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Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Twenty-third session

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Items 3 and 7 of the provisional agenda**

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report outlines the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conducted during 2013. The report also contains information on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/186, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking”, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 56/6, entitled “Intensifying the efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

** E/CN.15/2014/1.



the target to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015”, and 56/9, entitled “Strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for guiding international action in combating the world drug problem with a comprehensive and balanced approach”. It further contains a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	4
II. Strategic orientation	4
III. Progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates in thematic areas	6
A. Countering transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking	6
B. Countering corruption	10
C. Terrorism prevention	11
D. Crime prevention and criminal justice	13
E. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development	14
F. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support	16
IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	18
A. Strategic planning	18
B. Evaluation	18
C. Finance and partnerships	18
V. Recommendations	19

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) addresses the main challenges related to drugs and crime facing the world today. The present report focuses on the key activities of UNODC in 2013 and provides an overview of its strategic priorities. Section II below provides a strategic orientation concerning the main achievements of the Office and other policy developments. It contains information on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/9, entitled “Strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for guiding international action in combating the world drug problem with a comprehensive and balanced approach”. Section III focuses on the progress made by UNODC in implementing its mandates relating to: countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking; corruption; terrorism; crime prevention and criminal justice; drug use prevention, treatment and reintegration, including prevention and treatment of drug-related HIV/AIDS, and alternative development; and research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support. It includes information on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/186, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking”, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/6, entitled “Intensifying the efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular the target to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015”. Section IV provides an overview of measures taken to strengthen UNODC, including in terms of strategic planning, evaluation and fundraising efforts. A number of recommendations are included in section V, for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

II. Strategic orientation

2. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime works with Member States and civil society, and within the broader multilateral framework of the United Nations, to address transnational organized crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism, within its mandates. In 2013, the Office continued to pursue a balanced and integrated approach to controlling drugs and combating crime, as part of a United Nations system-wide effort to promote justice, human rights, development, health, peace and security.

3. At the intergovernmental level, the mandates and activities of UNODC play an important role within the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Office supported and participated in high-level meetings of the Assembly and the Council, including on the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and on the Vienna-based commissions and the importance of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. Targeted briefings were provided to delegations to assist Member States in the preparations for the high-level review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, to be conducted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, and in the

preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015.

4. The actions of the Office are guided by the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013,¹ as well as its strategy for the period 2012-2015, which was adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2012/12, and by the integrated programme approach, through which UNODC operates at the national, regional, interregional and global levels.

5. At the national level, the Office continued to assist Member States in improving the institutional and operational capacity of partner countries, mostly within the framework of the UNODC regional programmes. Progress was made in developing liaison and partnership offices, with the establishment of the first such office in Mexico in 2012 and a second one in Brazil in 2013. In addition, UNODC launched a national integrated programme for Ethiopia.

6. At the regional level, UNODC continued to promote cross-border cooperation and joint initiatives among partner countries through regional cooperation platforms and mechanisms. To date, the Office has launched 10 integrated regional programmes (for East Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Central America, South-Eastern Europe, Arab States, West Africa, Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, Southern Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean). At the interregional level, the Office initiated an approach to connect various UNODC regional programmes and initiatives, including the Paris Pact initiative, in areas affected by illicit trafficking of drugs originating in Afghanistan, such as West and Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe, Gulf countries and East Africa. The approach is designed to foster enhanced exchange of intelligence, upgraded training capacities, more effective action against drug-related financial flows and money-laundering, expanded maritime cooperation and enhanced regional cooperation in criminal matters. The Office also developed a comprehensive interregional response for the Sahel, contributing to United Nations system-wide efforts in the region pursuant to Security Council resolution 2056 (2012), especially in the areas of security and governance, which is designed to strengthen criminal justice systems in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, in order to effectively combat terrorism, illicit trafficking, organized crime and corruption.

7. At the global level, UNODC has continued implementation of its global programmes within the framework of its thematic programmes that are aimed at supporting the ratification and implementation of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and promoting the global application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

8. During the period under review, new and emerging issues continued to require the attention of UNODC and the international community, such as trafficking in cultural property, cybercrime and the effects of new technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children. The Office has provided services for intergovernmental expert group meetings addressing these issues.

¹ A/65/6/Rev.1.

9. The Office has further strengthened its cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies, such as the partner entities of the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability. Following its chairmanship of the system-wide Global Migration Group in 2012, UNODC continued its coordination role in the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in 2013, publishing the first policy papers in which the United Nations system has spoken with one voice on human trafficking. The Office also worked with other United Nations entities to promote the inclusion of rule-of-law issues in the post-2015 development agenda and remains committed to helping Member States identify concrete measures and indicators for aspects related to justice and security. The Office has therefore contributed to the inputs of the United Nations system into goals of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development in the area of rule of law.

