

For each item below, please feel free to provide an answer in any format that is convenient to you. If possible, please provide a brief explanation for your responses. You may consider using the elements in italics to frame your answers. Please feel free to leave blanks for questions you feel unprepared to answer.

In line with the agreed upon thematic reviews of the HLPF using a "thematic focus reflecting the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (i.e. social, economic and environmental). UNODC would recommend that the UN consider a more effective integration of development, peace and security and human rights (i.e. the three key pillars of the UN) pillars, under the overall framework of the rule of law. As stressed by the DSG, unless the walls between the activities in these three pillars are broken down it will not be possible to achieve the holistic/integrated approach called for by the 2030 agenda.

UNODC would recommend that in addition to the thematic review, there should be a complementary/standing focus on SDG16, as none of the SDGs can be fully sustainable in the longer term if the UN cannot work together to ensure policy coherence in implementing this goal. Or, if it is decided to examine progress in all SDGs based upon a transversal theme, we should then propose the rule of law.

UNODC would also emphasize the role of the UNSC to maintain the high quality standards of the indicators for the global monitoring. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) can also take a role in reviewing the progress made in relation to the areas related to violence against women, trafficking in persons, violence, rule of law, access to justice, wildlife crime, and anti-corruption. There are existing annual reporting mechanisms for the CCPCJ on the levels and trends in crime and criminal justice which can focus on the SDGs.

Most of the target areas of the SDGs fall under existing reporting and follow up mechanisms; with very wide ranging periodicity - certainly not annually in most cases. The challenge for Member States would be to consolidate this information and (more difficult) draw conclusions on how and whether the targets were being achieved which supplement the indicators themselves. In this context, MS implementation of policies designed to achieve progress on goal 17 targets, in particular policy coherence, could provide them with the basis of a comprehensive national reporting framework. This would offer the Member States the opportunity to describe not only progress on the targets but also on how effective and efficient (for example, using the achievement of one target to leverage progress on another) the targets themselves have been in informing policy frameworks.

Ques II. 6. asks whether the focus should be thematic or goal by goal 'along with SDG 17' .. , which seems to take us back to the MDG era when the interaction and interdependence of cross cutting issues (as all SDGs are) was not taken into account.

Question III.15. asks how cumbersome the process will be and how countries would like to be supported. Ideally, this process should become part of a national and international policy making process - with the goal of ensuring policy coherence and guiding the setting of national priorities. It is not evident that the type of 'product' / report or conceptual approach which will be generated would lead a MS toward understanding its progress or therefore toward effective policy making - integrating goal 17 more fully into the process itself could help make the overall review more useful.

UNODC would suggest something similar to the Conference of States Parties to the Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies to play a role in monitoring the implementation and achievements toward 16.4, 5 and 6 (asset recovery, corruption in general and institution building) in particular. This could also be done by inviting other review and evaluation mechanisms to provide their input - such as the World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

In addition, the HLPF should not only be confined to country-level implementation as this excludes regional dimensions and perspectives.