UNODC AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works to make the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The Office is committed to achieving health, security and justice for all by tackling and preventing these crimes and promoting peace and sustainable well-being as deterrents to them. Because the scale of these problems is often too great for individual states to confront alone, UNODC offers practical assistance and encourages transnational approaches to action in all regions of the world. We do this in all regions of the world through our global programmes and network of field offices.

The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) demands that Member States, UN entities and their partners address the indivisible nature of the agenda - a highly interconnected web - and that progress towards one Goal or Target should ideally reinforce another. Therefore, it is impossible to focus on a single Goal, or selected Goals without considering how these interact with the SDGs overall. Transitioning towards more sustainable and resilient societies requires a cohesive approach that recognizes that these challenges, and their solutions, are interrelated.

UNODC’s mandate spans the three pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, development and human rights.

It is fully in line with the 2030 Agenda’s recognition that there cannot be peace without development, nor development without peace. The connections and interlinkages of the SDGs demonstrate the integrated nature of sustainable development and the collaborative effort that needs to be undertaken in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

This brochure will demonstrate how UNODC is assisting Member States to accomplish the SDGs through work from the Office’s regional and country offices along with the headquarters stationed in Vienna, Austria. The stories featured in this brochure provide a snapshot into UNODC’s programmes, projects and initiatives across the globe.

The UN system is now entering the “Decade of Action” to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Secretary-General, António Guterres stated that, “The world will soon enter a decade that will be decisive for both current and generations and for life on this planet. It is the world’s responsibility and within its power to make it a decade of action and delivery for Sustainable Development”. UNODC continues to support Member States and other stakeholders in their contributions to the 2030 Agenda and the accomplishment of the SDGs.
WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

An initiative of women, by women and for women empowers and reintegrates women recovering from drug addiction into the Afghan society. Peshraft Zanan which means “Women’s Empowerment” is 100 percent women owned, managed and employed private start-up established in 2016 to support and promote economic empowerment of women in Afghanistan with particular focus on employing women recovering from drug addiction.

Marghuba Safi has been working with women from past 15 years in different field including education, agriculture, self-help groups, agro-business and entrepreneurship. She has led the Peshraft Zanan initiative and is supported under an Alternative Development programme of UNODC. Peshraft Zanan initiative has a unique objective of reaching out to women recovering from drug addiction and facilitating their re-integration to the society. The initiative has also approached the Ministry of Health (MoH) about its initiative and gained their support through a Memorandum of Understanding whereby MoH would nominate ex-drug addicted women who Ms. Safi would employ.

Pashraft Zanan now has a 10 core staff on its payroll, all of them females, and 400 indirect employees including 100 ex-drug addicted women across Afghanistan producing and supplying saffron, marigold, lavender, and rose, all organic and natural. Peshraft Zanan then works with women in Kabul to produce and make handmade 100 percent natural and organic skin care products (hand-made soap, essential oils, body butter etc.) which are then also packaged and labelled by Peshraft Zanan and sold at the local markets. This initiative helps to achieve the 2030 Agenda advancing the targets and indicators of SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 8 and SDG 16.
In Colombia, UNODC supported 99,097 families to switch to licit crop cultivation. This initiative strengthened social ties and productive and business capacities of the beneficiary families, thus merging food security with increased employment opportunities, promoting safe and secure work environments and contributing to the reduction of the inequity gap in rural areas of Colombia.

A key element of this programme was the effective leadership of community level cooperatives in deciding how resources would be allocated to ensure fulfilment of their rights. By adopting such a comprehensive approach to development, UNODC not only supported the structuring of short and long cycle productive projects to reinforce capacities of small-scale communities but also supported food security projects, which led to significant progress towards achieving SDG Target 2.4 on ensuring sustainable food production systems. Further, by reducing illicit coca bush cultivation, UNODC enabled the Government of Colombia to achieve progress on Target 16.4 that focuses on reducing all forms of illicit flows and organized crime. Additionally, UNODC’s alternative development projects also touch on SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

UNODC, through its alternative development and sustainable livelihoods programmes, contributes to sustainable development by providing environmentally and economically viable, legal alternatives to illicit crops in rural communities.