10. The Office has furthermore continued to promote coherence of United Nations initiatives on the rule of law by participating in the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and by providing expertise and support to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in their role as global focal points for the police, justice and corrections areas of the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations, in relation to joint missions, planning and programming in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Libya, Myanmar, Somalia and Yemen.

11. The Office has also continued to create synergies and amplify the impact of its work through cooperation with a number of international and regional organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), with whom it extended its cooperation agreement in April 2013.

12. The Office further continued to work with civil society organizations in the various thematic areas. It established an informal broad platform for a structured dialogue between UNODC and civil society organizations for meaningful engagement in relevant policy and programmatic discussions and decisions related to drug use and HIV, and prisons and HIV.

13. During the period under review, further efforts were made to strengthen the evaluation culture within the Organization, through training of staff at headquarters and at the field level to establish a network of evaluation focal points to ensure adherence to evaluation norms and standards.

III. Progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates in thematic areas

A. Countering transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

1. Drug supply reduction and countering drug trafficking

14. Through its thematic programme on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking, UNODC delivered technical assistance to build the counter-narcotics capacity of national agencies in West Africa, South-East Asia, Central and South America, Central Asia, Afghanistan and

Pakistan and supported efforts to increase the coordination and sharing of information with regard to targeted transnational drug trafficking groups and precursor control. The Office facilitated the annual meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in five regions. In 2013, UNODC also supported the regional judicial cooperation platforms in the Sahel region, Central America and West Africa and completed an assessment of the precursor control systems in seven countries.

15. Through the joint West Africa Coast Initiative, UNODC and partners supported the establishment of transnational crime units in Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. An overarching regional project management structure was established in July 2013.

16. The Office facilitated regional law enforcement coordination through the Triangular Initiative between Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and the newly launched Maritime Regional Security initiative. The joint planning cell of the Triangular Initiative carried out operations against drug trafficking networks which led to the seizure of several tons of illicit drugs.

17. The Office continued to deliver the regional programme for South-Eastern Europe for the period 2012-2015 to counter drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption and terrorism.

18. Through the Paris Pact initiative, UNODC continued to counter the threat of illicit Afghan opiates. The Office organized a working group of regional experts on countering financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates and preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals, and co-organized with Europol an expert working group on precursors. The “networking the networks” initiative, started in 2013, connects various UNODC programmes and initiatives for the regions affected by drugs originating in Afghanistan and trafficked through the Balkans and provides international and regional law enforcement organizations with a framework for further enhancing collaboration.

19. The Container Control Programme, implemented jointly with the World Customs Organization to assist Member States in combating illicit trafficking and cross-border organized crime, expanded worldwide; 17 countries now have operational units. Since 2006, national operational units have intercepted more than 80 tons of cocaine, 2.2 tons of heroin and 1,240 tons of precursor chemicals. In 2013, the pilot port control unit in Guayaquil, Ecuador, intercepted 16 tons of cocaine. Through the Airport Communication Project, UNODC, in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, supported the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces at priority international airports in West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Transnational organized crime

20. Within the framework of its thematic programme, UNODC assisted States in implementing the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. Sessions of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance, as well as of the Working Groups on Trafficking in Persons and on the Smuggling of Migrants, established by the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, were held in October and November 2013. As of December 2013, six additional States had become parties to the Convention,

bringing the total number of parties to 179. Four additional States had become parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, bringing the total number of parties to the Protocol to 158; three additional States had become parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, bringing the total number of parties to 138; and seven States had become parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, bringing the total number of parties to 105.

(a) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

21. In 2013, the global programmes of UNODC on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants directly contributed to 36 technical assistance activities, reaching to 64 countries and 690 practitioners. The Office also supported cooperation at the regional and international levels, including through its continued partnership with the League of Arab States and the Arab Initiative for Building National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking.

22. In support of direct capacity-building activities, UNODC published the *Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to the Smuggling of Migrants*² and continued its series of papers on key concepts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, including an issue paper on the smuggling of migrants and corruption. A practical training module on migrant smuggling and corruption is being finalized.

23. The Office has continued to strengthen the Human Trafficking Case Law Database, which now documents State responses to more than 900 cases in over 75 jurisdictions. It has launched data collection for the second *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, to be launched in the fourth quarter of 2014.

24. Furthermore, UNODC has actively sought increased coherence and coordination within the United Nations system, most prominently through the Global Migration Group and the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons.

