

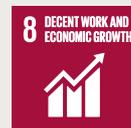


UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNODC AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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On 25 September 2015, Member States of the United Nations adopted 'Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,' and with it 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is intended as "a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom."

The SDGs have moved beyond the focus on social and economic priorities reflected in the Millennium Development Goals to a broad agenda that is universal in its coverage. In particular, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affirms explicitly that "there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development". It draws together the strands

of peace, the rule of law, human rights, development and equality into a comprehensive and forward-looking framework. 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 United Nations system also has a key role in the new global agenda. This is based on its culture of shared responsibilities, collective action and benchmarking for progress. Through its work at global, regional and national levels, UNODC will provide support to Member States to reach their Targets under the various SDGs.

Here are the main goals that the Office will support:



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

TARGET 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

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

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

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

UNODC is also mandated to provide HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs or are in prisons, contributing towards ending AIDS by 2030, a segment of the Target 3.3.

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 and Target 3.b 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.



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

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

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

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

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



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

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



Photo: Water For People / Kate Fogelberg.

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

UNODC also works to improve the protection of women and girls through its work in tackling trafficking in persons, of whom 70 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.

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



ENSURE ACCESS TO 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.



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



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

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

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

UNODC's work in combatting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, described in detail below, is directly relevant to Target 8.7 and Target 8.8. 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.



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



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

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

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

The facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (Target 10.7) 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 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.



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



MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

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.

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.

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.



Photo: Mike Johnston.

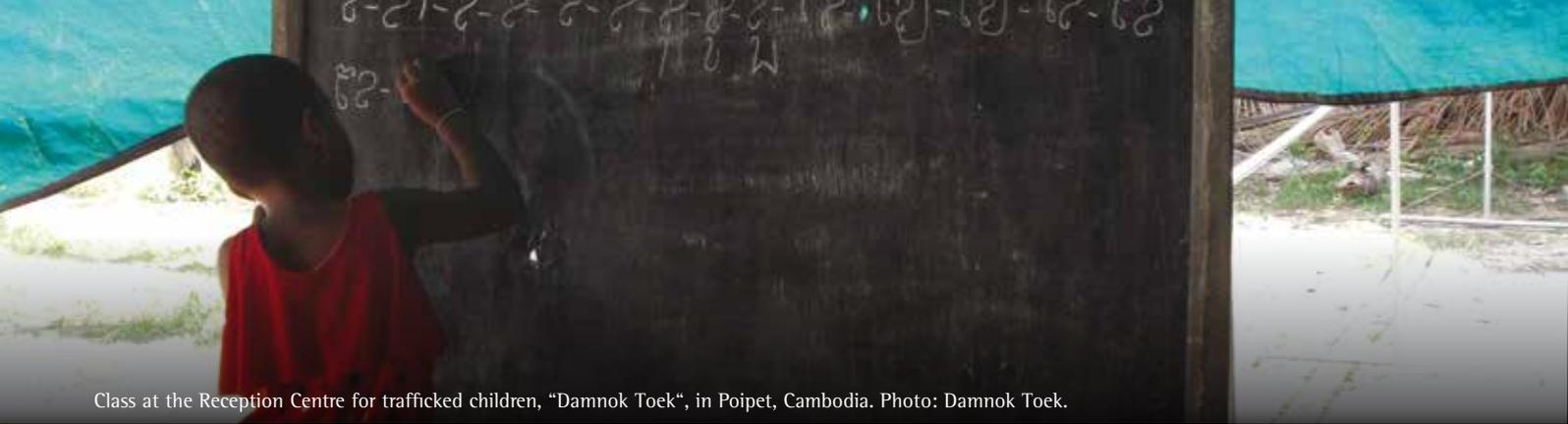


CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

and



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



Class at the Reception Centre for trafficked children, "Damnok Toek", in Poipet, Cambodia. Photo: Damnok Toek.



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. UNODC's work therefore supports all the Targets included under SDG 16, and in particular the following:

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

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

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.

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



Simulated investigation. Photo: UNODC.

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

programmes; offenders' rehabilitation; social reintegration measures; as well as the overuse of pre-trial detention.

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.

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.

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

Through various global programmes on money laundering, counter-terrorism and organized crime, UNODC and its partners at international and regional levels have been supporting the establishment and activities of various regional cooperation structures in prosecution, law enforcement, financial intelligence and asset recovery. In particular, since 2007 UNODC and the World Bank have cooperated through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, a joint programme working with developing countries and financial centres to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely the return of stolen assets.



Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in November 2015, St. Petersburg. Photo: UNIS Vienna.

TARGET 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

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.

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.

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



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

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.

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



First International Conference on Statistics of Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice at the UNODC - INEGI Center of Excellence in Mexico.
Photo: UNODC - INEGI Center of Excellence.

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.



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.

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

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

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Improved policy coherence and increased multi-stakeholder partnerships is 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



International Day of Peace celebration in Juba, Republic of South Sudan. Photo: UN Photo / Isaac Billy.

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.

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

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

To this end, UNODC will present a Conference Room Paper to the Commissions, outlining opportunities for contributing to the review by the HLPF. In particular, a number of Targets under SDGs 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.



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