Not only do UNODC’s initiatives increase the culture of lawfulness, but they also ensure that communities transitioning to licit crops are given adequate access to food resources.
EMPOWERING FAMILIES AND PROVIDING EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG PREVENTION IN UZBEKISTAN

UNODC’s family skills programme helps caregivers and children to deal with difficulties, daily stresses and challenges. Strong Families is one of the availed programmes providing an evidence-informed prevention response which helps to build family skills that benefits the health and safe development of children. It can be easily adapted to serve families in challenged settings in different contexts.

Findings from the programme reflect the positive impact on the improved caregiver confidence in family management skills, improved caregiving in parenting skills, increased capacity to cope with stress, improved child behaviour, reduced aggressive and hostile behaviours and hence improved mental health outcomes in children and parents overall. The Strong Families programme showed significant impact on both, girls and boys and their respective caregivers.

Implemented in Uzbekistan, Indira Mukimova, a mother who has participated in the UNODC family skills programming, confidently noted, “Such programmes helped me overcome the stress accumulating within my family. My husband and I, and our elder daughter, learned how to overcome our difficulties and not to get involved in negative behaviour. I admit that I often use the techniques I learned within my family.”

The Ministry of Education of Uzbekistan has embraced the family skills programme as part of their “Happy Schools” project initiative. In 2019, 86,620 family members have been reached through programme in 13 regions of Uzbekistan. This programme is aligned with SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Such family skills programmes implemented in Uzbekistan are replicated by UNODC in over 30 low and middle income countries across the world as part of a global initiative advocating for evidence based and scientifically oriented prevention responses.
EDUCATION AND PROTECTION: PREVENTING CYBERCRIME IN EL SALVADOR

The Tin Marín Children’s Museum, one of San Salvador’s best-known institutions, welcome over 200,000 children every year. Walking through its bright and colourful rooms, children visit exhibitions on subjects as varied as geography, health, commerce or safety.

UNODC has partnered with the Tin Marín Children’s Museum in El Salvador to create a new exhibition on a subject which concerns all children: cybercrime. Conceived and designed by the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, a component of UNODC’s Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, in consultation with the Global Programme on Cybercrime, the exhibition raises children’s awareness and prepares them to recognize and to confront different types of online crimes and misdemeanours.

The exhibition will be in place under the guidance of 60 especially trained guides, showcases a variety of tools developed by E4J, including the animated series The Zorbs (which develops young people’s critical thinking, empathy, teamwork, and conflict resolution) and the book The Online Zoo (which encourages children with positive messages about how to deal with the different challenges they face online).

Under the slogan “Enjoy, and take care of yourself on the internet”, the exhibition complements the nationwide cybercrime prevention strategy campaign run by the Ministry of Education of El Salvador, with the technical support of UNODC. Through various audio-visual and printed resources, the awareness raising and educational campaign covers six thematic areas: cybersecurity, Internet privacy, sexting, grooming, sextortion and cyberbullying.

This exhibition addresses SDG 16a through violence and crime prevention efforts, and SDG 17.17, through public, private and civil society partnerships. This initiative also contributes to SDG 4.7, which seeks to promote education for a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and an appreciation of cultural diversity.

Addressing rule of law topics in children’s initial educational development provides them with the basic knowledge and necessary tools to both understand and react when they are confronted with corruption, violence and other forms of crime in their lives.

Through such an early-learning approach, the attitudes towards crime, violence and corruption can gradually be challenged and changed.
The Education For Justice (E4J) initiative, a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, aims to equip youth with the knowledge and tools to cultivate a culture of lawfulness, enhance access to justice and build skills for community crime prevention. UNODC Youth held the inaugural E4J Summer Workshops, at the side lines of the International Youth week in Kenya which theme was ‘Transforming Education’. This pilot project is a continuation of UNODC Youth’s work to implement the E4J initiative in Eastern Africa.