25. The Office has also developed an impact monitoring system to demonstrate the relevance and effectiveness of its work in the area of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The system includes pre- and post-training questionnaires to gather responses on training delivery and the application of skills acquired in training sessions.

(b) Money-laundering

26. Through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, UNODC introduced new approaches to preventing the misuse of money/value transfer services for laundering the proceeds of serious crimes. The Office provided assistance to national authorities in the Horn of Africa in establishing regulations for such transfer services, to address piracy off the Somalia coast and to promote improved oversight by financial supervisors. It also assisted Member States in building the capacity of border authorities, including

² See www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/UNODC_2012_Assessment_Guide_to_the_Criminal_Justice_Response_to_the_Smuggling_of_Migrants-EN.pdf.

customs officials, law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units, in order to prevent, detect and investigate the illicit cross-border transportation of currency by cash couriers.

27. The Office supported the regional network for asset recovery in Southern Africa, as well as the establishment of a similar network in the Asia and Pacific region. The establishment of an asset recovery network in West Africa is under way. The Office closely cooperated with regional networks to counter money-laundering in the Asia and Pacific region, Eurasia, the Middle East and North Africa, and East and Southern Africa in building national systems to counter money-laundering, in line with international standards.

28. On 29 October, the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism organized the Day for the Prevention of Money-Laundering in Latin America and the Caribbean, covering Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama, with the support of both the public and private sectors.

(c) Other issues relating to organized crime

29. As a founding member of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, UNODC continued its cooperation and partnership with the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, INTERPOL, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization. In 2013, UNODC responded to requests from Bangladesh, Gabon and Peru to undertake national evaluations based on the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit developed for the Consortium by UNODC.

30. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/186, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking”, UNODC has continued to promote synergies with relevant organizations, including by actively participating in workshops and seminars, such as the meetings of the editorial and consulting committees of the International Council of Museums on the International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods (July and November), the INTERPOL Working Meeting on Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property Stolen in Central and Eastern Europe (October), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) international symposium on protecting Asia’s heritage through strategies for fighting illicit trafficking of cultural property and fostering restitution (December) and the international conference on “Protecting cultural heritage as a common good of humanity: a challenge for criminal justice” (December), organized by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council. The Office also participated as an observer in the meeting of States parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, as well as the first session of its subsidiary committee (July 2013).

31. Furthermore, the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property will be reconvened in January 2014 in order to review and revise the draft specific guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect

to trafficking in cultural property, taking into account the compendium prepared by the Secretariat of comments made by Member States on the draft guidelines.

32. In addition, UNODC, in partnership with the World Tourism Organization, will launch a global campaign to raise awareness among tourists of illicit trafficking in cultural artefacts.

33. With regard to cybercrime, in 2013 UNODC started regional cybercrime response capacity-building programmes in Central America, Africa and South-East Asia. It also conducted a regional cybercrime training workshop and assessment in Kenya and commenced the development of tools designed to improve the reporting of cybercrime and the drafting of requests for mutual legal assistance in cybercrime cases.

34. In September 2013, UNODC convened an informal expert group meeting to provide inputs to a study and a training and technical assistance programme on the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children, conducted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/33. The study and the technical assistance programme will be presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session.

B. Countering corruption

35. Within the framework of its thematic programme on action against corruption and economic crime, UNODC provided expertise and technical assistance to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,³ including four new ratifications by Member States of the Convention, bringing the total number of parties as of December 2013 to 169.

36. The Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention against Corruption entered the fourth year of its first cycle in 2013. In addition to the conduct of country reviews and the analysis of global and regional trends, the Review Mechanism has had a wide impact in furthering action against corruption, including through the creation of a global community of anti-corruption experts trained by UNODC to function as governmental experts during country reviews. Moreover, support provided by UNODC in completing the self-assessment checklists of Member States has resulted in a comprehensive and substantiated information base for expert reviewers. The legal documentation compiled throughout the review process has been made available through the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) portal. In 2013, UNODC continued to provide technical assistance in the field to meet the growing demands of Member States as identified through the Review Mechanism. National anti-corruption advisers in Mozambique and South Sudan and regional advisers covering South-East Asia, South Asia, West Africa, East and Southern Africa, Central America, the Pacific region, the Middle East and North Africa, as well as small island developing States, have been key in delivering such assistance. Comprehensive anti-corruption projects have also been implemented by the field office network of UNODC in specific countries, including Afghanistan, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria and Panama. As a result, on-site guidance and

³ See E/CN.15/2014/3 [to be issued].

advice have been provided to States parties requesting assistance in the following areas: ratifying the Convention; building the preventive, investigative and prosecutorial capacities of their anti-corruption bodies and practitioners; strengthening their legislative, institutional and policy frameworks in furtherance of the implementation of the Convention; and engaging in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to countering corruption.

