

Photo Credit: Saniya Singh



# UNODC Tools and Publications Relevant to the SDGs

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Medical examination in a prison in El Fasher, North Darfur. Photo: UNAMID / Albert González Farran.

# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

UNODC's work on drugs and health is inextricably linked to different targets within SDG 3. The Office's existing mandate is aligned with Target 3.5: *Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol*. UNODC is addressing this target on a number of fronts, which include: 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, as well as as an alternative to conviction or punishment.

UNODC is also tasked to provide HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs or are in prisons, which contributes towards ending AIDS by 2030, a segment of 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*.

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 the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health to the fullest extent, and provide access to medicines for all.

In order to address other aspects of SDG 3, UNODC aids Member States in drafting legislation to implement their obligations under the international drug control conventions and building capacity of governmental and non-governmental professionals by promoting standards and guidelines. Furthermore, UNODC seeks to establish effective partnerships at country level and global level 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 through the implementation of drug monitoring systems for collection of reliable data of people suffering from drug use disorders and dependence, people injecting drugs and living with HIV along with those receiving evidence-based services for prevention and treatment of substance use disorders (while protecting human rights and confidentiality).

As a part of its work under this thematic area, UNODC further supports countries' forensic sector capacity development. One area of capacity development 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 – especially through its early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances – increases the preparedness of countries to reduce risks associated with these substances and to institute measures to prevent their abuse and accompanying 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.

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.

**Other key publications related to SDG 3:**

- [Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control](#)
- [Joint Global Programme on Access to Controlled Drugs for Medical Purposes with WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control \(UICC\)](#)

## 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/>.



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 3.**



**Most publications are available by clicking the icon or can be accessed using the country pages on the UNODC website.**



# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 4:

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Obtaining a quality education is fundamental to 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 support the other SDGs related to UNODC's mandates, particularly 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 [secondary education](#) initiative seeks 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.

#### **Other key publications related to SDG 4:**

- 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](#)
- [Anticorruption video for secondary school students along with Teachers Guide](#) (Russian and Uzbek versions)
- [Non-electronic anticorruption table Game “Integrity”](#) for secondary school students, including tasks and Question Cards, along with Teachers Guide, (Russian and Uzbek versions)
- [Firearms trafficking video for secondary school students along with Teachers Guide](#) (Russian and Uzbek versions, adapted for Uzbekistan)
- Non-electronic table Game [“Labyrinth”](#) is for secondary school students and focuses on preventing violent extremism through education. Includes Tasks and Question Cards, along with Teachers Guide, (Russian and Uzbek versions, adapted for Uzbekistan)



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 4.**



Photo: artistic installation to commemorate femicidal violence. UN Women/Dzilam Mendez.

# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

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 assisting them to conduct surveys on the topic. These can provide important evidence to address violence against and intentional killing of women.

In addition, UNODC works to improve the protection of women and girls through its work in tackling trafficking in persons, of whom 70% 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. The Office furthers this work by monitoring 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. The 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.

In addition, 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 foreign terrorist fighter (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 a technical assistance initiative on [gender dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism](#) in 2016. 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 project addresses gender aspects of the criminalization of FTFs and issues specific to the detention, rehabilitation and reintegration of returning female FTFs. It also provides guidance on accountability for sexual and gender-based violence crimes committed by FTFs.

Taking into account the urgent need to better understand and integrate gender perspectives across measures to prevent terrorism, UNODC launched its a first specialized training manual on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to terrorism. The tool will be used in 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, UNODC includes activities in its field-level programmes that support Drop-in-Centres and their drug users/referrals through providing coverage of sexual protection means as part of Target 5.6. Under SDG 5, UNODC's interventions will help prevent the spread of HIV and other communicable diseases among the population of drug users, mostly intravenous.