The impact of these workshops is strongly reflected in the innovative solutions the youth created with the guidance of the facilitators. The university students identified student safety, gender-based violence, substance abuse, institutional corruption and extra-judicial killings as key challenges. Another objective will be to increase transparency within student funding to foster trust between students and their university’s disbursement of financial aid that adheres to institutional policy. Finally, they plan to improve dispute resolution channels for students with the added possibility of community dialogue forums with local police to improve student-police relations and reduce incidences of extra-judicial killings.

The secondary students also had vibrant sessions which saw enthusiastic participation and SDG awareness raising, as many high school students were previously unaware of the SDGs. Within their clubs, the students in Nairobi and Kwale County have committed to and carried out activities addressing bullying, mental health, substance abuse, corruption, and poverty related crime. They highlighted the need for transparent student elections, so leadership positions are awarded fairly without excluding or marginalizing women as well as reviewing school policies to better protect female students from gender-based violence. The E4J workshops were a great success, as they provided a practical introduction to the E4J program and the role of youth in the 2030 Agenda, including how to align SDGs with their activities and advance the role of youth in achieving SDG 16.
The underrepresentation of women in law enforcement professions continues to perpetuate concerns related to gender equality. This underrepresentation may stem from several reasons, including, but not limited to, cultural and physical biases as law enforcement is often perceived as a “man’s profession”, lack of opportunity to succeed, lack of proper infrastructure in place for women officers, and the tension between socio-cultural expectations of women and working conditions in law enforcement professions.

The CCP Women’s Network was launched in 2015 to more actively promote women’s roles in the Programme and to work towards gender equality in the law enforcement profession at large. Furthermore, a mandatory gender awareness training module has been introduced to the standardized CCP training which all Port Control and Air Cargo Control Units undergo. Since the start of the CCP Women’s Network in 2015, the percentage of women PCU officers has risen from 11% to 16% in 2019. CCP is aiming to further increase this percentage.

To coincide with celebrations marking the CCP’s 15th anniversary, the Women’s Network launched a new gender champions initiative—CCP Champions for Change (C4C). The C4C initiative recognizes that we are all agents of change and must be proactive in our efforts to strengthen and institutionalize gender equality. The women and men that become Champions will be Port Control Unit (PCU) and Air Cargo Control Unit (ACCU) officers, CCP staff and trainers who volunteer to actively promote and encourage gender equality in their everyday work. Upon volunteering, a Champion will make a pledge committing to gender equality. This work contributes to both SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
Prisoner rehabilitation efforts in Zambia were given a strong boost with the opening of two new facilities aimed at curbing recidivism in the country and promoting social reintegration. Initiated under UNODC’s Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, and supported by the State of Qatar, the two centres offer a unique, inclusive approach to reducing reoffending through in-prison skills training and post-release support. Furthermore, this programme contributes to SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth and SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions through its integrative approach.

Speaking at the opening of the Mwembeshi Maximum Correctional Facility outside of Lusaka, Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. Stephen Kampyongo, flagged how the Multi-Purpose Vocational Skills Training Centre perfectly reflects Zambia’s nationwide prison move in recent years from a punitive approach to a rehabilitative one. “The transformation of the Zambia Prison Service into a Correction Service cannot be achieved by mere change of names and declarations. It is a process anchored on a complete paradigm shift in the management of people who come into conflict with the law and end up being incarcerated.”