37. The joint World Bank-UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative has facilitated more than 130 meetings between practitioners from both requesting and requested jurisdictions to coordinate steps for successful asset recovery cases. The return to Tunisia of \$28.8 million from Lebanon in April 2013 was made possible through a concerted effort by the two Governments and the UNODC Special Advocate for Stolen Asset Recovery. In the reporting period, a digest of asset recovery cases, the Asset Recovery Watch case database, a study on settlements in foreign bribery cases and a revised mutual legal assistance request writer tool were launched. The StAR Initiative also provided technical support to the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.

38. The Office participated as observer to the Group of Twenty (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group and provided input to the declaration adopted at the G-20 summit held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, in September, in which leaders of the G-20 Governments reiterated their commitment to the ratification and full implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

39. The Office continued to be an active member of the Business-20 (B-20) Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-Corruption, contributing to the identification of B-20 priorities and the development of key recommendations for individual and collective action by Governments and businesses. This included the involvement of the private sector in the Review Mechanism and a preliminary study on possible regulatory developments to enhance the role of the private sector in the fight against corruption in a global business context.

40. Some examples of activities undertaken during the past year through the national and regional offices include the following: training of legal and judicial officers on the latest methodologies of investigation, documentation and processing of corruption cases in the Islamic Republic of Iran in February; and the organization, in partnership with UNDP and the European Commission, of a regional anti-corruption conference for South-Eastern Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Office also published regional and national reports on “Business, corruption and crime in the western Balkans: the impact of bribery and other crime on private enterprise”, in partnership with the European Union. In Latin America, UNODC is expanding the scope of its work to counter corruption, including through the local chapter of the United Nations Global Compact. By way of example, the UNODC office in Colombia has developed a model for preventing corruption in infrastructure projects.

C. Terrorism prevention

41. Throughout 2013, UNODC has provided technical assistance to Member States in ratifying and implementing the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism, including by strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice

systems to effectively implement these instruments in conformity with the rule of law and human rights.

42. As of December, UNODC had provided legal technical assistance to 20 Member States in 2013, supporting them with the preparation of new or revised counter-terrorism legislation. The Office also worked with Member States to promote the ratification of the universal legal instruments. While considerable progress has been made by Member States towards universal ratification, with 37 additional ratifications as of December 2013, much work remains to be done, particularly in promoting ratification of the instruments dealing with nuclear terrorism, the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

43. As of December, UNODC had provided capacity-building assistance to 83 Member States in 2013 through 93 national, subregional and regional workshops. By training more than 2,500 criminal justice officials, UNODC has contributed to enhancing their knowledge and practices in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating terrorism cases, as well as their capacity to cooperate regionally and internationally.

44. Terrorism prevention programmes are being implemented in Afghanistan, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Nigeria, the Middle East and North Africa, South-East Asia and the Pacific region, the Sahel region and Yemen, and are supported by the UNODC network of field experts. In Afghanistan, with the assistance of UNODC, several pieces of legislation have been amended and a national counter-terrorism committee has been established to coordinate national responses to countering terrorism. In the Sahel region, UNODC continued providing technical assistance to the focal points of the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries and enhanced their effectiveness in facilitating extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. As a continuation of the technical assistance work previously carried out in Nigeria, UNODC, in partnership with the Government of Nigeria, the European Union and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, has launched a multi-year programme on partnership to strengthen criminal justice responses for multidimensional security with regard to terrorism. The Office has been assisting Morocco and Tunisia in strengthening their legal regimes against terrorism and enhancing the capacity of criminal justice officials. It continued to deliver technical assistance to Yemen to strengthen criminal justice responses to terrorism. The Office also assisted Colombian authorities in setting up an inter-institutional committee against terrorism.

45. In 2013, UNODC developed counter-terrorism legal training curriculum modules on human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism and on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences. The Office continued to utilize all of its technical tools in its training activities, including those on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and the criminal justice response to support victims of acts of terrorism.

46. The Office further expanded the use of train-the-trainer programmes and added users and courses to its online counter-terrorism learning platform, with more than

1,000 criminal justice and law enforcement officers from almost 120 countries participating to date.

47. Throughout 2013, UNODC further strengthened its cooperation with entities participating in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, by enhancing coordination and joining efforts to prevent and combat terrorism.