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 5.**



**Most publications are available by clicking the icon or can be accessed using the country pages on the UNODC website.**

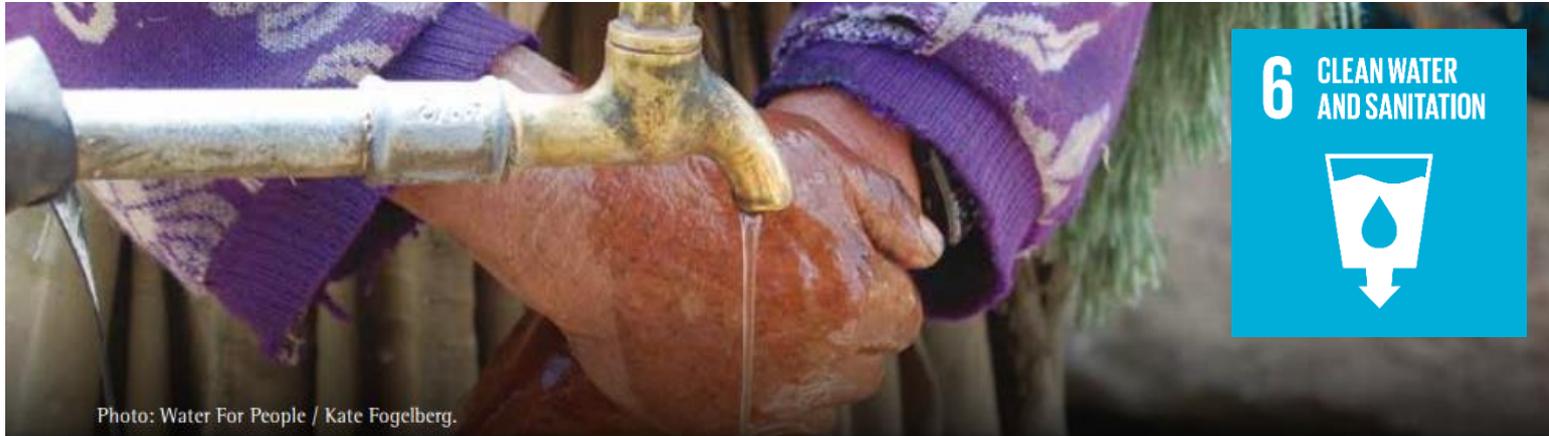


Photo: Water For People / Kate Fogelberg.



# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

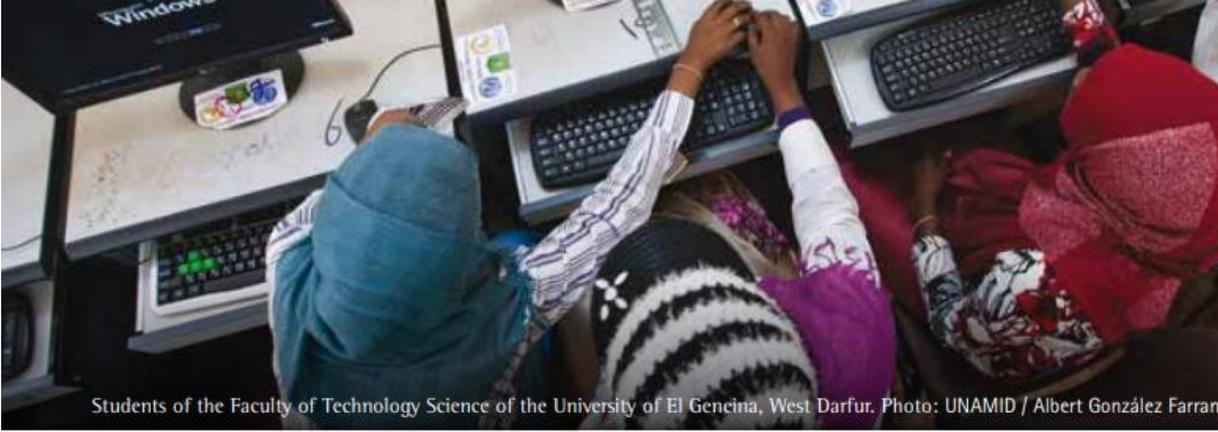


UNODC Alternative Development projects support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. UNODC supports small projects that allow communities to protect their water systems through land stabilization, rehabilitation, and development of irrigation 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.

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.



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 6.**



Students of the Faculty of Technology Science of the University of El Geneina, West Darfur. Photo: UNAMID / Albert González Farran.



## UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 8:

### Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

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. 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 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.

UNODC also supports the work of the [Blue Heart Campaign](#), which works to raise global awareness to fight human trafficking and its impact on society.



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 8.**



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Rescue of migrants in the Mediterranean. Photo: The European Union / Francesco Malavolta.

**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES

# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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'.

**Other key publications related to SDG 10:**

- [#DeadlyBusiness](#) or [#NegocioMortal campaign](#) - multimedia tools, information leaflet and infographics, etc.
- [Campaña: #AQUIESTOY contra la trata de personas](#)

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.



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 10.**



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Favela in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Photo: Daniel Julic.

# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements 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.

### Other key publications related to SDG 11:

- **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) and the international legal framework against terrorism
- **Directory of Competent National Authorities:** under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 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
- **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



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 11.**



Electronic Surveillance and Domestic Controlled Delivery Training Course in Savannakhet, Lao PDR. Photo: UNODC / Piotr Zarowski.

# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 14 & 15:

**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

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 form of 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), which consists 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.

**Other key publications related to SDG 14 and SDG 15:**

- [E-learning training modules on wildlife and forest crime for front-line officers](#)
- [Colombia – Surveys of territories affected by illicit crops \(annually since 2003\)](#)
- [Peru – Coca cultivation surveys \(annually since 2003\)](#)
- [Bolivia – Coca cultivation surveys \(annually since 2003\)](#)



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC, SDG 14 and SDG 15.**



**Most publications are available by clicking the icon or can be accessed using the country pages on the UNODC website.**



# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO 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

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. As one of the main custodians of SDG 16: *Peace Justice and Strong Institutions*, UNODC has published a plethora of documents, websites and brochures with application to SDG 16, as a whole. The following are a list of links to important documents for SDG 16. The links are broken down into three sections: Relevant Standards and Norms, UNODC tools and publications and Criminal Justice within the icon below. The Criminal Justice section is further broken into sub-categories based on UNODC's work.

For each of the SDG 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.

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

- [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 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);
- [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);

#### UNODC tools and Research publications:

- 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/>
- [Construyendo Caminos: Modelo Integral para la Prevención de Conductas de Riesgo en Adolescentes a través del Fortalecimiento Familiar](#)
- [Protocolo de Investigación Ministerial, Policial y Pericial con Perspectiva de Género y Derechos Humanos sobre la Violencia Sexual para el Estado de Coahuila de Zaragoza](#)
- [Chuka: Rompe el silencio. Guía para madres, padres y tutores](#)
- [Directory of Competent National Authorities \(CNA Directory\)](#)

#### 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*

- [Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit](#) - Tool 'Forensic Services and Infrastructure

##### *Crime Prevention*

- [Crime Scene Awareness and Investigation: Training programme and trainers' guide \(manual available on request\)](#)
- [Security Document Examination: Training programme and trainers' guide \(manual available on request\)](#)

##### *Justice for Children*

- [United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime Online Training](#)
- [UNODC Roadmap on the Treatment of Children Associated with Terrorist and Violent Extremist Group](#)

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

- [E-learning course](#) and [Implementation Guide](#)



**Click the icon for a full list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials, surrounding UNODC and overarching publications on SDG 16.**

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

UNODC keeps a database on Homicide Statistics and has published three 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. For more information, look at [Violence prevention: the evidence](#) and [Preventing youth violence: an overview of the evidence](#) publications). 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 of these tools are available [here](#).



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 16.1.**

### **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 the report [here](#)), particularly child maltreatment (see the report [here](#)). The relevant tools in this respect would be: the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention; the Compilation Of Evidence-Based Family Skills Training Programmes (2010); the Guide To Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes For Drug Abuse Prevention (2009). All of these tools are also available [here](#) on the UNODC website.