The centre will provide training on a range of diverse skills to the near 600 inmates currently in Mwembeshi Maximum Security Prison, through carpentry, electrics, brickmaking and auto mechanics. Additionally, a new post-release centre was officially opened in Lusaka to go hand-in-hand with the in-prison rehabilitation services being offered and complement those efforts at Mwembeshi. Through UNODC support, the new centre will be run by the Zambian Prisoner Reintegration & Empowerment Organization (PREO). The centre will not only house an office for the organization to offer their services, it will also include an internet café and a coffee shop to generate additional funds to sustain activities.
UNODC convened the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Platform in partnership with UN Women and in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Governments, law enforcement agencies, judiciary, civil society organizations and experts from India, Nepal and Sri Lanka participated in the platform. Over the years, South Asian nations have emerged as source, transit and destination countries for trafficking in persons. Several “push” and “pull” factors make people move across borders and even beyond. Those desperate to seek better lives are often “tricked” and “forced” into vulnerable situations leading to trafficking. A bulk of those trafficked between South Asian countries are women and children belonging to the most disadvantaged groups.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Platform is envisaged as a common policy forum for dialogue, discussions, and advocacy to devise and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons and to protect victims. The Platform seeks to create synergies between partner entities, facilitate exchange of information and good practices, encourage joint responses and identify the immediate priority actions to address the issue. This work contributes to the accomplishment of indicator 5.2 of SDG 5, which focuses on the elimination of “all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”. Additionally, this platform focuses on the achievement of Target 8.7 on eradicating modern slavery and human trafficking, Target 10.3 on reducing inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws, Target 16.2 on ending trafficking and violence against children and Target 17.9 on enhancing effective capacity building through South-South partnerships.

In the platform discussions, participants exchanged insights on the latest trends and patterns of trafficking observed in India and the region, good practices, responses and mechanisms to support victims, and the emerging opportunities for collaboration. Enhanced data collection efforts, introduction of stronger laws to counter online-enabled exploitation, spearheading awareness campaigns to build resilient communities, and creation of livelihood opportunities were also suggested as vital and priority interventions.
UNODC, under the framework of the Global Action to address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) and in collaboration with the National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (NCCPIM-TIP) and the National Centre for Judicial Studies, organised a seminar for 20 judges from major governorates in Egypt in Sharm El Sheikh in March 2019. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the role of Egyptian senior judges to effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of TIP and SOM. More specifically, during the workshop judges considered international legal frameworks for combating transnational organised crime, including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. Discussions related to victim assistance and witness protection, especially in criminal proceedings resulted in a high level of engagement by the participants.

GLO.ACT trainings in Egypt achieved real results with regards to changes in perception of migrants. Participants indicated that the workshops helped them understand what makes people vulnerable to being smuggled and that the smugglers are the criminals who need to be prosecuted. Another key outcome of this workshop was that it built the practical knowledge of the judges to enable them to better distinguish between TIP and SOM cases and to share this knowledge with junior judges in their respective provinces. These trainings work towards achieving SDG 10.7, which focuses on facilitating the safe, regular and responsible migration of people, along with SDG 16.2 in reducing trafficking in persons and SDG 17.17 regarding effective partnerships between different sectors.

In the first phase of the project GLO.ACT (2015-2019) worked with the 13 countries to plan and implement strategic national counter-trafficking and counter smuggling efforts through a prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships approach. Under the second phase, GLO.ACT Asia and the Middle East and GLO.ACT-Bangladesh (2018-2022) the project builds on the previous phase to target sustaining effective strategy and policy development, legislative review and harmonization, capability development and regional and transregional cooperation.
Today, just over half of the world’s population lives in urban areas; by 2050, this is set to increase to more than two-thirds of the world population. While urbanization brings economic growth and prosperity, it also presents a range of challenges. Cities are often home to high levels of income inequality, violence, and organized criminal groups.

UNODC, in collaboration with UN Habitat, UN Women and other partners, created a tool to assist local governments in forming evidence-based policies to strengthen institutions and the resilience of communities against crime and violence, as well as to reduce cities vulnerabilities to transnational illicit flows (like trafficking of persons, drugs, illicit financial flows, firearms and counterfeit goods). The tool promotes the use of participatory safety assessments to identify local challenges and create integrated strategies and policy development. It is being piloted in three cities (Mexico City, Mexico; Nairobi, Kenya; and Nukus, Uzbekistan) and seeks to positively build sustainable cities and strengthen communities.