D. Crime prevention and criminal justice

48. Through its thematic programme and several of its regional programmes, UNODC strengthens the rule of law through crime prevention and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems.⁴

49. In the area of normative development, the Office facilitated a meeting of the intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and advanced preparations for intergovernmental expert group meetings on the elimination of violence against children and on gender-related killings. Several events were also organized to promote the use and implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

50. Technical assistance and advice provided by UNODC supported an increasing number of countries in the Middle East, as well as in North and Southern Africa, especially in the areas of penal reform, justice for children, police and judicial reform, and responses to violence against women and sexual and gender-based violence, as well as community policing. In Africa, new projects were launched to support the justice sector in Nigeria and to respond to the need for legislative assistance to improve and expand legal aid in Ethiopia and Liberia. Activities under the new UNODC programme for the Caribbean focus on juvenile justice, police oversight and penal reform. The Office conducted assessments of penitentiary systems in Georgia and the Niger and expanded its prison reform activities to Iraq and Paraguay. In Pakistan, UNODC facilitated the development of a model prison act, which included a set of rules aimed at regulating the management of prisons and the treatment of prisoners in accordance with human rights standards. Support in the area of justice for children was provided to 17 countries worldwide. In Latin America, UNODC continued its policy work on public security and prison reform, in addition to its work on juvenile justice.

51. Technical tools developed during the reporting period include the Model Law on Juvenile Justice and Related Commentary,⁵ the UNODC-International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) *Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons*⁶ and the UNODC-UNDP-Open Society Justice Initiative handbook and training curriculum on early access to legal aid in criminal

⁴ See E/CN.15/2014/11 [to be issued].

⁵ Available from www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Justice_Matters_Involving-Web_version.pdf.

⁶ Available from www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Overcrowding_in_prisons_Ebook.pdf.

investigations and proceedings. The Office also advanced work on new handbooks and updates of existing tools, including the UNODC *Handbook for Prison Managers and Policymakers on Women and Imprisonment*, a handbook on effective responses to violence against women and girls and a related model implementation plan. Expert group meetings were organized to review draft handbooks on justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, and on regulation and oversight of civilian private security services. A number of existing tools were translated into additional languages.⁷

52. In terms of inter-agency cooperation, UNODC further cooperated with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, ICRC and the United Nations Office for Project Services on publications and checklists relating to prison reform, and developed, jointly with UNDP, a work plan for a global study on legal aid. In the area of justice for children, UNODC strengthened its cooperation with the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children.

53. Under its Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC expanded assistance relating to combating piracy and other forms of crime occurring at sea to other regions such as the Gulf of Guinea and South Asia. Support for piracy prosecutions continued in Kenya, Mauritius and Seychelles. Through its piracy prisoner transfer programme, UNODC advanced prison refurbishment and construction in Somalia and facilitated the return of convicted Somali pirates to serve their sentence under adequate prison conditions. Further activities included assistance to people held hostage by pirates and capacity-building for maritime law enforcement and related legislative assistance.

E. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

1. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, including promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies

54. The Office continued its collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) on improving the coverage and quality of services for the treatment and care of people with drug use disorders, based on scientific evidence and ethical standards, reaching 38 countries. Work with children exposed to drugs at a young age continued, with treatment and social protection interventions delivered in four countries; that issue was also the focus of an expert working group of the Paris Pact Initiative in October. The Office continued to promote voluntary treatment services in the community, as an alternative to prison and compulsory detention centres.

55. Through the Prevention Strategy and Policymakers Initiative, UNODC facilitated the planning of improved national drug prevention systems on the basis of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention in 20 countries. The family skills training programme expanded, reaching 15 countries, including Brazil, where UNODC and the Ministry of Health are piloting a comprehensive prevention system

⁷ See www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/tools.html.

in schools and among families. The Youth Initiative mobilized young people in 25 countries, with the support of grants from the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre.

56. Through its country, regional and global programmes, UNODC supported drug prevention and drug dependence treatment in a total of 57 countries, including through the recently launched project to support the reduction of demand for illicit drugs in the Andean region.

57. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/6, UNODC worked on a revised version of the section of the model law related to access to controlled drugs for medical purposes and initiated a collaboration with WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control to pilot a package of interventions in three countries.

2. HIV prevention, treatment and care

58. As referred to in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/6, the 2011 General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS set the target of reducing HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015. To support reaching this target, UNODC identified, jointly with global and regional civil society organization partners, 24 high priority countries where the Office is concentrating its efforts and resources for supporting a rapid scale-up in delivery of harm reduction services, including advocacy, technical assistance and capacity-building. The countries were selected following an analysis of: (a) epidemiological data on injecting drug use and the HIV burden, including in prisons; and (b) country readiness regarding (i) a policy and legislative environment that allows for essential services such as needle and syringe programmes, opioid substitution therapy, condom programmes and antiretroviral therapy; and (ii) a resource environment that includes international and domestic funding and human resources.

