



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## UNODC tools and publications relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals <sup>1, 2</sup>

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### **SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages**

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UNODC's work on drugs and health is inextricably linked to multiple Targets of SDG 3. The Office's existing mandate, for example, is fully in line with Target 3.5 (**'Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol'**) on a number of fronts, including: supporting a balanced public health-oriented approach to the drug problem by working to end discrimination against, and promote interventions for, people who use drugs; and strengthening the access to comprehensive, evidence-based, and gender-responsive services for prevention of drug use and treatment of substance drug use disorders, including as an alternative to conviction or punishment.

UNODC is also mandated to provide HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs or are in prisons, contributing towards ending AIDS by 2030, a segment of the Target 3.3 (**'By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases'**).

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<sup>1</sup> Most publications are available in English. Where other languages are available, this has been noted (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish).

<sup>2</sup> This list is current as of 13.12.2018.

The International Drug Control Conventions mandate Member States to increase access to essential controlled drugs. UNODC partners in particular with the World Health Organization (WHO) and civil society leaders to meet a section of Target 3.8 (**‘Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all’**) and Target 3.b (**‘Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health’**) which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

UNODC offers assistance to requesting Member States in drafting legislation to implement their obligations under the international drug control conventions. UNODC also promotes standards and guidelines, builds the capacity of governmental and non-governmental professionals, and seeks to establish effective partnerships at country level and internationally including with WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its other co-sponsors and civil society organizations.

UNODC’s research work supports countries in the monitoring and reporting of SDG 3 by implementing drug monitoring systems for collection of reliable data (while protecting human rights and confidentiality) of people suffering from drug use disorders and dependence, people injecting drugs (PWID) and living with HIV and those receiving evidence-based services for prevention and treatment of substance use disorders.

As a part of its work under this thematic area, UNODC further supports countries’ forensic sector capacity development. One area is the identification and/or detection of substances of abuse which is a primary step for evidence-based interventions, including treatment. UNODC’s initiatives to strengthen global forensic capacity, including through its early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances which monitors emerging substances of abuse, increases the preparedness of countries to reduce the risks due to these substances and to institute measures to prevent their abuse and the associated health risks.

UNODC’s field activities under SDG 3 assist in the provision of quality services to governmental and non-governmental entities and different walks of life on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases; gender equity; and developing and implementing tailor-made programmes to reduce the increasing trend of drug use, HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis C.

*UNODC tools and publications on Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol:*

*Most publications are available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/publications.html>; others can be accessed using the country pages on the UNODC website*

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Standards for The Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, Draft for Field Testing, March 2016,</li> <li>• International Standards On Drug Use Prevention, March 2013,</li> <li>• The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (Mekong MOU on Drug Control)<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> |
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- Guidelines on Drug Prevention and Treatment for Girls and Women, April 2016;
- Section D. Drug Use Prevention - What Works in Drug Use Prevention? From the UNODC World Drug Report 2015 (Page 18 onwards), June 2015;
- Section E. Treatment of Drug Use - Treatment of Drug Use Disorders and Dependence, From the UNODC World Drug Report 2015 (Page 30 onwards), June 2015;
- Opioid Overdose: Preventing and Reducing Opioid Overdose Mortality, June 2013;
- Guidelines for identification and management of substance use and substance use disorders in pregnancy, published by WHO with UNODC in March 2014, ([http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/publications/pregnancy\\_guidelines/en/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/pregnancy_guidelines/en/));
- TREATNET Quality Standards for Drug Dependence Treatment and Care Services, December 2012; Cannabis: A Short Review, March 2012;
- Youth Initiative Discussion Guide, March 2012;
- Nonmedical Use of Prescription Drugs Policy Direction Issues, October 2011;
- Compilation of Evidence-Based Family Skills Training Programmes, 2010;
- From Coercion to Cohesion: Treating Drug Dependence Through Health Care, Not Punishment, September 2010;
- UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care - Brochure, April 2010;
- Reducing the Adverse Health and Social Consequences of Drug Abuse: A Comprehensive Approach, November 2009;
- Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment - UNODC/WHO Discussion Paper, September 2009;
- Guide to Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes for Drug Abuse Prevention, February 2009;
- Line Up Live Up Trainer Manual- Life skills training through sport to prevent crime, violence and drug use.
- Community-based services for people who use drugs in Southeast Asia-Trainer's manual;
- Guidance for Community-Based Treatment and Care Services for People Affected by Drug Use and Dependence in Southeast Asia;
- Guidance for Community-Based Treatment and Care Services for People Affected by Drug Use and Dependence in the Philippines;
- Intervention toolkit (set of 6 books) on "Prevention of transmission of HIV among drug users in SAARC countries";
- Counseling in Targeted Intervention for Injecting Drug Users (3-part module): a) A Counsellor's Handbook b) A Facilitator's Manual c) A Resource Guide;
- A Trainer's Manual on drug use prevention, treatment and care among street children;
- Opioid Substitution Treatment (Buprenorphine) Toolkit;
- Methadone Maintenance Treatment Toolkit;
- SOP on "Needle Syringe Exchange program" for injecting drug users;

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<sup>3</sup> UNODC is a non-state signatory and the seventh partner to the MOU providing secretariat and technical support to the MOU process.

- SOP on "Drop-In Centre" for injecting drug users;
- SOP on "Outreach" for injecting drug users;
- SOP on "Opioid Overdose Prevention and Management" for injecting drug users;
- SOP on "Abscess Prevention and Management" among injecting drug users;
- SOP on "Care and Support for Co-Morbid Conditions" among injecting drug users;
- Staying Safe - A Manual to Train Peer Educators in IDU interventions;
- Staying Safe - A Manual to Train Outreach Workers in IDU interventions;
- Staying Safe - A Manual to Train Project Managers in IDU interventions;
- Staying Safe - A Manual to Train Clinical Staff in IDU interventions;
- Staying Healthy - A Manual to train clinical staff on co-morbidities associated with injecting drug use;
- Staying Safe - A Manual to train staff in IDU interventions on advocacy, community mobilization and referral networking;
- SOP on "Methadone Maintenance Treatment in the Maldives";
- Methadone Maintenance Treatment - Awareness Raising material;
- Methadone Maintenance Treatment in India - A feasibility and effectiveness report;
- UNODC Drug Control Repository;
- National study of psychoactive substance use in Colombia (2013);
- Qualitative study on problematic cannabis use in adolescents and young people: risks and care practices (2015);
- III Andean epidemiological study on drug consumption in the university population of Colombia (2016).

In addition, UNODC provides the following tools for forensic capacity development of the Member States (which are also relevant for SDG 16.3);

- International Collaborative Exercise Programme (ICE) which aims to ensure quality and continuous improvement for national forensic laboratories by enhancing their capacities in the area of identification of substances of abuse through the International Collaborative Exercise (ICE);
- Drug and precursor field testing kits which provide law enforcement officers with rapid and simple tests for preliminary field testing to prevent the flow of the substances of abuse and chemicals used to produce them.

### *Research Publications*

- World Drug Report;
- Central Asia Synthetic Drugs Situation Assessment;
- Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment - 2017;
- The Challenge of Synthetic Drugs in East and South-East Asia: Trends and Patterns of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and New Psychoactive Substances;
- Staff skill requirements and equipment recommendations for forensic science laboratories;
- Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control;
- Multilingual Dictionary of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control;
- Terminology and Information on Drugs;

- Recommended methods for the Identification and Analysis of Synthetic Cathinones in Seized Materials;
- Recommended methods for the Identification and Analysis of Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists in Seized Materials;
- Recommended methods for the identification and analysis of Piperazines in Seized Materials;
- Rapid Testing Methods of Drugs of Abuse;
- Recommended methods for the identification and analysis of cannabis and cannabis products;
- Recommended Methods for the Identification and Analysis of Amphetamine, Methamphetamine and their Ring-substituted Analogues in Seized Materials;
- Key epidemiological indicators on drug use;
- The Afghan Opiate Trade and Africa - A Baseline Assessment Afghan opiate trafficking through the southern route;
- Annual reports questionnaire on Implementation of the Drug Control Treaties;
- Myanmar Opium Survey;
- Rapid Situation and Response Assessment of drugs and HIV in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka -A Regional Report;
- Drug use situation and responses in schools and communities - A Rapid Assessment in Phuentsholing, Bhutan;
- Legal and policy - concerns related to injecting drug use (IDU) harm reduction in SAARC countries;
- Positive Living - for drug users and their partners;
- National Baseline Assessment of drugs and controlled substance use in Bhutan (2009);
- Opioid Substitution - Buprenorphine in India, a study report;
- UNODC Advocacy Strategy - Removing barriers to scale up of HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes for injecting drug users and oral opioid users in South Asia;
- "Capacity Building Needs Assessment" in the context of IDU interventions in India;
- Diagnostic study on "Factors Influencing the performance of targeted interventions among IDUs";
- Access to comprehensive package of services for injecting drug users and their female sex partners;
- Diagnostic Study - Barriers to and Opportunities for Uptake of HIV Testing and Antiretroviral Treatment among Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in the Context of Targeted Interventions;
- Operational Research - Needle Syringe Exchange Programme among Injecting Drug Users;
- Operational Research - Association of Drug Use Pattern with Vulnerability and Service Uptake among Injecting Drug Users;
- National Drug Use Survey, Maldives - 2011 / 2012;
- Amphetamine-type stimulants use in India - An exploratory study;
- Journeys of Change - The story of Methadone Maintenance Treatment in India;
- Prevention of spread of HIV amongst vulnerable groups in South Asia;
- HIV testing and counselling in prisons and other closed settings;
- Policy brief: Reduction of HIV Transmission in prisons;
- Prison Toolkit - Peer Guide;
- Module for Prison Intervention: South Asia Misuse of Prescription Drugs - a South Asia Perspective;

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Precursor Chemical Control, 2010;
- Curriculum on Drug Law Enforcement, 2009;
- Guidelines for Trainers on Drug Law Enforcement, 2009;
- Precursor Control at a Glance, 2006;
- Guide for Trainers - Manual on techniques of training in precursor control, 2006.