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The work of the Urban Safety Governance Approach builds off of the safety audits conducted by UNODC, in Cali (Colombia), Querétaro (México) and Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan). These safety audits aim to offer an in-depth picture of crime trends and risk factors to, in turn, provide for the development of evidence-based strategies targeting distinct groups, including at-risk youth and gangs, and the strengthening of local, government-led crime prevention and urban safety policies.

The Urban Safety Governance Approach and UNODC’s Safety Audits contribute towards a plethora of SDGs due to its integrated approach. By creating comprehensive evidence-based policies that support local cities, this work contributes to SDG 5 - Gender Equality, SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities, SDG 16 - Peace Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals, with specific emphasis on SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities.
Illegal logging remains one of the largest categories of environmental crime. This issue threatens not only endangered species, the climate, and biodiversity, but also good governance, the rule of law, and sustainable development. Furthermore, the illicit trade in timber fuels corruption, finances transnational organized crime, robs governments of crucial tax revenue, and has a devastating impact on local communities who rely on these forest resources for their livelihoods. The issue also unfairly impacts legitimate actors in the forestry sector by distorting timber markets and reducing profitability.

To assist Member States to combat this escalating threat, UNODC, INTERPOL and RHPT launched a joint initiative, the Law Enforcement Assistance Programme to reduce tropical deforestation (LEAP), in 2018. LEAP is a multi-pronged, holistic response involving multiple organizations that aims to strengthen law enforcement and policy regarding forest crime and timber trafficking. LEAP aims to improve coordination and cooperation between relevant Member States, and their various national agencies involved in the fight against illegal logging and deforestation. In order to make the biggest impact possible, this initiative seeks to disrupt illegal activities across the whole spectrum of the trade supply chain.

Since the launch of the initiative in June 2018, LEAP has delivered activities that have enhanced cooperation and technical capacity, from practical training for law enforcement to financial disruption and analytics courses related to money-laundering. INTERPOL, in collaboration with the World Customs Organization, coordinated a global law enforcement operation targeting wildlife and forestry crime commencing in June 2019, resulting in nearly 20,000 seizures (including thousands of cubic meters of illegal timber) and close to 600 arrests. LEAP contributes to SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 16 and SDG 17 due to the programme’s collaborative nature to combat organized crime and related criminal activities that affect life on land.
The health of our oceans is undermined by criminality and unlawful activities, which threaten the achievement of SDG 14, specifically target 14.4, which was set to “effectively regulate harvesting and end over-fishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF) and destructive fishing practices...” by 2020. There are documented cases where IUUF has converged with other crimes, which include document fraud, corruption, tax evasion, money laundering, forced labour, human trafficking and organised crime. Without addressing the broader criminality in the fisheries sector, IUUF will likely continue. Linking SDG 14 to SDG 16 on the Rule of Law is an opportunity to strengthen the crime prevention and integrity practices in the fisheries sector to reduce the risk of IUUF and other crimes in the fisheries value chain.

UNODC is raising awareness of Member States on the different crimes that occur in the fisheries value chain, their links to IUUF and the need to complement the existing fisheries management approach with a criminal justice approach in tackling these crimes to sustain the health of the ocean. Under the FishNET programme, the UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime supports Member States to address many of the serious offences committed along the fisheries value chain, and the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme trains customs and other law enforcement officers, as well as fisheries officials, to enhance awareness and inter-agency cooperation to address these crimes throughout the containerized supply chain.