59. Gender-responsive HIV services were strengthened by developing a policy paper and a practical guide on gender-responsive HIV services for women who use drugs. The first protocol developed by UNODC on HIV/TB in prisons was piloted by the Iranian Prisons Organization, which published a training package on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections among women prisoners.

60. The Office initiated country workshops for law enforcement officials and civil society organizations to sensitize participants regarding harm reduction services in the context of HIV.

61. The Office also updated global, regional and country estimates on injecting drug use and HIV among people who inject drugs, and published those estimates in the 2013 *World Drug Report*. In 2013, UNODC initiated a project with the World Bank to improve data on people who inject drugs and on HIV in selected countries. The Office initiated the development and establishment of a joint United Nations (UNODC, WHO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Bank) mechanism to review data on the prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs and on HIV services for people who inject drugs.

3. Sustainable livelihoods and alternative development

62. The adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development by the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/196, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, was a positive step forward in providing Member States with a framework under which to implement, monitor and assess activities relating to alternative development.

63. The Office continued to promote South-South cooperation and foster the exchange of experiences among Member States. It organized a study tour for a delegation from the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan to the Upper Huallaga Valley in Peru to study the UNODC programme relating to alternative development. The study tour focused on the building of small farmer cooperatives, the creation of niche markets for high value-added products and the use of strategies for accessing special markets for agricultural products.

64. In Peru, the 14 cooperatives and farmer enterprises created by UNODC generated revenues of \$131 million through the sale of products of alternative development. The programme included approximately 26,000 former coca growers and resulted in the planting of 78,644 hectares of alternative agricultural products to replace coca. In Colombia, 101 alternative development projects were implemented in areas affected by illicit crops, directly supporting a total of 19,420 families and marketing in excess of 100 tons of various products on national and international markets.

65. In South-East Asia, UNODC provides technical assistance for country-level alternative development programmes in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar, focusing on improving food security and income-generating opportunities.

F. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

1. Data collection, research and trend analysis

66. The Office continued to assist countries by providing training to improve the collection, analysis and reporting of drug data. In Pakistan, the results of the first-ever comprehensive national survey on drug use and health were released, which provided important baseline information to further develop policies and programmes. The Office has also initiated work to implement a nationally representative survey on drug use in Nigeria.

67. The *World Drug Report*, the annual flagship publication of UNODC, highlighted in 2013 recent trends and emerging issues regarding the global drug situation. The report presented information on the emerging issue of new psychoactive substances.

68. In 2013, UNODC and its national partners conducted opium surveys in Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico and Myanmar; coca surveys in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru; and cannabis surveys in Afghanistan and Mexico. In addition, UNODC conducted studies on "efficiency for converting coca leaves into cocaine" with national partners in Colombia and Peru. The Office continued research with several universities on

improving the methodology for area estimates (statistics and remote sensing) and yield estimates of illicit crops.

69. A report on the use of cannabis seeds for illicit cultivation was submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session, pursuant to Commission resolution 52/5.

70. The Office provided technical support to Member States for the development of crime and criminal justice statistics, including specialized training to conduct crime victimization surveys in Central and South America, in collaboration with the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice, established jointly by UNODC and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico. Interested countries were supported in conducting comprehensive crime victimization and corruption assessments and analyses in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Philippines and the western Balkans.

71. The Office also released threat assessments regarding transnational organized crime for West Africa, East Africa and East Asia and the Pacific. These reports analysed the main transnational threats affecting the regions considered, including smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, trafficking in illicit drugs, fraudulent medicines, counterfeit goods, arms, hazardous waste, stolen natural resources, parts of protected animals and maritime piracy.

2. Scientific and forensic support

72. The UNODC scientific and forensic services programme provided quality assurance support to national laboratories as part of its normative activities, recording significant progress, with 159 laboratories in 53 Member States participating in the programme. The development and dissemination of standards and forensic best practices, including those relating to security document examination and eLearning training modules, played a central role in ensuring the continuity and sustainability of the programme in support of efforts to prevent and combat identity-related crimes. Under the umbrella of its global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme and pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 55/1 and 56/4, UNODC published in 2013 the first global assessment on new psychoactive substances and launched the early warning advisory as a response to the emergence of such substances at the global level. The early warning advisory is aimed at monitoring, analysing and reporting on trends relating to new psychoactive substances, providing a platform for information and data to enable Member States to make effective evidence-based policy decisions. An international expert consultation on new psychoactive substances brought together relevant organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, WHO, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, OSCE, the Organization of American States–Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and subject matter experts to exchange experiences on innovative approaches to countering the challenges relating to such substances.

IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Strategic planning

73. The Office revised its procedures for the planning, development and approval of global, regional and country programmes on the basis of evaluation findings and recommendations. These procedures ensure programme consistency, the use of standard terminology and timely consultations, internally and with partners. The Office has also finalized standard programme outcome indicators for each of its thematic areas. These are to be used in global, regional and country programmes and will help ensure that there is a clear link between the strategy of the Office, as approved by Member States, and technical cooperation projects and programmes, as well as facilitate programme planning, monitoring and reporting. Additionally, the Office has continued to implement the recommendations of oversight bodies with regard to results-based management, in particular by finalizing a new results-based programme reporting format, and by systematically reviewing programme and project results to try and capture the impact and outcomes of the work.

B. Evaluation

74. Consultation with the Independent Evaluation Unit is mandatory in order for project managers to ensure that funds are reserved, evaluations are planned and undertaken and the quality of reports is enhanced. In 2013, the Unit led the completion of four in-depth evaluations and one global programme evaluation, and guided the completion of 16 project evaluations and eight self-evaluations in line with the evaluation plans of project managers.

75. The Unit has also provided revisions of normative tools, guidelines and templates to be used on a mandatory basis in the evaluation process; the tools are accessible on the UNODC website, together with all evaluation reports. New online tools have been developed in accordance with mature evaluation functions within the United Nations system to facilitate the evaluation process, ensuring adherence to evaluation norms and standards. These tools include applications for project evaluations and self-evaluations. An in-depth evaluation tool is soon to be launched.

76. The Unit fosters an open exchange and dialogue with stakeholders, Member States and senior managers on evaluation findings. In response to a request by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, an online tool is being developed to track the implementation of recommendations and their respective adoption rates. The evaluation policy has further been updated, in line with recommendations from different oversight bodies, reflecting the needs of the Organization.

C. Finance and partnerships

77. The financial situation of UNODC remained vulnerable. Less than one per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations is allocated to the Office. The consolidated budget of UNODC for the biennium 2012-2013, as revised, was \$618.8 million, of which 13.8 per cent comes from regular budget funds and

86.2 per cent from extrabudgetary resources. Low levels of non-earmarked or soft-earmarked funding represent key challenges to an effective implementation of the mandates and programmes of UNODC and put a strain on management, coordination and normative functions.

78. Pledges for voluntary contributions in 2013 are estimated to amount to about \$295 million, almost the same level as in 2012 (\$303.7 million). In the biennium 2012-2013, the largest donors included Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Donations were also made available through the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, and the Qatar Foundation.

79. General-purpose funding continued to decrease and was projected to reach only \$9.4 million at the end of 2013, compared with \$9.9 million in 2012. General-purpose funds were almost exclusively provided by a small group of major donors: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden, Turkey and the United States. Significant cost-sharing of the local support budget was provided by Brazil, Mexico and Panama.

80. The fundraising strategy of UNODC for the period 2012-2015, which includes proposals to address the challenges deriving from the business model of UNODC being an entity of the United Nations Secretariat while at the same time being a provider of technical cooperation services, was discussed with Member States, as well as at regular sessions of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.

81. In line with the cost recovery policies promulgated by the Controller of the Secretariat, the Office is ensuring that funds for programme support costs are used only to cover indirect support functions, while the cost of direct support functions for UNODC programmes will be covered from the respective programme budgets. The objective is to move to a more predictable and stable funding mechanism, including a possible annual appeal and annual reporting. The 2014-2015 biennium will be a transitional one, as consultations with Member States continue, with the aim of providing maximum transparency and clarity.

V. Recommendations

82. The Commissions may wish to provide further guidance, in the context of their respective mandates, and consider requesting Member States to carry out the recommendations below.

Integrated programming

83. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To continue to support the integrated programming approach pursued by UNODC, with special attention to regional and interregional dimensions;

(b) To draw upon the regional and country programmes of UNODC, and the technical assistance activities outlined therein, in the development of national

legislation, policies and strategies to strengthen criminal justice systems and related institutions, and to use the regional programmes as a vehicle for increasing regional and interregional cooperation in addressing transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking.

