there are no TIER III indicators

Statistical coordination group for 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean
• Regional Framework
• SDG Gateway: https://agenda2030lac.org/es

Working Group with Agencies of the UN System in Colombia
Work on specific SDG indicators to be produced at the country level

DANE has membership in these instances of the UN System to work in SDGs indicators

Data availability for all SDGs and its disaggregation is a challenge
Guide to measuring and reporting on the global indicators in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS

STEPS FOR MEASURING AND MONITORING THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATORS AS PART OF UNITED NATIONS COOPERATION IN COLOMBIA

STEP 1: Indicator Prioritization
- Once you have prioritized an indicator group to be worked on, continue to step 2.

STEP 2: Tier classification, information availability and barometer
- Global classification of tier indicators
- Assessment of information availability in Colombia

STEP 3: Development of work plans
- Develop work plans for the group of indicators that you have prioritized, and use step 2 to determine at which point support should begin in order to close the gaps.

STEP 4: Communication pathway
- Within the cooperation framework, the UNS works constantly to boost the strengthening of statistical capacity for SDG indicators. For this reason, step 5 is underpinned by the management of agencies towards the development of the indicators in cooperation with the SEN.

STEP 5: Catalyze the work
- This makes it possible to institutionalize the processes of and progress made with the development of the SDG indicators.

STEP 6: Document the process, Logbook
- Progress 2020 and challenges 2021-2023
1. Contact with the Custodian Agency
2. Possible sources have been identified
3. Nature of the sources
4. Sources of information are complete
5. There is inter-institutional coordination
6. There is a Work Plan for data extraction
7. There is an agreement on the conceptual and methodological definition
8. The data for calculating the indicator is produced
9. The required data have the necessary statistical quality
10. The custodian agency validated the data
11. The country validated the data
12. There is clarity about statistical operation
13. Data collection has an established periodicity
14. It is recorded from and until when the information is available
15. The periodicity required for the dissemination of the indicator is guaranteed
16. The indicator is reported globally
17. The indicator is reported globally and is validated by the country

Barometer

A: 76% - 100% The indicator is produced
B: 51% - 75% The indicator is not produced but can be produced with existing information
C: 26% - 50% Some information is available but needs to be improved or supplemented
D: 0% - 25% No information is available to produce the indicator

Is available data in the country for the indicator?

An approach beyond the YES/NO answer
**SDG16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

*Data Availability in Colombia*

- **4 indicators in category A**, which means that they are produced.
- **4 indicators in category B**, which means that indicators are not produced but could be produced with existing information.
- **7 indicators in category C**, which means that some information is available for their calculation, but it’s not complete.
- **9 indicators in category D**, which means that no information is available to produce these indicators.
TARGET 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime.

Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Indicator 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

FOR BOTH INDICATORS:

TIER classification: II
Custodian Agencies: UNODC and UNCTAD

Following the barometer and looking at the first 5 criteria (not necessarily in order):

1. Contact with the Custodian Agency to agree the responsibility for calculating and reporting the indicator. Two options identified:
   - Custodian agencies calculate & report and country validates
   - Country calculates & reports and agencies validate
2. Identify possible sources of information
3. Origin of the sources
   - National or international sources
   - In case of national, where this sources can be found?

Measures of illicit flows are associated mostly to illegal activities

How quantify things in illegal activities?
**Indicator 16.4.1** Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

According to the metadata

- Definitions. IFFs are defined as “financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use, that reflect an exchange of value and that cross country borders”

Examples of activities that may generate IFFs:
- Market manipulation or insider trading, price fixing
- Kidnapping
- Financing of terrorism

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**Indicator 16.4.2** Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

According to the metadata

Rationale: While Target 16.4 aims at significantly reducing illicit arms flows, directly measuring these types of flows is extremely difficult due to the underground nature of illicit arms trafficking. Therefore, the indicator does not aim at measuring these flows, but the efficiency with which the international community combats the phenomenon of illicit arms trafficking.

Both indicators are sensitive to the degree of traceable flows in the country
KEY MESSAGES

❖ Strengthening statistical capacity within the National Statistics Systems is key
  • National Statistics System in Colombia recognizes as producers of official data, also other entities from the public sector (and other sectors) while statistical quality is guaranteed
  • Data must be collected from different sources

❖ Interinstitutional coordination is key
  • To access the sources of information
  • To validate the data
  • To use the data as an input for public policy. Beyond the responsibility to produce the data, in Colombia SDG targets have entities responsible to monitor its progress from the public policy side

❖ Coordination with custodian agencies is key
  • To install the technical capacities in the country to produce/interpret the data
  • To identify the relevant actors and relevant data at national level
  • To guarantee the quality of the indicator

❖ Any measure under the scope of illegal activities is a challenge
  • How to develop a strategy to measure illicit cross border flows?
Thanks for your attention!

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*ODS it’s the acronym in Spanish for SDGs

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