This work is further supported by UNODC’s training of criminal justice institutions, fisheries authorities and other stakeholders to enhance criminal justice and law enforcement responses to criminality in the fisheries sector and promotes accountability for sustainable use of marine resources. The better the understanding of the vulnerabilities that exist in the fisheries value chain, the better the chances to address the gaps and challenges and the better the collection of revenue into State budgets for use in social and economic development.
PROTECTING HEALTH: EFFECTIVE SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN MALI

With the support of UNODC, Malian institutions such as the Central Office for Narcotics (OCS) and the Mobile Intervention Brigade (BMI) achieved positive results in their fight against fraudulent medicine and drugs. Between 2015 and 2018, the amount of fraudulent medicine seized by the BMI totalled 19.88 tons. The BMI also seized more than 82 tons of prohibited and counterfeit products, including 3,317 cartons of pharmaceutical products (over 18 million tablets), 361 cannabis units weighing 721.6 kg. In 2018 alone, 1.8 tons were seized (by the BMI) while the amount in 2017 was 9.6 tons representing over 7 million pills.

Between 2015 and 2018, the inter-agency Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force, operational at Bamako International Airport and implemented by the UNODC-Interpol-WCO Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), seized 17kg of cocaine, 25kg of heroin, 5kg of methamphetamine, 90kg of khat and 8kg of cannabis. In March 2018, the OCS (the “Office Central des Stupéfiants”, or the centralized drug control institution in Mali) arrested a Guinean national carrying 170 cartons of Tramadol containing 70,000 tablets. The suspect was presented to the prosecutor for trafficking in illegal substances on 12 March 2018. This seizure comes less than three months after UNODC sounded the alarm on the increase in trafficking and consumption of tramadol stressing its security and health implications. Colonel Adama Tounkara, director of the OCS in Mali stated, “These seizures are the result of the many UNODC training workshops organized, notably on special investigative techniques, and mentoring”.

UNODC’s work on preventing and eliminating drug trafficking contributes to SDG 3.5 - Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol, along with SDG 16a - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
UNODC has been partnering with the Nigerian government to provide support in addressing the terrorism challenges facing the country from Boko Haram. In the last several years, Nigeria has made significant gains against Boko Haram, but this has led to thousands of people detained in connection with terrorism offences.

UNODC, through an EU-funded project, provides on-going training, mentoring, technical and logistical support to prosecutors, legal advisors, defense counsel and judges actively involved in the terrorism trial process focused training to investigators and military in the Northeast to deal with the unique criminal justice challenges of working in a conflict area. These officials overwhelmingly indicate in impact assessment surveys that they are utilizing the skills and knowledge gained in their work on terrorism trials, including by promoting human rights standards. To date, this assistance has led to 366 terrorism convictions and 882 persons discharged, 983 detainees transferred out of military detention, due to lack of evidence, to be reintegrated into society, and over 1,500 case files reviewed and strengthened ready for trial. Most recently, in anticipation of upcoming terrorism trials in Northeast Nigeria, UNODC has worked with the Nigerian Government to facilitate and to support the access of Nigerian Legal Aid Council defense attorneys to meet with the accused prior to trial, in order to ensure access to justice and respect for human rights while countering terrorism.

This programme contributes towards the accomplishment of SDG Target 16.a on strengthening relevant national institutions for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism, Target 16.3 on promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all, as well as SDG Target 17.9 which seeks to enhance effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries.
UNODC research constitutes the key global authority in the fields of drugs and crime, providing:

- High-quality, essential evidence to inform policy-making
- Valuable sources of knowledge in drugs and crime domains, including in the framework of the Sustainable Development Agenda

PROVIDING EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTIVE POLICY: THE GLOBAL STUDY ON HOMICIDE

UNODC’s Global Homicide Study dedicated a booklet of the report to gender-related killing of women and girls and found that a total of 87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017. More than half of the victims, 58% - approximately 50,000 people - were killed by intimate partners or other family members. This means that 137 women across the world are killed by a member of their own family every day. More than a third (30,000) of the women intentionally killed, in 2017, were killed by their current or former intimate partner, someone they would normally expect to trust.