#### **Other key links related to SDG 16.2:**

- [Global Reports on Trafficking in Persons](#)
- [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 [under 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 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:**

- [Human Trafficking Case Law Database](#)
- [Victim Translation Assistance Tool - Life support messages for victims of human trafficking](#)
- [#DeadlyBusiness or #NegocioMortal campaign](#) - multimedia tools, information leaflet and infographics, etc.
- [Campaña: #AQUIESTOY contra la trata de personas](#)



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 16.2.**

**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.



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 16.3.**

**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 timelier the return of stolen assets. GPML 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 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 the international legal framework against terrorism, and it currently lists fifteen different crime types, including cybercrime, money laundering and terrorism.

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.

#### **Other Key Links Related to SDG 16.4:**

- [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) and the international legal framework against terrorism
- [Online Directories of Competent National Authorities](#)

- [Legislative Guide](#) for the Implementation of 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 \(2016\)](#)
- [Paris Pact Country Fact Sheets](#)
- [Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire](#)
- [Mutual Legal Assistance \(MLA\) Request Writer Tool \(as revised and redeveloped\)](#)



Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 16.4.

### **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 SDG 16 through the effective implementation of UNCAC. For a list of documents, publications and tools by UNODC, click the link [here](#).

#### *Ratification and Implementation of UNCAC*

- [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 \(part of TRACK\)](#)

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

- [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 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](#)
- [Training Videos by the UNCAC Coalition on Civil Society and the UNCAC Review Process](#)
- [Guidebook on anti-corruption in public procurement and the management of public finances](#)
- [2011 UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement](#)

*Asset Recovery*

- [Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery](#)
- [Laws and regulations from over 175 jurisdictions on Asset recovery](#)
- [StAR Asset Recovery Watch - a database of Asset Recovery Cases](#)
- [Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool \(including Asset Recovery features\), as revised and redeveloped.](#)
- [StAR Brochure](#)

*International Cooperation*

- [Documents of the sessions of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation under the UNCAC](#)
- [Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool](#)
- [On-line Directory of Competent National Authorities](#)

*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](#)
- [Training Materials - Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events](#)
- [Toolkit of Private Sector Outreach Materials](#)

*Criminal Justice Integrity*

- [Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention](#)

## Quantitative Aspects of Corruption

- [Incentives for corporate integrity in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption](#)

### 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](#)



Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 16.5.

### 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 SDG 16 and, in particular, SDG 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 [57 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 *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 [Observatory of Jurisprudence for the America](#) (in Spanish only).

UNODC also maintains the [CNA Directory](#), which is a password-protected tool listing contact information of national authorities designated under: the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (UNTOC), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), General Assembly resolution 68/186, resolutions 4/4 and 6/4 of the Conference of State Parties to UNCAC, decisions 3/2 and 4/2 of the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC and a recommendation by the 5th Experts Meeting on International Cooperation under UNCAC. The CNA Directory contains the details of a contact person within the authority designated to engage in international cooperation in criminal matters, covering the following areas of specialization: mutual legal assistance, extradition, transfer of sentenced persons, illicit traffic by sea of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, smuggling of migrants by sea, trafficking in firearms, prevention of transnational organized crime, trafficking in cultural property, asset recovery, prevention of corruption, international cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings relating to corruption and terrorism.

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.

**Other Key Publications Related to SDG 16.a:**

- [Directory of Competent National Authorities \(CNA Directory\)](#) under the [United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988](#)
- [Model Legislative Provisions against Terrorism](#)
- [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](#)
- [Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform](#)
- [E-Learning module on CBRN terrorism](#)



**Click the icon for a full-list of the documents, reports, resolutions and materials surrounding UNODC and SDG 16.a.**



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (centre) addresses members of the UN Global Compact Board at the Board's meeting. Photo: UN Photo / Mark Garten.

# UNODC TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEVANT TO SDG 17:

## Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Improved policy coherence and increased multi-stakeholder partnerships are essential to the most critical element of the [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. A number of targets, under SDG 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.