#### *Database of legislation*

The UNODC Drug Control Repository is an electronic database of information on the implementation of the international drug control conventions. It contains national legislation on drug control searchable by country and/or topic (i.e. treatment, prevention, special/vulnerable groups with drug use disorders, etc). The Drug Control Repository is available at: <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/v3/drugcontrolrepository/>

*UNODC tools and publications on Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all:*

- Ensuring Availability of Controlled Medications for The Relief Of Pain And Preventing Diversion And Abuse, September 2011;
- Joint Global Programme on Access to Controlled Drugs for Medical Purposes with WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC).

#### **SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

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Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people’s lives and sustainable development. UNODC’s [Education for Justice \(E4J\) initiative](#) is part of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the [Doha Declaration](#), which was adopted following the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015. The initiative seeks to educate young people on crime, justice and rule of law issues and promote a culture of lawfulness through education materials and activities designed for the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

The E4J initiative supports Sustainable Development Goal Target 4.7: “By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.” In addition, activities under E4J also support the other Sustainable Development Goals related to UNODC’s mandates, especially Goal 16.

At the [primary education](#) level, E4J focuses on promoting and teaching values such as acceptance, fairness, integrity and respect. In addition to the teaching of values, E4J's educational materials contribute to building the basic skills needed to resiliently respond to crime and violence, as well as to identify and resolve moral or simple ethical dilemmas.

E4J's approach to [secondary education](#) is to develop tools and materials to promote the understanding of the basic concepts that lie at the core of UNODC's mandate areas: crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law. Secondary level students, through E4J tools and materials, will be empowered to identify, prevent and resolve moral, ethical and/or legal dilemmas.

At the primary and secondary education levels, UNODC has [partnered with UNESCO](#) to develop tools that support the promotion of the rule of law and Global Citizenship Education. By strengthening the capacities of policymakers, educators, teacher trainers and curriculum developers, the partnership will empower learners to engage in society as constructive and ethically responsible agents of change, supporting justice and strong institutions.

The [tertiary education](#) component of E4J seeks to support tertiary level educators and academics in their efforts to transmit knowledge and create a deeper understanding of rule of law related issues, with a focus on the subject areas of anti-corruption, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, counter-terrorism, cybercrime, criminal justice and crime prevention, firearms trafficking, as well as integrity and ethics.

#### *Tools and publications*

- [Resource Guide](#) for Organizing Model United Nations Conferences that Address Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and Other Aspects of the Rule of Law;
- Video game to prevent and address gender-based violence [“Chuka, Break the Silence”](#);
- University Module Series on Integrity & Ethics;
- University Module Series on Organized Crime;
- University Module Series on Counter-Terrorism;
- The Online Zoo Book (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, Spanish, Farsi, German);
- The Zorbs animated video series: on safe Internet Surfing and Respectful Online communications.

## **SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls**

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UNODC supports Member States to reach the Targets under SDG 5 by: promoting access to justice for women and girls; supporting the development of legislation and policies that protect their rights and prevent as well as respond to violence against women and girls; developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of women and girls; and creating the conditions for women and girls to be in a position to claim their rights and be active agents of change. Further, UNODC monitors violence against women by collecting data from Member States and by assisting them to conduct surveys on the topic. These can provide important evidence to address violence against and intentional killing of women.

UNODC also works to improve the protection of women and girls through its work in tackling trafficking in persons, of whom 70 percent are women and girls. UNODC helps States to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies and to develop local capacity and expertise to implement these, including by providing practical tools to encourage cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions. UNODC also monitors the trafficking in women and girls by collecting data on the victims of this crime.

UNODC's global work on the prevention of drug use and the treatment of drug use disorders specifically addresses the unique needs of women and girls, within a framework of human rights through the publication of guidance documents, training of professionals and the implementation of gender-based services meeting the needs of children, adolescent girls and women. UNODC HIV programme advocate for gender-responsive HIV services for women who inject drugs and women in prisons and addresses the special needs of women who inject drugs through publication and dissemination of technical briefs and guidance and through implementation projects in the field specific to women who inject drugs in the community and in prisons.

Additionally, the international community is increasingly recognizing the importance of integrating a gender perspective into the global counter-terrorism efforts. While women and girls continue to be victims of crimes committed by terrorist groups, reports have also shown the growing involvement of women in terrorism, including in FTF related offences.

With a view to supporting States in countering such unique legal and human rights challenges, UNODC and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) launched in 2016 a new ***technical assistance initiative on gender dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism***. It seeks to support Member States, initially in West and Central Africa, to integrate gender dimensions in their criminal justice responses to terrorism. Among other aspects (e.g. sexual and gender-based violence by terrorist groups, women as perpetrators of terrorist acts, detention of women accused or convicted of terrorism offences, and alternatives to detention), the new project addresses gender aspects of the criminalization of FTF and issues specific to the detention, rehabilitation and reintegration of returning female FTF. It also provides guidance on accountability for sexual and gender-based violence crimes committed by FTF.

Taking into account an urgent need to better understand and integrate gender perspectives across measures to prevent terrorism, UNODC will soon make available a first specialized training manual on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism. The tool will be used in future UNODC training activities and by UNODC-trained national trainers.

The empowerment of women is also at the core of the Office's alternative development programmes. Moreover, under SDG 5, "Gender Equality"; target 5.6, UNODC includes activities in its field-level programmes that support Drop-in-Centers and their drug users/referrals through providing coverage of sexual protection means. UNODC interventions under SDG 5 will assist in preventing the spread of HIV and other communicable diseases among the population of drug users, mostly intravenous.

*Relevant Standards and norms agreed by Member States and adopted by the General Assembly or other intergovernmental bodies:*

- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (General Assembly resolution 48/104, of 20 December 1993);
- Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex, of 21 December 2010);
- United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex, of 21 December 2010).

*Relevant UNODC tools and publications:*

- Global Homicide Report (2011,2014);
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- Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System;
- Handbook on Women and Imprisonment;
- Training curriculum on Women and Imprisonment Version 1.0;
- The Bangkok Rules-United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders with their Commentary;
- Information note for criminal justice practitioners on non-custodial measures for women offenders;
- Afghanistan: Female Prisoners and their social reintegration;
- Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System;
- Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework;
- Afghanistan Opium Surveys 2015 and 2016; Chapters on Women’s perspective on opium cultivation and Gender equality and opium poppy cultivation;
- Drug chain and women: A preliminary approach from a gender perspective, 2018 (Spanish).

*Tools on drug prevention and treatment for girls and women (unless otherwise stated, all available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/publications.html>)*

- International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, Draft for Field Testing, March 2016, English (contains a specific section on services for women);
- Guidelines on Drug Prevention and Treatment for Girls and Women, April 2016;
- Guidelines for identification and management of substance use and substance use disorders in pregnancy, published by WHO with UNODC in March 2014;
- TREATNET Training Package, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, (contains a specific section on services for women);
- Women who use drugs in Northeast India;
- Training module on positive living for drug users and their partners;
- Mapping and Size Estimation of Most-At-Risk Population in Nepal: i) Female Sex Workers ii) Male Sex Workers, Transgenders and their Clients iii) Injecting Drug Users;
- Women and drug use in India: Substance, women and high-risk assessment study;
- Female Drug Users and Female Regular Sex Partners of Male Drug Users in Bangladesh – Report;
- Operational Research - Understanding the contexts and response related to overdose among injecting drug users;
- Operational Research - Female injecting drug users and female sex partners of men who inject drugs - Assessing care needs and developing responsive services;

*Tools on Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation:*

- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2009, 2012, 2014, 2016);
- Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016;

- Research Brief: Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world;
- Handbook on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women;
- Training Curriculum on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women;
- Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls;
- Resource book for trainers on effective prosecution responses to violence against women and girls;
- Gender-Related killing of Women and Girls Brochure;
- Essential services package for women and girls subject to violence;
  - Module 1: Overview and introduction;
  - Module 2: Health essential services;
  - Module 3: Justice and policing essential services;
  - Module 4: Essential social services;
- A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming;
- Module 5: Essential actions for coordination and governance of coordination;
- Compendium on Best Practices on Anti Human Trafficking by Law Enforcement Agencies;
- Compendium on Best Practices on Anti Human Trafficking by Non-Governmental Organizations;
- Protocol on Inter-State Rescue and Post Rescue Activities Relating to Persons Trafficked for Commercial Sexual Exploitation;
- Manual for Training Police on Anti Human Trafficking;
- Journey to Justice - Manual on Psycho-Social Intervention;
- Training Manual for Prosecutors on Confronting Human Trafficking;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Prosecutors to combat human trafficking;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) On Investigating Crimes of Trafficking for Forced Labour;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) On Investigating Crimes of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation;
- Legal and Policy Review: Responses to Human Trafficking in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka;
- Journey of Hope, 2011;
- Psychosocial Care for Women in Shelter Homes;
- Country Assessment - Current Status of Victim Service Providers and Criminal Justice Actors in India on Anti Human Trafficking;
- Legal and Policy Review of responses to human trafficking in Bhutan, UNODC, 2016.

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## **SDG 6: Ensure Access to Water and Sanitation for All**

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UNODC Alternative Development projects support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. UNODC supports small projects that allow communities to protect their water systems through land stabilization, rehabilitation, and development of irrigation systems. The Office also provides important training on construction and maintenance of water systems and reservoirs, providing access to safe water for all as called by SDG 6.

*Tools on Alternative Development:*

- United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;
- UNODC-GIZ conference room papers on alternative development;
- Sustainable livelihoods: a broader vision. Discussion paper on “Social support and integration to prevent illicit drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime”;
- Alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues-UNGASS roundtable UNODC background paper.

In addition, UNODC supports the environmentally responsible disposal of chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture to protect and maintain clean accessible water resources, reduce pollution, protect aquatic environments, reduce or prevent land degradation and protect local environments and their biodiversity.

*Tools and publications*

- Illustrated guide for the disposal of chemical used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

**SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All**

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UNODC will continue to implement Alternative Development programmes in those countries most severely affected by illicit drug cultivation and support poor farmer communities involved in illicit cultivation to engage in licit income alternatives. Through on-the-ground work, UNODC addresses the challenges of food insecurity, sustainable agriculture, and economic growth in these communities. In particular, UNODC helps farmers to form associations in order to secure market access for their products and promote sustainable income generation over the long-term, ultimately contributing to SDG 8.

UNODC’s work in combatting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, described in detail below, is directly relevant to Target 8.7 (**‘Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms’**) and Target 8.8 (**‘Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment’**). In this regard, UNODC supports Member States to provide effective responses in a new area of work for UNODC: children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups and the role of the justice systems, in particular, the juvenile justice system in order to ensure children are better protected from all serious forms of serious violence and treated in accordance with international law. UNODC’s research on trafficking in persons published in the biennial Global Report contains information specifically on forced labour and trafficking in children, including their use as child soldiers. Read more on this work as described under SDG 10.

*Tools and publications*

- Needs assessments and Baseline Studies for Alternative Development Projects in Afghanistan.

*UNODC tools on Targets 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms:*

- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2009, 2012, 2014, 2016);
- Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016;
- Research Brief: Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world;
- Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System;
- Manual for the investigation of human trafficking in Mexico and Central America, UNODC, 2009 (Spanish).

## **SDG 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries**

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The facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (Target 10.7 ‘**Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**’) is essential for decreasing profit opportunities for migrant smugglers and human traffickers. These goals recognize that successful strategies to manage migration must be framed within the more inclusive and comprehensive context of development. UNODC assists Member States in expanding their capacity to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, to protect trafficking victims and smuggled migrants and ensure that their rights are respected and to promote cooperation between Member States. The Protocols of the Smuggling of Migrants and the Trafficking in Persons under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime are international legal instruments requiring mandatory national actions and providing practical tools that can facilitate cooperation and provide a range of shared actions to combat these crimes. UNODC also collects and publishes information, at the global level, on human traffickers and how they use the opportunity to exploit vulnerable people in order to maximize their profits. Similar data collection is to be carried out on migrant smugglers.

UNODC’s work to reduce illicit financial flows contributes to reaching SDG 10 and Target 10.b (‘**Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular, least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes**’).

### **Smuggling of Migrants**

UNODC’s existing portfolio of technical assistance activities concerning the implementation of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol implicitly contributes to achieving target 10.7. A current catalogue of UNODC’s existing related technical tools and resources is attached. Recent examples

of UNODC's related normative, policy and technical assistance that contribute to progress towards this target include legislative assistance programmes in Central America to develop specialised anti-migrant smuggling laws in line with the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol; regional capacity building workshops such as that conducted in Syracuse, Italy, in 2015 to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean Sea; and the development and publication of the 2015 report, 'Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Current Trends and Related Challenges'.

*Global UNODC tools and publications:*

- Migrant Smuggling in Asia-Pacific, Vol. II, July 2018;
- Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018;
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol UNODC, 2011;
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, UNODC, 2010;
- Human Trafficking Case Law Database, UNODC, [www.unodc.org/cld](http://www.unodc.org/cld);
- UNODC Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, October 2010;
- UNODC Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009;
- Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to The Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2012;
- Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians, UNODC, 2009;
- First Aid Kit for use by Law Enforcement Responders in addressing Human Trafficking, UNODC, 2011;
- Victim Translation Assistance Tool - Life support messages for victims of human trafficking, UNODC, 2011;
- Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking, UNODC, 2010;
- Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2010;
- Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2nd Edition, UNODC, 2008;
- In-Depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2011;
- Basic Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2010;
- Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners, UNODC, 2008;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2012) UNODC (2012);
- Smuggling of Migrants - A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications on Smuggling of Migrants UNODC, 2010;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009;
- Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns, UNODC, 2006;
- Trafficking in persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand, UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), 2017;
- The Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to the UK: A study on Tamil Nadu, UNODC, 2009;
- The Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to the UK: A study on Punjab and Haryana, UNODC, 2009;

- #DeadlyBusiness campaign (multimedia tools, information leaflet and infographics [www.unodc.org/negociomortal](http://www.unodc.org/negociomortal) (Spanish));
- Interinstitutional Operative Manual for the detection of migrant smuggling and the provision of assistance to migrants, UNODC, 2017;
- National Interinstitutional guidelines for the coordination among government officials, NGOs and human rights advocates to prevent and combat migrant smuggling, UNODC, 2015 (Spanish);
- #AQUIESTOY against human trafficking (multimedia tools, information leaflet) [www.unodc.org/aqui-estoy](http://www.unodc.org/aqui-estoy) (Spanish);
- National assessment on the situation of human trafficking in Mexico, UNODC 2012 (Spanish).

SDG 10 is also closely related to the work of UNODC on HIV and people who use drugs and HIV and people in prisons. Targets 3 and 4 under this SDG envisage the reduction of inequalities, the elimination of discriminatory laws and policies and the promotion of social protection policies, constituting a call for action for equal treatment for all people, including people who use drugs and people in prisons.

## **SDG 11: Make Cities Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable**

By 2030, it is estimated that almost sixty percent of the world's population will be urbanized. In many urban areas, high rates of crime and violence are undermining growth and impeding social development, particularly affecting the poor.

UNODC is mandated to support Member States in the application and implementation of the crime conventions as well as the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including, among others, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention, and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, and the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UN Model Strategies on VAC), strategy II: implementing comprehensive prevention programmes. At the operational level, UNODC is supporting Member States by providing advisory services for the development and implementation of crime prevention national strategies and action plans, as well as with sector-specific projects, including preventing child involvement in crime and violence as well as youth crime and victimization, violence against women and children, while promoting access to justice or social reintegration of offenders. UNODC, in partnership with other United Nations organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, also supports local-level initiatives by engaging in the conduct of local safety audits and the implementation of crime prevention projects at city and community levels.

The role of local government is vital as this is the layer of government closest to the people, and it often has significant decision-making and spending power. Accordingly, recognizing that the future success of the SDGs resides in large part in cities, UNODC is determined to contribute to the “localizing” of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for urban policy-makers and planners, particularly those residing in the Global South. This work will provide a contribution to the United Nations system-wide effort in urban crime prevention and security.

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- Governing Safer Cities: Strategies for a Globalised World, A Framework to Guide Urban Policy-Makers and Practitioners;
- Training Manual on Policing Urban Space;
- Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space;
- Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention, in particular in relation to Urban Crime and Youth at Risk;
- Practical Approaches to Urban Crime Prevention;
- SHERLOC: online knowledge management portal for *Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime* and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Directory of Competent National Authorities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as of contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property (General Assembly resolution 68/186) (CNA Directory);
- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Needs Assessment Tools on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- *Travaux Préparatoires* of the negotiations for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
- Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Request Writer Tool (as revised and redeveloped);
- Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime;
- Model Legislation on Extradition;
- Model Legislation on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- Revised Manuals on the Model Treaties on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
- Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime; the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- Practical assistance tool to assist in the implementation of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences;
- Draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime;
- Handbook on Identity-Related Crime;
- Cybercrime Repository: central data repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned for the purposes of facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance;
- Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children;
- Handbook on Safety Audits, 2017 (Spanish).

## **SDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development**

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and

## **SDG 15: Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss**

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UNODC works to counter illegal logging and timber trafficking crime by strengthening national law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, enhancing anti-corruption measures, strengthening legislation and international cooperation, and supporting timber identification methods, among other tools. All these impact-based actions contribute to the prevention of forest degradation. Further, the Alternative Development programmes contribute to the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources through land stabilization projects and by helping to build resilience in communities affected by climate change.

UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) monitors crops and land cover changes (deforestation, illegal mining) and the impact of Alternative Development Programmes. Annual reports that are based on extensive satellite image analysis provide transparent and reliable figures on the cultivation of illicit crops, on the impact of eradication campaigns and on land cover changes with specific focus on forests and protected (nature conservation) areas.

Wildlife and forest crime has become a low-risk, high-profit transnational organized crime, which is overwhelming countries and communities, affecting biodiversity and development. Through its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, UNODC will pursue its support at the frontline with law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary and relevant stakeholders at the national and international level to address this issue. UNODC is leading work on strengthening national legislative frameworks, law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, fostering international cooperation, developing innovative solutions in forensics and conducting research through its global wildlife crime research. Through this global research work, UNODC supports the monitoring of SDG 15, in particular, Target 15.7 (**'Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products'**). In the years to come, UNODC aims at providing support to countries to reach SDG 14 and SDG 15 in reducing organized wildlife and forest crime through concrete measurable evidence-based interventions. UNODC is part of the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), consisting of five global entities working together to deliver multi-agency support to countries affected by the illegal trade in animals and plants.

UNODC engages in action against fisheries crime through its Global Maritime Crime Programme. Initial steps have been taken with the creation of a sub-group on illegal fishing to the UNODC established Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC). The group facilitates coordination and cooperation among coastal state actors in tackling fisheries crime. The GMCP's focus is supporting Member States in securing legal frameworks, building capacity in law enforcement, prosecution, and judiciary, as well as strengthening cooperation among states.

*UNODC tools and publications*

- ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit;
- Guidelines on Methods and Procedures for Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis;
- UNODC Wildlife and Forest Crime: A manual for frontline officers, available in English and 6 Mekong languages;
- UNODC Wildlife and Forest Crime: A field guide for frontline officers, available in English and 6 Mekong languages;
- E-learning training modules on wildlife and forest crime for front-line officers;
- Guidelines on methods and procedures for timber identification and laboratory analysis (currently being finalized);
- UNODC conference room paper on fisheries crime;
- Guidelines on Methods and Procedures for Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Procedures;
- World Wildlife Crime Report;
- Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime (2017);
- Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife Crime in Malaysia (2017);
- Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife Crime in Thailand (2017);
- Colombia – Surveys of territories affected by illicit crops (annually since 2003);
- Colombia - Alluvial gold exploitation - Evidences from remote sensors, (2015, 2016);
- Peru and Bolivia – Coca cultivation surveys (annually since 2003);
- Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife and Forest Crime in Myanmar (2015);
- Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife and Forest Crime in Cambodia (2015);
- Legal framework to address wildlife and timber trafficking in the ASEAN region (2015);
- Criminal Justice Response to Wildlife and Forest Crime in Lao PDR (2014);
- Criminal Justice Responses to the Illegal Trade in Timber in Viet Nam (2013);
- Alluvial gold exploitation, evidences from remote sensing 2016 (2018 - Spanish – English).

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**SDG 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels**

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*Relevant Standards and norms agreed by Member States and adopted by the General Assembly or other intergovernmental bodies:*

- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex, of 17 December 2015);
- Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex, of 25 May 1984);
- Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex, of 9 December 1988);
- Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex, of 14 December 1990);
- Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa (Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/36, annex, of 21 July 1997);

- Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings (Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/22, of 28 July 1998);
- Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice (Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/27, annex, of 28 July 1999);
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) (General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex, of 14 December 1990);
- United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex, of 21 December 2010);
- Kadoma Declaration on Community Service and recommendations of the seminar entitled “Criminal justice: the challenge of prison overcrowding”, held in San José from 3 to 7 February 1997 (Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/23, annexes I and II, of 28 July 1998);
- United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems (General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex, of 20 December 2012);
- Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/12, annex, of 24 July 2002);
- Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX), annex, of 9 December 1975);
- Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (General Assembly resolution 37/194, annex, of 18 December 1982);
- Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 55/89, annex, of 4 December 2000);
- Capital punishment (General Assembly resolution 2857 (XXVI), of 20 December 1971);
- Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex, of 25 May 1984);
- Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/64, of 24 May 1989);
- Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, annex, of 24 May 1989);
- Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/15, adopted on 23 July 1996);
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex, of 29 November 1985);
- United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) (General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex, of 14 December 1990);
- United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex, of 14 December 1990);
- Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System (Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex, of 21 July 1997);
- Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex, of 22 July 2005);

- United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex, of 18 December 2014);
- Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention (Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex, of 24 July 1995);
- United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security (General Assembly resolution 51/60, annex, of 12 December 1996);
- Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety (Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/28, of 21 July 1997);
- Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex, of 24 July 2002);
- Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex, of 29 November 1985);
- Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/57, of 24 May 1989);
- Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/21, annex, of 28 July 1998);
- Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex, of 17 December 1979);
- Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex, of 24 May 1989);
- Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990);
- Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985);
- Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/60, annex, of 24 May 1989)
- Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23, annex, of 27 July 2006);
- Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990);
- International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex, of 12 December 1996);
- Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers (Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990);
- International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences (General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex, of 18 December 2014).

*UNODC tools and Research publications:*

- Illicit Arms Flow Questionnaire;
- Global Homicide Study (2011, 2014);
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2009, 2012, 2014, 2016);

- UNODC Study on Firearms (2015);
- Global Study on Legal Aid (2016, with UNDP);
- Research Brief: Monitoring Target 16.2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. A multiple systems estimation of the numbers of presumed human trafficking victims in the Netherlands in 2010-2015 by year, age, gender, form of exploitation and nationality;
- Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route;
- Transnational Organized Crime in the Pacific: A Threat Assessment;
- International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes;
- Manual on Victimization surveys;
- United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS);
- Standards for criminal justice statistics systems;
- Study on international and EU standards on crime statistics;
- Juvenile Justice indicators (French, Spanish);
- Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (all LACSI materials are available in 4 languages)  
<http://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/viclab11/>;
- Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime;
- Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
- Needs Assessment Tools;
- Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime.

### **Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit**

The Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit is a standardized and cross-referenced set of tools designed to enable United Nations agencies, government officials engaged in criminal justice reform, as well as other organizations and individuals to conduct comprehensive assessments of criminal justice systems. The purpose of such assessments being to identify areas of technical assistance required and to assist in training on these issues.

The Tools have been grouped within criminal justice system sectors: Policing; Access to Justice; Custodial and Non-Custodial Measures; and Cross-Cutting Issues.

### **Criminal Justice**

- Enhancing Criminal Justice Reform, including Restorative Justice;
- Criminal Justice Reform in Post-Conflict States: A Guide for Practitioners;
- Further information is available on the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy's website;
- Combating violence against migrants;
- Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit (CJAT) - Tool 'Forensic Services and Infrastructure.

### **Crime Prevention**

- Training Manual on Policing Urban;

- Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space;
- Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders;
- Crime Prevention Assessment tool;
- Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines - Making Them Work;
- Handbook on Crime Prevention in Southern Africa and the Caribbean Regions;
- Practical Approaches to Urban Crime Prevention;
- Handbook on Civilian Private Security Services;
- Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention, in particular in relation to Urban Crime and Youth at Risk; Governing Safer Cities: Strategies for a Globalised World;
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- Global status report on violence prevention 2014;
- Line Up Live Up Trainer Manual- Life skills training through sport to prevent crime, violence and drug use;
- Crime Scene Awareness and Investigation: Training programme and trainers' guide (manual available on request);
- Security Document Examination: Training programme and trainers' guide (manual available on request);
- Crime Scene and Physical Evidence Awareness for Non-Forensic Personnel;
- Guide for the development of forensic document examination capacity.

### **Police reform**

- Training Manual on Policing Urban Space;
- Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space;
- Handbook on Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity;
- Resource Book on Use Force and Firearms in Law Enforcement.

### **Prosecution Services**

- The Status and Role of Prosecutors - a UNODC and IAP Guide;
- Addendum to International Association of Prosecutors Standard.

### **Access to legal aid**

- Global Study on Legal Aid (2016, with UNDP);
- Handbook on Early access to legal aid in criminal justice processes;
- Model Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems with Commentaries.
- Handbook on Access to Legal Aid in Africa;
- Survey Report on Access to Legal Aid in Africa;
- Child-Friendly Legal Aid in Africa (UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC);

### **Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment**

- Handbook of basic principles and promising practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment;
- Handbook for Prison Leaders;
- Handbook on Prisoner File Management;
- Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs;
- Handbook on Women and Imprisonment;

- Training curriculum on Women and Imprisonment Version 1.0;
- Information note for criminal justice practitioners on non-custodial measures for women offenders;
- Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons;
- Treatment and Care for People with Drug Use Disorders in Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment;
- Training Material on HIV/AIDS Prevention in Prison Settings (forthcoming);
- Afghanistan: Implementing Alternatives to Imprisonment, in line with International Standards and National Legislation;
- HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support in Prison Settings - a framework for an effective national response;
- UNODC Prison Reform Concept Note;
- Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders;
- A Prison Evaluation Checklist for Post-Conflict Settings;
- Handbook on Dynamic Security and Prison Intelligence;
- Handbook on the Management of High-Risk Prisoners;
- Brochure on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);
- Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons;
- Summary of Key Principles and Recommendations of the Handbook on Violent Extremist Prisoners;
- Assessing Compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules: A checklist for internal inspection mechanisms;
- UNODC Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes;
- Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prisons.