Based on revised data, the estimated number of women killed by intimate partners or other family members in 2012 was 48,000, or 47% of all female homicide victims. The annual number of female deaths worldwide resulting from intimate partner/family-related homicide therefore seems to be on the rise. Women bear the greatest burden of victimization in terms of intimate partner violence. The disparity between the shares of male and female victims of homicide perpetrated exclusively by an intimate partner is substantially larger than for victims of homicide perpetrated by intimate partners or other family members: roughly 82% female victims versus 18% male victims.

The availability of these data provides a crucial evidence base for mapping progress towards both SDG Target 5.2 on eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, as well as towards SDG Target 16.1, which aims at reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. UNODC plays a valuable role in providing research and trend analysis in order to inform effective policy.
UNODC and Indonesia’s Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) organized a focus group discussion at the KPK’s Anti-Corruption Learning Center (ACLC) with the aim to develop training modules based on the identified needs and competencies required for corruption investigators. In September 2019, UNODC and KPK organized an Experts Meeting to initiate the development of new training modules for anti-corruption investigators, together with senior practitioners from UNODC and anti-corruption agencies of Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, China and Hong-Kong. This led to the development of specificities of required competencies for the beginner, intermediate and advanced investigators.

Building on this expert meeting, UNODC and KPK convened a focus group discussion on 25-26 November 2019 which gathered senior investigators and officials from KPK, Indonesia National Police, and the Attorney’s General Office. On 27 November, senior officials from Indonesia Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK), Fraud Unit (BPKP), the Supreme Court and Indonesia Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure/Coordination Center (ID-SIRTII) joined the discussion in order to develop training modules based on identified needs and competencies.

As a follow-up, a technical working group meeting will be organized in January 2020 to finalize the development of the training curriculum for corruption investigators. UNODC aims to support the Anti-Corruption Learning Center to become a regional hub for anti-corruption trainings in the region, thereby institutionalizing trainings for anti-corruption experts in Southeast Asia.

This initiative relates to Target 16.5 on substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all of their forms in addition to Target 17.9 on enhancing national plans to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
UNODC’s Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) focuses on providing innovative and effective technical assistance to Member States in order to confront organized crime at sea. In Southeast Asia and the Pacific, maritime crime and security threats are complex, fast changing and diverse. Bettering the management and protection of the maritime areas is therefore a top priority. In order to facilitate peace and strong institutions in the region, GMCP has provided a variety of trainings focusing on the achievement of SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals along with SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

GMCP facilitated a three-day training which focused on the Dynamic Security and Management of High-Risk Prisoners/Violent Extremist Prisoners at the research and training facility of Welikada Prison in Colombo. Thanks to the appliance of the searching procedures and techniques learned during this course, a prison guard attempting to access Angunukolapelessa Prison in possession of drugs was arrested a few weeks later. This training took place following a work plan agreed between the Ministry of Justice and Prison Reform, Department of Prisons and UNODC-GMCP. 35 people were trained, of which 7 were women.

Additionally, GMCP completed a three-day Post-Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) Evidence Management and Proprietorial Training for Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam in Sri Lanka. The training was conducted in Trincomalee jointly with Coast Guard officers engaging in vessel search operations closely observed by prosecutors to enhance competencies for effective legal finish. This provided an opportunity for law enforcement and prosecutors to understand the challenges of maritime crime scene evidence collection and processes for evidence handling. This event was attended by 18 prosecutors, from which 9 were women.
UNODC: CUSTODIAN OF INDICATORS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNODC is a custodian of different SDG indicators including SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG10, SDG11, SDG 15 and SDG 16. Being a custodian of the SDG indicators implies that the Office:

- Produces data for SDG indicators for global monitoring, based on national data
- Produces storylines for annual Secretary General Reports on SDGs
- Develops methodological standards to produce SDG indicators
- Provides technical assistance to countries

UN entities work closely together to address the different targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda. UNODC assists Member States in achieving the following targets:

- 3.5 - Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 5.2 - Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 11.7 - By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 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
- 16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 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
- 16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms