

8 March 2016

English only

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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

**Fifty-ninth session**

Vienna, 14-22 March 2016

Item 8 of the provisional agenda\*

**Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1**

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

**Twenty-fifth session**

Vienna, 23-27 May 2016

Item 9 of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1**

**Contribution by UNODC in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and a proposed role of the CND and CCPCJ in reviewing the progress of the SDGs**

**I. Sustainable Development: A unifying and universal agenda**

1. On 25 September 2015, the General Assembly adopted resolution 70/1 entitled “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. It features 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. Supplemented by a new global framework for development finance, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the new Agenda is intended as “a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom.”
2. It reflects a paradigm shift in global thinking on development. Efforts at all levels will need to be holistic, inclusive and backed by multi-stakeholder partnerships based on the spirit of strengthened international solidarity. The United Nations system has a key role in its implementation based on a culture of shared responsibilities, collective action and benchmarking for progress. Civil society, businesses and other stakeholders are also expected to play a role in realizing the agenda and to hold each other accountable for living up to the promise and ambition of the new goals.
3. Building on the lessons learnt from the experience of implementing the Millennium Development Goals, the international community has recognized the

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\* E/CN.7/2016/1.

\*\* E/CN.15/2016/1.



urgency of shaping a transformative and universal agenda grounded in the rule of law, security and justice. The 2030 Agenda represents a significant departure from the MDGs as it breaks new ground with goals on inequalities, economic growth, energy, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, peace, justice and institutions.

4. Member States are increasingly affected by the destabilising effects of organized crime, corruption, violence, exploitation, smuggling of migrants, trafficking of human beings, drugs and firearms, illicit financial flows, cybercrime, wildlife crime, terrorism and piracy. All these factors are undercutting good governance and the rule of law, threatening security, development and people's lives.

5. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that reducing conflict, crime, violence, discrimination, and ensuring inclusion and good governance, are key elements of people's well-being and essential for securing sustainable development. The latter needs to be safeguarded through fair, humane and effective crime prevention and criminal justice systems as a central component of the rule of law. The 2030 Agenda highlights the relevance of UNODC's global mandates and presents unprecedented opportunities to make progress in these areas.

6. UNODC actively supported the design of the agenda and contributed to its contents through the technical support team for the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. The Office is now ready and eager to contribute to Member States' efforts, at the normative, analytical and operational levels, to successfully implement the new agenda. Working closely with United Nations partners, regional entities, partners countries, multilateral and bilateral bodies, civil society, academia, private sector, the Office will provide support at the global, regional, national and local levels, through its Vienna HQs and its network of field offices.

7. The purpose of this Conference Room Paper is to briefly map UNODC's ongoing multidisciplinary engagement with the relevant SDGs at the global, regional, national and local levels. While our contribution to some targets is immediate and direct, on others we only make an indirect contribution. This paper will also suggest some ways in which the Vienna-based Commissions may actively contribute to the multilateral effort in monitoring the implementation of this ambitious agenda.

## **II. UNODC mandates and the SDGs**

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

8. UNODC's work on drugs and health is inextricably linked to multiple Targets under SDG 3. The Office's mandate, in fact, enjoins it to assist Member States in achieving Target 3.5 "Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol." This is also a key element of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem that was adopted in 2009. UNODC takes a multi-pronged approach to working on this target, including: supporting a balanced public health-oriented approach to the

drug problem; 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 drug use disorders, including as an alternative to conviction or punishment.

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

10. Under the international drug control conventions, the Parties have recognized that the availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability to relieve pain and suffering should not be unduly restricted.<sup>1</sup> UNODC partners in particular with the World Health Organization (WHO) and civil society leaders to meet a section of Target 3.8 (“Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”) and Target 3.b (“Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health” which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all”).

11. Overall, UNODC promotes standards and guidelines on prevention and treatment, builds the capacity of governmental and non-governmental professionals, and seeks to establish effective partnerships at country level and internationally including with WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its other co-sponsors and civil society organizations.

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

13. As a part of its work, UNODC further supports countries’ forensic sector capacity development. One area is the identification and/or detection of substances of abuse which is a primary step for evidence-based interventions, including treatment. UNODC’s initiatives to strengthen global forensic capacity, including through its early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances which monitors

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<sup>1</sup> See preambles of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the 1972 Protocol), and 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and article 4, paragraph (c) of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the 1972 Protocol) and article 5, paragraph 2 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/index.html?ref=menu#Drugrelated](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/index.html?ref=menu#Drugrelated).

emerging substances of abuse, increases the preparedness of countries to reduce the risks due to these substances and to institute measures to prevent their abuse and the associated health risks.

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

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

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

16. 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.

17. The empowerment of women is also at the core of the Office's alternative development programmes.

#### **SDG 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All**

18. 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.

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

19. UNODC will continue to implement Alternative Development programmes in those countries most severely affected by illicit drug cultivation and support poor farmer communities involved in illicit cultivation to engage in licit income alternatives. Through on-the-ground work, UNODC addresses the challenges of food insecurity, sustainable agriculture, and economic growth in these communities.