### **Restorative Justice**

- Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes;
- Handbook of Basic Principles and Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment.

### **Justice for Children**

- Handbook for Professionals and Policymakers on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime;
- Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime;
- United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime Online Training;
- Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime: Model Law and Related Commentary;
- Criteria for the Design and Evaluation of Juvenile Justice Reform Programmes;
- Child-friendly version of the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime;
- Justice in Matters Involving Children in Conflict with the Law: Model Law on Juvenile Justice and Related Commentary;
- Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: UN Approach to Justice for Children;

- Child-Friendly Legal Aid in Africa;
- UNODC/UNICEF Manual for the Measurement of juvenile justice indicators;
- Capacity Building in the Area of Child Justice (the Child Justice Project) South Africa;
- Strengthening Legislative and Institutional Capacity for Juvenile Justice and Support to the Juvenile Justice System in Lebanon;
- Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law;
- Introductory Booklet on the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;
- Checklist to the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;
- Training Programme on the Treatment of Child Victims and Child Witnesses of Crime - for Prosecutors and Judges;
- Training Programme on the Treatment of Child Victims and Child Witnesses of Crime - for Law Enforcement Officials;
- INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children;
- Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System.

### **Gender in the Criminal Justice System**

- Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women;
- Handbook on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women;
- Training Curriculum on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women;
- Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls;
- Resource Book for Trainers on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls;
- Toolkit on Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence;
- Gender-Related killing of Women and Girls Brochure;
- Essential services package for women and girls subject to violence:
  - Implementation Guide;
  - E-learning course;

Module 1: Overview and Introduction to the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence;

Module 2: Essential Health Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence;

Module 3: Essential Justice and Policing Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence;

Module 4: Essential Social Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence;

Module 5: Essential Action for Governance and Coordination of Governance;

- A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming;

- The Bangkok Rules-United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders with their Commentary;
- Handbook on Women and Imprisonment 2nd edition;
- Training curriculum on Women and Imprisonment Version 1.0;
- Information note for criminal justice practitioners on non-custodial measures for women offenders;
- E-learning course on Alternatives to Imprisonment for Women Offenders;
- Afghanistan: Female Prisoners and their social reintegration;
- Training manual for emergency call operators (to assist victims of violence against woman) <http://www.policia-mas.org/manuals.html> (Spanish);
- Training Manual for Police Officers (to assist victims of violence against woman) <http://www.policia-mas.org/manuals.html> (Spanish);
- Facilitators Manual Strategies for the Development of Cognitive skills and stress management <http://www.policia-mas.org/manuals.html> (Spanish).

## Victims

- Guide for policymakers on the Implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims and Abuse of Power
- Handbook on Justice for Victims on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims and Abuse of Power
- Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok

UNODC provides normative, analytical and operational assistance to Member States for strengthening the effectiveness, fairness, and accountability of their criminal justice institutions to tackle crime, corruption and terrorism. UNODC's work, therefore, supports all the Targets included under SDG 16, and in particular the following:

### **Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

UNODC keeps a database on Homicide Statistics and has published two Global Studies on Homicide to date, the first in 2011 and again in 2013. UNODC's work on the prevention and response to violence against women (referred to under SDG 5) and violence against children (Target 16.2) as well as the work on drug prevention and treatment (SDG 3) also contribute towards Target 16.1.

According to WHO, family skills training is one of the evidence-based interventions to reduce violence (see WHO (2010), Violence prevention: the evidence available in English, French and Spanish at [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/4th\\_milestones\\_meeting/publications/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/4th_milestones_meeting/publications/en/)), particularly youth violence (see WHO (2015), Preventing youth violence: an overview of the evidence, available in English and Spanish at [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/youth/youth\\_violence/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/youth/youth_violence/en/)). The relevant tools in this respect would be: the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, English and

Russian; the Compilation Of Evidence-Based Family Skills Training Programmes, 2010, English; the Guide To Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes For Drug Abuse Prevention, February 2009, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish (all tools available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/publications.html>).

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- Measuring violence against women and other gender issues through the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) lenses (2017);
- ICCS Briefing Note: Unlawful killings in conflict situations(2017);
- Global Homicide Study (2011, 2014).

### **Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children**

Target 16.2 builds on the international momentum to promote children's rights and urgently tackle the issue of violence against children. It represented an important achievement in order to provide visibility and strengthen political commitment around the issue of violence against children. UNODC collects and analyses the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) in line with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) that could contribute to measure target 16.2 as well as understand global trends related to children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Through its questionnaire and data collection for the biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC supports the monitoring of the exploitation and trafficking in persons, including children through reported cases of trafficking crimes worldwide. In addition, UNODC is piloting an innovative method to help States measure the hidden numbers of trafficking victims in order to more effectively assess trends and policy interventions. These tools are relevant to Targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2.

Also, according to WHO, family skills training is one of the evidence-based interventions to reduce violence (see WHO (2010), Violence prevention: the evidence available in English, French and Spanish at [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/4th\\_milestones\\_meeting/publications/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/4th_milestones_meeting/publications/en/)), particularly child maltreatment (see WHO (2016) INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish at [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/inspire/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire/en/)). The relevant tools in this respect would be: the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, English and Russian; the Compilation Of Evidence-Based Family Skills Training Programmes, 2010, English; the Guide To Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes For Drug Abuse Prevention, February 2009, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish (all tools available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/publications.html>).

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2009, 2012, 2014, 2016);
- Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016;

- Research Brief: Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world;
- Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children.

## **Trafficking in Persons**

UNODC’s existing portfolio of technical assistance activities concerning the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol directly contributes to achieving multiple SDGs, including SDG 16. There are three SDGs which make explicit reference to trafficking in persons – SDGs 5, 8, and 16 or more specifically targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 (existing UNODC responses to human trafficking are also relevant to targets 16.3, 16.4, and 16a).

Of key relevance to UNODC’s related technical assistance activities is the agreed global indicator for review of SDG 16.2, being “the number of detected and estimated number of non-detected adult women and men and girls and boys (18-) who have been trafficked for different forms of trafficking in persons”. As the only agreed SDG indicator referring to trafficking in persons, it can be applied similarly to all of the SDGs noted above. While the underlying research capacities are still being developed to support this indicator, all of UNODC’s related technical assistance efforts can be easily reformulated in the terminology of the SDGs on trafficking in persons– that is, to simultaneously impact on the ratio between detected and non-detected trafficking (i.e. increase detection of actual trafficking), while decreasing the overall occurrence of trafficking in persons. Direct examples of related UNODC work would include capacity-building efforts to enhance the identification of trafficking victims, the dissemination of practitioner material regarding core evidential challenges faced by prosecutors and legislative assistance to better ensure the support and protection of victims.

### *Global UNODC tools and publications:*

- Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018;
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol UNODC, 2011;
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, UNODC, 2010;
- Human Trafficking Case Law Database, UNODC, [www.unodc.org/cld](http://www.unodc.org/cld);
- UNODC Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, October 2010;
- UNODC Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009;
- Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to The Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2012;
- Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians, UNODC, 2009;
- First Aid Kit for use by Law Enforcement Responders in addressing Human Trafficking, UNODC, 2011;
- Victim Translation Assistance Tool - Life support messages for victims of human trafficking, UNODC, 2011;
- Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking, UNODC, 2010;
- Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2010;
- Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2nd Edition, UNODC, 2008;

- In-Depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2011;
- Basic Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2010;
- Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners, UNODC, 2008;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2014;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2012) UNODC (2012);
- Smuggling of Migrants - A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications on Smuggling of Migrants UNODC, 2010;
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009;
- Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns, UNODC, 2006;
- Trafficking in persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand, UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), 2017.

**Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**

UNODC directly makes contribution to promotion of the rule of law through providing secretariat services to the intergovernmental bodies, i.e., the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Also, as mentioned earlier, UNODC supports Member States to put an end to all forms of violence against children and ensuring rights-based justice for children, which plays a crucial role in strengthening the rule of law (target 16.3) and goes hand in hand with development and peace.

Access to justice for all is a focus area in UNODC's work on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNODC supports the establishment of effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems. Recognizing that poor prison conditions and prison overcrowding point towards systemic deficiencies in States' justice systems, UNODC promotes penal and prison reform, as well as access to justice. These areas include a lack of: access to legal aid; alternatives to imprisonment; youth crime prevention programmes; offenders' rehabilitation; social reintegration measures; as well as the overuse of pre-trial detention.

UNODC is also well placed to monitor Target 16.3 through its annual United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) and its annual report on 'World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice' to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- Handbook on strategies to reduce overcrowding in prisons
- Handbook on Early access to legal aid in criminal justice processes;
- Model Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems with Commentaries;
- A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming

- Handbook of basic principles and promising practices on alternatives to imprisonment
- Handbook on restorative justice programmes.

**Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime**

UNODC offers Member States a full spectrum of tools to strengthen anti-money laundering legal frameworks and develop capacities of national agencies to investigate money laundering and terrorism financing, disrupt illicit financial flows and support the recovery of stolen assets. In this regard, the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (hereafter GPML) of UNODC has developed anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) model legislation for both civil and common law legal systems. The civil model law was developed in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund and the common model law in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Monetary Fund.