Addressing transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

84. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To further improve their cooperation and coordination with international and regional law enforcement organizations in countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking;

(b) To continue supporting UNODC in the implementation of the mandates provided by the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(c) To enhance efforts to address, as well as to strengthen, international cooperation with regard to new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime, such as cybercrime, online abuse and exploitation of children and illicit trafficking in cultural property;

(d) To continue their efforts to implement the Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Protocols in practice, including through increased recourse to UNODC technical assistance and existing UNODC tools and publications;

(e) To contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and to provide direct support to victims of trafficking in persons through established channels of assistance;

(f) To request UNODC to continue to assist Member States, through its Global Programme Against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, in bringing national systems for countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism into compliance with up-to-date international standards, including the International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of 2012, inter alia by providing e-learning programmes to States;

(g) To support the participation of their law enforcement authorities in the Container Control Programme managed by UNODC and to engage with the network of port control units in the exchange of information and operational cooperation to counter illicit trafficking.

Curbing corruption

85. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To support UNODC in the implementation of the mandates provided by the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its fifth session;

(b) To continue supporting the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention against Corruption, which will enter its second cycle in 2015;

(c) To continue supporting the anti-corruption work of UNODC, both at headquarters and in the field.

Terrorism prevention

86. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to ratify and implement the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism, with assistance from UNODC as needed.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

87. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To accord high priority and allocate appropriate resources to the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, recognizing that the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems are crucial to tackling crime, including transnational organized crime, on a sustainable basis;

(b) To adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to criminal justice reform that focuses on all sectors of the justice system and is based on baseline assessments and data collection;

(c) To develop evidence-based crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes that are based on an understanding of the root causes of crime, respond to the concerns of citizens and build the resilience of local communities.

Prevention, treatment and reintegration

88. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To include the implementation, as part of national HIV and drug strategies, of the nine interventions outlined in the WHO-UNODC-UNAIDS comprehensive package for people who inject drugs;

(b) To make, in countries where the HIV epidemic is driven by injecting drug use, implementation of needle and syringe programmes and long-acting opioid maintenance therapy a priority;

(c) To strengthen cooperation among national drug control agencies, law enforcement agencies, ministries of justice, interior and health, and civil society organizations;

(d) To increase resources, in particular domestic investments, to scale up essential HIV interventions for people who inject drugs;

(e) To work towards implementation and scaling up of the interventions outlined in the policy brief of UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS, the International Labour Organization and UNDP on “HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions”;

(f) To integrate interventions in prison settings into national plans and programmes relating to drugs, AIDS and tuberculosis, and allocate resources for their implementation.

Alternative development

89. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To design alternative development programmes in line with the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development to ensure a balanced approach and that proper sequencing is taken into consideration when designing field-based interventions;

(b) To facilitate market access for products stemming from alternative development to contribute to long-term legitimate income generation for small farming communities;

(c) To recognize the nexus between development and security as a critical element for programmes to succeed in areas with weak governance systems.

Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

90. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To take note of the fact that the information available on crime and illicit drug use trends in many regions and countries is not adequate to provide a sound base for analysis and the support of policy development;

(b) To support UNODC in its mandated efforts to conduct global analyses of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking for developing more effective international responses;

(c) To strengthen the capacity of criminal justice and drug control authorities in many countries to collect accurate, reliable and comparable data and information on crime and illicit drug production, trafficking and use at the national level, with a view to increasing the capacity to provide information through mandated data collection tools such as the crime trends survey, the trafficking in persons survey, the annual report questionnaire and the individual drug seizure report;

(d) To request UNODC to strengthen the collection and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information to enhance knowledge on crime and illicit drug trends, including through capacity-building support to Member States;

(e) To further support UNODC in its efforts to address the challenges of synthetic drugs by providing assistance to Governments to enhance their capacity to generate, analyse, report and use related information, and by continuing cooperation, taking advantage of the established global early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, which supports the understanding of Member States of the phenomenon and their response to the complex and changing markets for these substances;

(f) To emphasize the important role of forensic laboratories as an integral part of national drug control and criminal justice systems, and the value of laboratory results and data to enable timely response to emerging issues, and support UNODC efforts to provide quality assurance support to laboratories and contribute to the establishment of forensic best practices.

Strategic planning and evaluation

91. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To request UNODC to ensure that lessons learned are incorporated into the development of new programmes and processes and that robust learning loops are established to institute a culture of results-based management;

(b) To request UNODC to mainstream evaluation throughout the organization, ensuring the full use of and adherence to evaluation principles, as well as follow-up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

Financial support and partnerships

92. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to address, as a matter of urgency, the need to provide UNODC with adequate, predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner, and to provide UNODC with the necessary voluntary contributions, preferably on the basis of non-earmarking or soft-earmarking, to enable the Office to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance and to expand and consolidate its technical cooperation with regional bodies and partner countries worldwide.