In particular, UNODC helps farmers to form associations in order to secure market access for their products and promote sustainable income generation over the long-term, ultimately contributing to SDG 8.

20. 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"). 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. This work also contributes to achieving SDG 10, as outlined below.

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

21. 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 on the Smuggling of Migrants and the Trafficking in Persons under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime are 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.

22. 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").

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

23. By 2030, it is estimated that almost sixty per cent 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.

24. 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. 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 youth crime and victimization, violence against women and children, and 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.

25. 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 keen 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.

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

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

26. 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 preservation and sustainable use of natural resources through land stabilization projects and by helping to build resilience in communities affected by climate change.

27. Wildlife and forest crime has become a low-risk, high profit transnational organized crime, which is overwhelming countries and communities, affecting biodiversity and development. Through its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, UNODC will pursue its support at the frontline with law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary and relevant stakeholders at the national and international levels to address this issue. UNODC is leading work on strengthening national legislative frameworks, law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, fostering international cooperation, developing innovative solutions in forensics and conducting research through its global wildlife crime research. Through this global research work, UNODC supports the monitoring of SDG 15, in particular Target 15.7 (“Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products”). In the years to come, UNODC aims at providing support to

countries to reach SDG 14 and SDG 15 in reducing organized wildlife and forest crime through concrete measurable evidence-based interventions. UNODC is part of the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), consisting of five global agencies working together to deliver multi-agency support to countries affected by illegal trade in animals and plants.

28. 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.

**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**

29. For the first time, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affirms that development requires peaceful and inclusive societies, justice for all, and effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. SDG 16 specifically ensures that the rule of law, peace and security are an integral part of the framework. Guaranteeing security and justice for all peoples and nations has become the practical and moral imperative of our time. Fostering adherence to the rule of law, as a foundation to just and fair societies, is at the centre of UNODC's work.

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

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

31. Through its technical assistance programmes, UNODC promotes crime prevention strategies, plans, and initiatives that are multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and encourage civil society participation. The Office works with counterparts to introduce practical measures that reduce the risk of crimes occurring together with their potential harmful effects. UNODC provides guidance through crime prevention tools and publications that have been developed following this multi-sectoral approach and delivers its technical assistance in coordination with other United Nations agencies and key national stakeholders. Practical support follows the standards established in tools such as the Crime Prevention Assessment Toolkit; the Crime Prevention Guidelines — Making them Work; Training Manual on Policing Urban Spaces. Professional skills development and capacity building with police and prosecutors is directly supported through such initiatives as capacity building based upon the Guidance Manual on Countering Kidnapping and Extortion and training in the undertaking of investigations, sound evidence collection and preservation and, the preparation of prosecution files. Related to attaining these goals is the work the Office undertakes with Governments to target organized crime, a key catalyst underpinning many forms of violence within urban communities.

Specifically introducing controls and counter measures through its Global Programme Against Money Laundering to assist authorities recover the proceeds of crime and so remove the funding that drives it. Additionally through capacity building initiatives at sea, land and air borders UNODC technical assistance programmes are assisting national authorities to exercise effective controls over the movement of goods, persons and vehicles, so strengthening the commerce of fragile States and adding to the collective goal of raising living standards and achieving safer communities. UNODC keeps a database on Homicide Statistics and has published two Global Studies on Homicide to date, the first in 2011 and again in 2013. UNODC's work on the prevention and response to violence against women (referred to under SDG 5) and violence against children (Target 16.2) as well as the work on drug prevention and treatment (SDG 3) also contribute towards Target 16.1.

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

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

32. Child Trafficking is a serious violation of children's rights and such a violation denies them the opportunity to reach their full potential. In this respect, UNODC works with Member States and relevant partners on anti-trafficking responses in particular to protect children from all forms of exploitation and abuse. UNODC supports Member States to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the trafficking of children.<sup>2</sup>

33. 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 pretrial detention.

34. The UNODC-UNICEF Global Programme on Violence against Children supports countries to ensure that children are better served and protected by justice systems, and that measures are put in place to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children, supporting the achievement of Targets 16.2 and 16.3.

35. Through its data collection for the biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC supports the monitoring of the exploitation and trafficking of children. 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.

36. UNODC works closely with partners around the world to build capacity to prevent the online and offline abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

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<sup>2</sup> Articles 33 and 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child  
[www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx).

37. The Global Programme on Cybercrime has built law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capability in developing countries to investigate and disrupt child exploitation: including the inherent torture of, and violence against, the victims of such criminality. Innovative solutions to complex digital crimes have been developed in conjunction with normative responses. This ensures a comprehensive approach to often-disparate areas of public policy.

38. At the heart of this work is UNODC's outreach, with partners including UNICEF, to children in the community. Working with young people and parents, schools and governments, UNODC actively prevents children from becoming victims of abuse, exploitation and violence. UNODC helps children and their caregivers to understand and mitigate risk whilst ensuring a whole-of-government response to complex threats.