Asset recovery is the most innovative chapter of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on which UNODC's work in the domain rests. In the framework of the second cycle of the UNCAC review mechanism the States' efforts to adopt asset recovery measures will be reviewed over the next five years.

Through various global programmes on money laundering, counter-terrorism and organized crime, UNODC and its partners at international and regional levels have been supporting the establishment and activities of various regional cooperation structures in prosecution, law enforcement, financial intelligence, and asset recovery. In particular, since 2007 UNODC and the World Bank have cooperated through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, a joint programme working with developing countries and financial centres to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely the return of stolen assets. GPML of UNODC assisted Member States in establishing and setting up Asset Recovery Interagency Networks (ARIN), with the first being the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Southern Africa (ARINSA) in 2008, and subsequently the *Red de Recuperación de Activos de GAFILAT (RRAG)* in 2010, the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) in 2013, the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of West Africa (ARINWA) in 2014, the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB) in 2017, and the Asset Recovery Interagency Network of West Central Asia (ARIN-WCA) in 2018. These informal networks exist for exchange of information on individuals, companies, and assets at the international level with the intention of facilitating the pursuit and recovery of proceeds of unlawful activities. All predicate crimes for money laundering are covered, including corruption, financing of terrorism and tax crimes, to name a few.

SDG 16.4 related to illicit arms flows provides for a broad spectrum of measures that States need to put in place in order to be able to fully implement and achieve this target. The proposed indicator 16.4.2 focuses in particular on the proportion of seized, found and surrendered arms whose illicit origin has been traced or otherwise established in line with international standards and instruments. The Firearms Protocol is one of the major global instruments related to this target.

Through its annual Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (IAFQ), UNODC implements the data collection process for the illicit trafficking in firearms, which pursues the dual goal of collecting data for SDG indicator 16.4.2 and to gather comprehensive seizure data for the next Global Study on Firearms Trafficking. The IAFQ provides the opportunity for UN Member States to share

qualitative and quantitative data on seized, found and surrendered firearms, their parts and components and ammunition on a regular basis. The questionnaire has been circulated to Member States in June 2018, and UNODC is continuing to reach out to Permanent Missions as well as focal points and other points of contacts – including through its field offices – to solicit replies from Member States.

Through its Global Firearms Programme (GFP), UNODC assists Member States in adhering to and implementing the Firearms Protocol, to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, and address their links to organized crime and terrorism, and in doing so, enabling them also to implement and achieve the SDG 16.4. GFP's assistance includes the following areas: (a) Legislative and policy development; (b) Technical support in the areas of marking, record-keeping, tracing, transfer controls and the collection, management and disposal of firearms; (c) Training and capacity-building to strengthen the criminal justice response to investigate and prosecute firearms-related criminality and related crimes (including firearms tracing); (d) International cooperation and information exchange by establishing national institutions, international police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters as well as information exchange; (e) Data collection, research and analysis to monitor illicit trafficking flows. All these areas are closely linked to the implementation, reporting and monitoring of target 16.4: Enhancing national recording, marking and tracing abilities, and reinforcing investigative capacities of States are pre-conditions to implement the target. Enhanced national data collection is also a pre-requisite for States to report and support its monitoring. In 2015, GFP developed the Firearms Study, which used firearms seizure data from Member States, and was mandated to continue to collect such data on a regular basis, with a view to possibly conduct periodic studies. This creates a solid foundation to support ongoing monitoring of target 16.4.

Further, UNODC carries out research and data collection in several areas connected to organized crime including firearms, drugs and other illicit markets, wildlife crime and trafficking in persons and the links with terrorism. UNODC has also assessed the impact of organized crime particularly in its Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessments. The online knowledge management portal for *Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime* (SHERLOC) disseminates information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and it currently lists fifteen different crime types, including cybercrime and money laundering.

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- SHERLOC: online knowledge management portal for *Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime* and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Civil Law Legal Systems - Model legislation on money laundering and financing of terrorism (2005);
- Common Law Legal Systems - Model Legislative Provisions on Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, Preventive Measures and Proceeds of Crime (2016);
- Directory of Competent National Authorities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as of contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of

- preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property (General Assembly resolution 68/186) (CNA Directory);
- UNODC research study on “Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes” (2011);
  - UNODC Study on Firearms (2015);
  - Country Fact Sheets (2015);
  - Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire;
  - Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (UNTOC); Comparative Analysis of Global Instruments on Firearms and other Conventional Arms: Synergies for Implementation;
  - Technical Guide to the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms;
  - The Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty: Divergence or Complementarity?;
  - Digest of Organized Crime Cases. A compilation of good practices and lessons learned;
  - Manual on Corruption Surveys, Methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other corrupt acts through sample surveys (2018);
  - Needs Assessment Tools on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
  - *Travaux Préparatoires* of the negotiations for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
  - Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Request Writer Tool (as revised and redeveloped);
  - Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime;
  - Model Law Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2011);
  - Model Law on Extradition (2004);
  - Model Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (2007);
  - Model Treaty on Extradition;
  - Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
  - Revised Manuals on the Model Treaties on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
  - Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters;
  - Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners;
  - Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
  - Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime;
  - MLA Request Writer Tool (as revised and redeveloped);
  - Pirate Trails (Tracking the Illicit Financial Flows from Pirate Activities off the Horn of Africa. A UNODC, World Bank and Interpol Joint Study 2013);
  - Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route;
  - Transnational Organized Crime in the Pacific: A Threat Assessment;
  - Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment 2013;
  - Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment 2013;
  - Transnational Organized Crime in West Africa: A Threat Assessment, 2013;
  - Misuse of Licit Trade for Opiate Trafficking in Western and Central Asia: A Threat Assessment, 2012;

- Transnational Organized Crime in Central America and the Caribbean: A Threat Assessment - Executive summary;
- Estimating illicit financial flows resulting from drug trafficking and other transnational organized crimes;
- World Drug Report;
- Myanmar - Opium Survey (2017);
- Peru – Coca cultivation survey (in Spanish) (2016);
- Afghanistan Opium Survey (cultivation and production) (2017);
- Afghanistan opium survey 2017 - Challenges to sustainable development, peace and security;
- Plurinational State of Bolivia – Coca cultivation survey (in Spanish) 2016;
- Colombia - Survey of territories affected by illicit crops (2017);
- Sustainable development in an opium production environment - Afghanistan Opium Survey Report 2016;
- Evidence for enhancing resilience to opium poppy cultivation in Shan State, Myanmar;
- Mekong River Drug Threat Assessment 2016
- The drug value chain: a territorial analysis through a pilot test, (2017) (Spanish).

UNODC, including through its Stolen Asset Recovery Programme has developed a host of tools, databases and technical publications. They can be accessed at: <http://star.worldbank.org/star/>

Asset recovery is a highly technical and politically sensitive topic and thus it would be advisable for FOs to involve CEB/ StAR from the earliest possible stage in any consultations with counterparts and programming activities, of particular use are the following tools:

The Asset Recovery Watch Database: This database provides a collection of past and ongoing large-scale international asset recovery cases. It can be searched by jurisdictions involved and as such provides a good background for any discussions with counterparts.

The Asset Recovery Practitioners Handbook: This publication provides technical guidance to asset recovery practitioners and as such gives a good overview also of the type of technical assistance that can be provided through StAR.

Few and Far and Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery commitments: These two publications provide macro data on assets actually seized, confiscated and returned in the context of international asset recovery cases since 2006. As such, it provides useful information that can be used in the preparation of general presentations on the topic.

Moreover, the 2<sup>nd</sup> review cycle of the UNCAC will commence in June 2016 with approximately 35-40 countries being reviewed every year for the next five years for their compliance with the chapters on prevention and asset recovery. The schedule for these reviews will become available as part of the report of the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the Implementation Review Group to the Convention.

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- SHERLOC: online knowledge management portal for *Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime* and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);

- Directory of Competent National Authorities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as of contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property (General Assembly resolution 68/186) (CNA Directory);
- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Needs Assessment Tools on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- *Travaux Préparatoires* of the negotiations for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
- Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Request Writer Tool (as revised and redeveloped);
- Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime;
- Model Legislation on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- Revised Manuals on the Model Treaties on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
- Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime.

### **Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms**

The United Nations Convention against Corruption contains the most comprehensive set of legal commitments by Governments to tackle corruption, including bribery. Under the auspices of UNODC, the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention met in November 2015 in St. Petersburg and identified a number of avenues for UNODC to further strengthen capacity and cooperation against corruption and bribery in all its forms – an explicit Target of the SDGs. The effective implementation of the Convention is being assessed under the framework of the Implementation Review Mechanism through a peer review exercise with each of the 178 States parties being reviewed for their compliance by two other States parties with the support of the Secretariat provided by UNODC. Based on the requirements of the Convention and the findings of the country reviews, UNODC assists Member States in preventing, detecting, investigating and sanctioning corruption and in promoting international cooperation against corruption, as well as the recovery of proceeds of corruption, both domestically and internationally.

UNODC is at the forefront of developing standard surveys measuring the experience of corruption and setting standards for measuring various aspects of corruption. As such the results of the country reviews carried out within the framework of the Implementation Review Mechanism provide an objective basis to assess the efforts made by countries in preventing and combatting corruption.