*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*

39. 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 and return of stolen assets. Asset recovery is the most innovative chapter of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on which the UNODC's work in the domain rests. In the framework of the 2nd cycle of the UNCAC review mechanism the States' efforts to adopt asset recovery measures will be reviewed over the next 5 years.

40. Through various global programmes on money-laundering, corruption, 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 (StAR) Initiative, a joint programme working with developing countries and financial centres to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets.

41. 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. UNODC has also assessed the impact of organized crime particularly in its Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessments.

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

42. The UNCAC is the only global, holistic legal instrument to fight corruption. UNCAC contains a comprehensive set of provisions which, if implemented, can support States in tackling all forms of corruption, including bribery. As guardian of UNCAC, UNODC also serves as the secretariat to the Conference of the States parties to the Convention, which at its sixth session in November 2015 in St. Petersburg, adopted an unprecedented number of resolutions to further strengthen States parties' efforts and capacity to combat corruption and bribery in all its forms — an explicit Target of the SDGs. The effective implementation of the

Convention is assessed through the Implementation Review Mechanism, a peer review exercise wherein each of the 178 States parties have agreed to have their efforts to implement the Convention reviewed by two other States parties. UNODC supports the review process by acting as the secretariat to the Mechanism. Furthermore, UNODC consolidates and analyses the findings of the country reviews carried out through the Implementation Review Mechanism to provide an objective basis to assess challenges, successes and gaps States parties encounter in their efforts to prevent and combat corruption.

43. Based on the requirements of the Convention and the findings of the country reviews, UNODC assists Member States in preventing, detecting, investigating and combatting corruption as well as promoting international cooperation and the recovery of the proceeds of corruption, both domestically and internationally. UNODC is at the forefront of developing surveys and methodologies to measure the scope and impact of corruption in a wide variety of contexts.

44. UNODC also works to promote transparency and prevent corruption in the private sector in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact and other bodies such as the G20 and its Business-20 Anti-Corruption Working Group as well as the World Economic Forum. This work includes the development of tools and training materials to further integrity and transparent business practices and to strengthen public-private dialogue on anti-corruption.

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

45. UNODC supports States' efforts to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions through the implementation of the UNCAC. This work includes providing guidance on anti-corruption policies and strategies, strengthening judicial integrity, reviewing and advising on legislative efforts, promoting public access to information and the transparency of institutional functions and services as well as the establishment of mechanisms to strengthen the prevention of corruption within both the public and private sectors. Through its role as secretariat to the Conference of the States parties to UNCAC, as well as its subsidiary bodies, including the Implementation Review Group and the Working Group on Prevention, UNODC facilitates the sharing of lessons learned and the adaptability of good practices.

46. 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, and based on priorities and challenges identified by States parties, UNODC has developed guidance and technical tools in areas such 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.

47. 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*

48. 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.

49. UNODC is scaling up its regular data collection and analysis system to make it fit to the needs of monitoring SDG 16. Furthermore, UNODC is consolidating its long-time global publication 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 time assisting countries to strengthen their capacity to monitor SDG 16.

*Target 16.a.1: 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*

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

51. 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 organization for compiling statistical indicators for a number of SDG Targets and plays an important part in measuring other Targets as well.

### **SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

52. Improved policy coherence and increased multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to the most critical element of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the ability of Member States to effectively raise, retain and manage their own domestic resources. Declines in official development assistance and an observed increase in the illicit flow of resources out of low- and medium-income countries has led to the prevention and mitigation of illicit financial flows and improvement of asset recovery efforts to be raised to the top of the development agenda.

53. 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.

### **III. The role of the Commissions on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in reviewing the progress of the SDGs**

54. The CND and CCPCJ, as governing bodies of the UNODC and as functional commissions of ECOSOC, have a concrete opportunity to contribute to the review of progress made towards the SDGs. As per General Assembly resolutions 66/288 of 27 July 2012, 67/290, and 70/1 of 25 September 2015, the General Assembly established a High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development as the primary forum to review progress on the SDGs, while ensuring political ownership by Member States. The forum is expected to meet every year under the auspices of ECOSOC, and every 4 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. While the modus operandi of the Forum has not yet been finalized, preliminary documents (including the Report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level) (A/70/684) feature the input of ECOSOC functional commissions, among other contributions.

55. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting UNODC to assist them in preparing their contributions to the Forum through:

- (i) Preparing relevant documentation for the consideration of the two Commissions under the standing item on their agendas, entitled “contribution to the work of ECOSOC” including, inter alia, reporting on progress made towards achieving the targets identified in the 2030 Agenda;
- (ii) Organizing, at regular intervals, exchanges of information, emerging good practices and lessons learnt relating to specific SDGs.

56. The Commissions may further wish to:

- (iii) Define the modalities for their involvement in the thematic review of progress made by Member States to implement the 2030 Agenda, in support of the HLPF;
- (iv) Encourage Member States to present voluntary reports of progress they have made towards relevant targets identified in the 2030 Agenda, including possible requests for assistance in that regard.