UNODC has developed a host of databases, tools and other resources which can be used by FOs in their interactions with counterparts in terms of advancing the implementation of goal 16 through the effective implementation of UNCAC.

*UNODC tools and publications:*

## **Ratification and Implementation of UNCAC**

- United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);
- Travaux Préparatoires of the negotiations for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of UNCAC;
- Technical Guide to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- State of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption - Criminalization, Law Enforcement and International Cooperation;
- Comprehensive Self-Assessment Checklist on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Omnibus software);
- UNDP/UNODC guidance note - UNCAC self-assessments: Going beyond the minimum;
- Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Basic documents on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Country Profiles - outcomes of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- TRACK Portal (Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge);
- UNODC Anti-Corruption Legal Library (part of TRACK);
- Global Action Against Corruption: The Mérida Papers;
- Partnering in Anti-Corruption Knowledge (PACK): A Guidance Note for Development Partners;
- The Institutional Integrity Initiative: The relevance of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to the UN System.

## **The Conference of the States Parties to UNCAC and its Working Groups**

- Rules of Procedure for the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Documents on the sessions of the Conference of the States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Documents on the sessions of the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention
- Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery;
- Documents of the sessions of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation under the UNCAC.

## **Prevention of Corruption**

- Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention;
- International Anti-Corruption Day Campaign Materials;
- Empowering the Victims of Corruption through Social Control Mechanisms;
- Training Videos by the UNCAC Coalition on Civil Society and the UNCAC Review Process;
- Building Public Support for Anti-Corruption Efforts - Why Anti-Corruption Agencies Need to Communicate and How;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption: A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events English - French - Russian;

- Guidebook on anti-corruption in public procurement and the management of public finances;
- 2011 UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement;
- Reporting on Corruption: A Resource Tool for Governments and Journalists;
- India: Transparency, Objectivity and Competition in Private Public Partnership Projects;
- Mexico: Transparency, Objectivity and Competition in Public Procurement;
- Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons;
- National Anti-Corruption Strategies - A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation;
- Corruption Investigation Manual in Timor-Leste;
- How can we prevent corruption? A proposal to identify possible typologies that can lead to corruption acts;
- Booklet of main typologies that can lead to corruption acts.

### **Asset Recovery**

- Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery;
- Articles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on asset recovery: analysis of reported compliance and policy recommendations;
- Laws and regulations from over 175 jurisdictions on Asset recovery;
- StAR Asset Recovery Watch - a database of Asset Recovery Cases;
- Digest of Asset Recovery Cases;
- Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool (including Asset Recovery features), as revised and redeveloped.

For publications by The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), a partnership between the World Bank Group and UNODC, please see Asset Recovery on TRACK - Gateway to Asset Recovery Knowledge.

### **International Cooperation**

- Documents of the sessions of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation under the UNCAC;
- The Compendium of International Legal Instruments on Corruption (Second edition);
- Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool;
- On-line Directory of Competent National Authorities;
- Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
- Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime English - Spanish;
- Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- Model Law on Extradition (2004);
- Model Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (2007);
- Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolution 45/116, as amended by General Assembly resolution 52/88);
- Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (General Assembly resolution 45/117, as amended by General Assembly resolution 53/112);
- Revised Manuals on the Model Treaties on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

### **Corruption and the Private Sector**

- Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention;
- UNODC-UN Global Compact anti-corruption e-learning tool for the private sector;
- Anti-Corruption Policies and Measures of the Fortune Global 500;
- Corruption Prevention to Foster SME Development (UNIDO/UNODC - 2 volumes) Volume 1 - Volume 2;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption: A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events;
- Training Materials - Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events;
- An Anti-Corruption Ethics and Compliance Programme for Business: A Practical Guide;
- Anti-Corruption Ethics and Compliance Handbook for Business (OECD/UNODC/World Bank);
- India: Incentives for corporate integrity in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- A Resource Guide on State Measures for Strengthening Corporate Integrity;
- On the Level: Business and Governments against Corruption;
- Toolkit of Private Sector Outreach Materials.

### **Corruption and the Destruction of the Environment**

- Corruption, Environment and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

### **Criminal Justice Integrity**

- Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention;
- Commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct;
- Resource Guide on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity;
- United Nations Handbook on Practical Anti-Corruption Measures for Prosecutors and Investigators;
- Handbook on police accountability, oversight and integrity;
- Assessment of the Integrity and Capacity of the Justice System in Three Nigerian States, January 2006;
- Assessment of Justice Sector Integrity and Capacity in two Indonesian Provinces, 2006;
- Judicial Ethics Training Manual for the Nigerian Judiciary;
- An Economic and Jurimetric Analysis of Official Corruption in the Courts;
- Investigating the Links Between Access to Justice and Governance Factors;
- Judicial Integrity in Kosovo;
- UNCAC Article 11 Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework.

### **Quantitative Aspects of Corruption**

#### **Methodologies:**

- Quantitative approaches to assess and describe corruption and the role of UNODC in supporting countries in performing such assessments;
- Methodologies, including evidence-based approaches, for assessing areas of special vulnerability to corruption in the public and private sectors;
- How to measure and how to use statistical data to analyze the victimization of the private sector in Latin America (2013) (Spanish);
- Manual on Corruption Surveys, Methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other corrupt acts through sample surveys (2018).

**Reports:**

- Corruption in Nigeria. Experience and response to bribery (2017);
- Corruption in Afghanistan: Bribery as reported by the victims (2010);
- Corruption in Afghanistan: Recent patterns and trends (2012);
- Corruption in Afghanistan: Recent patterns and integrity challenges in the public sector (2013);
- Nigeria: Business survey on corruption - Executive summary;
- Western Balkans: Corruption in the western Balkans: Bribery as experienced by the population;
- Corruption in Albania: Bribery as experienced by the population;
- Corruption in Croatia: Bribery as experienced by the population;
- Corruption in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Bribery as experienced by the population;
- Corruption in Montenegro: Bribery as experienced by the population;
- Corruption in Serbia: Bribery as experienced by the population;
- Business, Corruption and Crime in the Western Balkans: The impact of bribery and other crime on private enterprise;
- Incentives for corporate integrity in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Transparency, objectivity and competition in private-public partnership projects;
- National Anti-Corruption Referral of key contacts in vigilance and anti-corruption desks across India;
- UNCAC pictorial guide.

**Other Forms of Economic Crime: Match-Fixing and Identity-Related Crime**

- Handbook on identity-related crime English - Spanish;
- Criminalization approaches to combat match-fixing.

**Related UNODC Resources**

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto;
- Tools and publications on Organized Crime;
- UNODC on money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

**Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**

UNODC supports efforts by States to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions through the comprehensive implementation of chapter II of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. This work includes policies, legislation and mechanisms to strengthen the prevention of corruption at all levels, Through its role as Secretariat to the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption – a body established by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention – UNODC facilitates the sharing of information on lessons learned and the adaptability of good practices on the prevention of corruption in public and private sector institutions, including accountability measures, strengthening professionalism and integrity, and promoting public access to information and the transparency of institutional functions and services.

In advance of the forthcoming review of the effective implementation of chapter II under the framework of the Implementation Review Mechanism, UNODC has promoted and supported early reporting by States of progress in the implementation of chapter II. In addition, UNODC has

produced guidance materials and provided technical assistance to support States in such areas as the development and implementation of comprehensive anti-corruption strategies, strengthening judicial and prosecutorial integrity and accountability, developing asset and interest disclosure procedures to avoid conflicts of interest, promoting transparency in public procurement, and measures to protect witnesses and whistle-blowers.

In addition, UNODC promotes transparency and the prevention of corruption in the private sector, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact. This work includes the development of tools and training materials to further integrity and transparent business practices across the private sector as well as engagement with other bodies, such as the G20 and its Business-20 Anti-Corruption Working Group as well as the World Economic Forum.

**Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

In designing and delivering its programmes, as well as in the international policy debate around its mandates, UNODC encourages and facilitates the participation of a wide range of civil society organizations, contributing to an open, responsive and accountable decision-making process on crime- and drug-related matters at the international level. Examples of this work include multi-stakeholder workshops on the United Nations Convention against Corruption to allow civil society to be equipped and participate in the Implementation Review Mechanism of the Convention. Another example UNODC HAS established a group of 17 regional and global harm reduction and community representative organizations to inform and joint planning of work.

UNODC is scaling up its regular data collection and analysis system to make it fit the needs of monitoring SDG 16. Furthermore, UNODC is consolidating its long-time global series related to homicide, trafficking in persons and criminal justice efficiency, among others, as well as refining the indicators to address new needs, while at the same assisting countries to strengthen their capacity to monitor SDG 16.

**Target 16.a.: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.**

UNODC works to support Member States, including developing countries, and their criminal justice and law enforcement institutions to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, thus contributing to reaching SGD16 and in particular SGD 16.a. Within the framework of its Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, UNODC promotes the ratification and implementation of the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, provides legislative assistance with incorporation of their provisions into national legislation, strengthens national counter-terrorism capacity and cooperation among Member States, especially to facilitate mutual legal assistance and extradition requests.

Capacity building plays an important role in addressing the increasingly complex nature of terrorism, including countering its new and emerging threats. In its specialized technical assistance programmes, UNODC focuses on the legal and operational aspects of criminalization of a broad range of terrorist offenses, including foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime, terrorism financing, including through trafficking in cultural property, and appeal and glorification of terrorism, including through the

Internet. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism is crucial for preventing violence and the spread of radicalization and promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding. Therefore, aspects related to human rights, including children's rights, are fully integrated into UNODC work on preventing and countering terrorism. Criminalizing terrorist-related offenses is instrumental not only in bringing perpetrators of terrorist attacks to justice but also in countering terrorist narratives and should be an important part of an effective strategy to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

As outlined above, under the UNODC's work on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC is contributing to achieving target 16 as UNODC has been supporting Member States in their efforts to provide effective responses to the complex challenges associated with children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups and ensure that children are treated in a manner that observes their rights and respects their dignity in accordance with applicable international law.

#### *UNODC tools and publications*

To support its counter-terrorism capacity building and training, UNODC has produced **38 tools and publications**. UNODC made available several **modules of its counter-terrorism legal training curriculum**, i.e. on the universal legal regime, international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, respect for human rights while countering terrorism, transport-related terrorism offences and international legal framework against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

The **UNODC Counter-Terrorism Online Training Platform** is another important tool specifically designed for the distant professional legal training in terrorism prevention, which also offers practitioners with an opportunity for networking and sharing of good practices thus promoting cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism among Member States

UNODC's strong expertise in the area of mutual legal assistance and extradition is supported by the production of several **compendia of bilateral, regional and international agreements** in criminal matters related to terrorism, such as the recently published *Compendium of Bilateral and Regional Instruments for South Asia: International Cooperation in Criminal Matters*.

Beyond the formal agreements between Member States, **judicial cooperation networks** can be also very effective to facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition. The regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries is an example of such an efficiently functioning mechanism, and another similar platform is planned for Central African countries.

UNODC has also produced a broad range of **practical guides, handbooks and manuals** aimed at assisting Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter-terrorism, such as *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*, *Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework* and *The Digest of Terrorist Cases*.

UNODC also maintains electronic databases as a source for the judiciary and law enforcement, such as the **Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism** and the **Observatory of Jurisprudence for the America** (in Spanish only).

Further to Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), UNODC has expanded its CNA Directory to include the contact details of designated authorities responsible for counter-terrorism matters. The CNA Directory is available at: <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/sherloc/cnadir.html>

Among various delivery methods used by UNODC, **mock trials and investigations** of terrorism financing cases and **study tours** to national entities dealing with terrorism have also demonstrated their relevance and efficiency for criminal justice officials to acquire specialized skills and exchange good practices to investigate and prosecute terrorism-related cases.

UNODC also enters into strategic **partnerships with national training institutions** to promote professional legal training on counter-terrorism issues through train-the-trainer programmes and the development of training materials customized for each national legal system.

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For each of these Targets, the international community has agreed on specific indicators that are based either on data collected from administrative sources or on data derived from sample surveys and UNODC offers its experience in monitoring the relevant indicators to assess progress towards the SDGs.

In addition, UNODC's global collection of administrative and survey data on crime and criminal justice and the promotion of crime victimization surveys, provide the statistical evidence base for monitoring patterns and trends of crime and the criminal justice response to crime, and for evaluating policy interventions and crime prevention measures. Under SDG 16, UNODC is the international lead organizations for compiling statistical indicators for a number of SDG Targets and plays an important part in measuring other Targets as well.

*UNODC tools and publications:*

- SHERLOC: online knowledge management portal for *Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime* and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols Thereto (UNTOC);
- Directory of Competent National Authorities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as of contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property (General Assembly resolution 68/186) (CNA Directory);
- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Needs Assessment Tools on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC);
- Measuring Organized Crime in Latin America. A methodology for developing and validating scores and composite indicators for measuring OC at national and subnational level, 2014  
<http://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/unodc/articulos/doc/measuringfinalTRANSCRIME.pdf> (Spanish);

- *Travaux Préparatoires* of the negotiations for the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
- Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Request Writer Tool (as revised and redeveloped);
- Model Law Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime;
- Model Legislative Provisions against Terrorism;
- Model Legislation on Extradition;
- Model Legislation on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- Revised Manuals on the Model Treaties on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
- Model Legislation on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
- Model Provisions on Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, Preventive Measures and Proceeds of Crime;
- Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime;
- Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- Practical assistance tool to assist in the implementation of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences;
- Draft Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime;
- Handbook on Identify-Related Crime;
- Cybercrime Repository: central data repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned for the purposes of facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance– to be “mirrored” in the future on SHERLOC: online knowledge management portal for *Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime*; Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children;
- Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System;
- Counter-terrorism legal training curriculum modules:
  - Module 2 on the Universal Legal Framework against Terrorism;
  - Module 3 on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: Counter-Terrorism;
  - Module 4 on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism;
  - Module 5 on Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum Module on Transport Related (Civil Aviation and Maritime) Terrorism Offences;
  - Module 6 on the International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism;
- Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform;
- Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Kenya;
- International Instruments Related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism;
- Compendium of Technical Tools Consolidating Bilateral, Regional and International Instruments on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance for ECOWAS Member States;

- Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Indian Ocean Commission countries (Comoros, Réunion, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles);
- Compendium of Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Mauritius and Seychelles;
- Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Niger;
- FATF Recommendations “International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation”;
- Compendium of Bilateral and Regional Instruments for South Asia: International Cooperation in Criminal Matters;
- Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
- Judicial Regional Platform of the Sahel Countries;
- Judicial Regional Platform of the Indian Ocean Commission;
- Multi-Agency Task Force (MATF) of the Middle East and North Africa Region;
- The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes;
- The Digest of Terrorist Cases;
- Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework;
- Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Manual for Judicial Training Institutes, South Eastern-Europe;
- Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of foreign terrorist fighter cases in South and South-East Asia;
- Guidance Manual for Member States on Terrorist Financing Risk Assessments;
- The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism;
- Lutte contre le terrorisme dans la région du Sahel: cadre juridique, techniques d’enquête et coopération policière;
- Frequently Asked Questions on International Law Aspects of Countering Terrorism;
- Guide for Legislative Incorporation of the Provisions of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments;
- Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism;
- Legislative Guide to the Universal Legal Regime Against Terrorism;
- Manual on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters related to Terrorism;
- Preventing terrorist acts: a criminal justice strategy integrating rule of law standards in implementation of United Nations anti-terrorism instruments;
- Practical Guide to extradition and mutual legal assistance for member states of the Indian Ocean Commission (Comoros, Réunion, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles);
- Practical Guide on carrying out effective extradition and mutual legal assistance requests in criminal matters for countries of the Sahel Regional Judicial Platform (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger);
- Case management tool to conduct investigations of the financing of terrorism offences in Colombia (Plan de investigación en financiación del terrorismo);
- Guide for Colombia on the Legal Regime against Terrorism and Its Financing (Guía del régimen jurídico contra el terrorismo y la financiación del terrorismo para Colombia);
- Manual for Kenya on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism;
- Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System;

- Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Legislation Database);
- Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas.;
- Improving cross-border criminal justice cooperation in the ASEAN region: conference outcome report and recommendations.

## **SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

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Improved policy coherence and increased multi-stakeholder partnerships are essential to the most critical element of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the ability of Member States to effectively raise, retain and manage their own domestic resources. Declines in official development assistance and an observed increase in the illicit flow of resources out of low- and medium-income countries has led to the prevention and mitigation of illicit financial flows and improvement of asset recovery efforts to be raised to the top of the development agenda. To this end, UNODC (CPS) regularly participates in Financing for Development (FfD) meetings, structures and events, including the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. FfD aims to align all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNODC will continue to apply the knowledge, skills and experience of its staff and governing bodies to help Member States to reach these goals. UNODC is well placed to convene multi-stakeholder partnerships at the international level (and to assist Member States in convening them at the national level) to improve policy coherence and consequently the effectiveness of international, regional and national efforts to combat illicit financial flows.

Finally, it is to be noted that the governing bodies of UNODC, namely the Commissions on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) have a concrete opportunity to contribute to the review of progress made towards the SDGs. As per A/RES/66/288 of 27 July 2012 and A/RES/67/290 of 21 July 2013, and in the SDG declaration itself, the General Assembly established a High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development as the primary forum to review progress on the sustainable development goals ensuring a political ownership by Member States. The forum is expected to meet every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly and is aimed to provide the necessary political impetus needed for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the modus operandi of the Forum has not yet been finalized, preliminary documents feature the input of ECOSOC functional commissions, among other contributions.

To this end, UNODC will present a Conference Room Paper to the Commissions, outlining opportunities for contributing to the review by the HLPF. In particular, a number of Targets under SDG's 3 and 16 fall under the direct purview of the CND and the CCPCJ and it is conceivable that UNODC could utilize data that is already being collected, to monitor progress towards these goals. Partnerships among United Nations agencies, regional organizations, international non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders are indispensable to promote political engagement, integrated approach, coordinate strategies and action in order to increase coherent

efforts to eliminate violence against children. UNODC efforts to work in partnership and with stakeholders in this area of work are at the forefront of the agenda to boost legal and policy discussions to integrate children’s rights, combine efforts and maximize their impact.