

Annex 1 – Results and monitoring framework

Important: As of May 2009, the performance indicators and MOVs included in this framework still need to be validated, and further refinement is therefore expected, particularly during the second half of 2009. Thereafter, the quality and practicality of specific indicators and MOVs will continue to be periodically reviewed and refined as required (as part of UNODC’s annual review and planning process).

Building monitoring and evaluation capacity (of both partners and UNODC) is a key element of much of the overall programme.

A. RULE OF LAW

1. Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Impact Reduced illicit trafficking and/or smuggling of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances</p> <p>UNODC Result Areas 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective 3.8. Assistance to victims 2.1. Threat and risk analysis 2.2. Scientific and forensic capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated volume of illicit trafficking and/or smuggling in people, drugs, natural resources and hazardous substances (by type of illicit good, source and destination country/region, etc) and trends over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research/case studies and trend analysis undertaken by UNODC and other agencies, based on both analysis of formal (quantitative) records and using qualitative enquiry methods
1.1 BORDER CONTROL		
<p>Outcome 1.1 – Border Control Improved border security at land borders, sea ports and airports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases of illegal trafficking identified and referred to police/judiciary for arrest/prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border enforcement agency records Periodic analysis of available data by UNODC

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	(by location, type, scale) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative views of enforcement agencies and private sector with respect to effectiveness of border security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey of stakeholder views, conducted by UNODC/independent research group, biennially
Output 1.1.1 BLOs established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BLOs established, location, staffing levels and skills, operational budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national government agency records Periodic field inspection / surveys by project teams
Output 1.1.2 BLOs' mandates broadened to cover crimes related to irregular migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BLOs mandated to act against SOM and TIP activities SOM and TIP investigations and referrals made by border officials Qualitative assessment of BLOs capacity to act against SOM and TIP activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination document, UNODC assessment mission reports; project progress reports. Monitoring of data collection reports Project monitoring and evaluation reports. Periodic qualitative stakeholder surveys by UNODC, including reference to other available research from civil society organizations/research bodies
Output 1.1.3 Joint Port Control Units established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of JPC Units established, location, staffing levels and skills, and operational budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national government agency records Periodic field inspection / surveys by project teams
Output 1.1.4 Airport specialist response units established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of airport specialist response units established, location, staffing levels and skills, and operational budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national government agency records Periodic field inspection / surveys by project teams
1.2 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS		
Outcome 1.2 – Trafficking in persons Trafficking in persons operations identified and effectively acted on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of criminal investigations into TIP Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national government agency records Victim support group records Periodic analysis of available data by UNODC

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of referrals made and received between national actors • Profile of human traffickers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (categorised by age, gender, nationality; offence/s ;locations of offence/s, etc) • Age, gender and nationality of trafficking victims assisted • Qualitative assessment of country capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic qualitative 'survey' of selected countries (using structured stakeholder interviews, focus groups etc) conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 1.2.1 Legislative frameworks meet international obligations and standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, percentage and name of countries with legislation and policies in place that meet their international obligations and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency status reports • Qualitative assessment through survey of country stakeholders, including government, civil society and private sector groups, using structured assessment tool. Conducted periodically by UNODC
<p>Output 1.2.2 Information on trafficking trends and country responses used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries with access to and using comparative data on trafficking in persons • Qualitative assessment of how well data is used to inform policy and program responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency status reports • Stakeholder interviews and analysis of relevant documents and reports, conducted periodically by UNODC using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 1.2.3 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of officers, prosecutors and judges effectively informed / trained (M/F) by country, organization, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating country agency training records / reports, including evaluations of training outcomes • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations • Periodic qualitative stakeholder surveys by UNODC, including reference to other available research from civil society organizations / research bodies etc
Output 1.2.4		

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of countries with systems established • Scope and quality of these systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency status reports • Qualitative assessment through stakeholder surveys, including interviews with victims and victim support groups using structured assessment tool, conducted periodically by UNODC
Output 1.2.5 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and between borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of such mechanisms, including countries and agencies involved • Quality of these mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency status reports • Qualitative assessment through stakeholder surveys, including interviews with key justice agency officials using structured assessment tool, conducted periodically by UNODC
Output 1.2.6 Corporate sector organisations adopt codes of conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organizations, by country, who have adopted codes of conduct • Quality of these codes of conduct • Understanding of and commitment to these codes by members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate sector organization records and reports (including codes of conduct), analysed periodically by UNODC • Periodic qualitative survey of members' understanding by corporate sector organizations (supported by UNODC)
1.3 DRUGS AND PRECURSORS		
Outcome 1.3 – Drugs and Precursors Trafficking of ATS and other drugs identified and effectively acted on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of drug traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by country/location, type of drug, scale) • Volume and type of drugs (and precursors) seized by location • Production facilities and trafficking routes identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National police and justice ministry records • DAINAP system data, analysed and summarized on annual basis by UNODC • Other research and reports analysis by UNODC
Output 1.3.1 Domestic legislation harmonized with international instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, percentage and name of countries with harmonised domestic legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member country reports (particularly MOU and ACCORD countries)

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic survey conducted by UNODC, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 1.3.2 Information on ATS and other drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for intelligence-led-responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, percentage and name of countries contributing data • Quality of data • Evidence of data being used by stakeholders in response planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAINAP (or equivalent) • UNODC analysis of the quality of data, commented on in an annual report • Stakeholder interviews / surveys conducted by UNODC using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 1.3.3 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and location of officers, prosecutors and judges trained (M/F), by country • Qualitative assessment of how informed and capable the officers are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating member country reports, including from relevant training academies • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations • Qualitative surveys / stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 1.3.4 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, percentage and name of countries using joint SOPs • Qualitative assessment of the effectiveness of joint regional action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating country agency reports • Stakeholder interviews / surveys conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 1.3.5 Clandestine lab investigation teams established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and location of lab investigation teams established • Qualitative assessment of team capacity and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating country agency reports • Stakeholder interviews / surveys conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 1.3.6 Chemical industry associations adopt code of conduct on precursor diversion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of industry associations, by type and location, adopting code of conduct • Stakeholder views on the application and effectiveness of these codes of conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating country reports (from industry associations) • Stakeholder interviews / surveys conducted by UNODC

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
1.4 NATURAL RESOURCES AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES		
<p>Outcome 1.4 – Natural resources and hazardous substances Trafficking of illicit natural resources (including wildlife) and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by country/location, type of natural resource or waste, scale) • Volume and type of illicit natural resource and hazard waste seized by location, type of resource/waste, scale • Identification of sources of illicit resources and hazardous substances, traffickers, and trafficking routes/methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant national government agency records, including law enforcement agencies • Reports from international agencies such as UNEP, ASEAN-WEN, WWF, TrAFFIC etc • Periodic qualitative ‘survey’ of selected countries (using structured stakeholder interviews, focus groups etc) conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 1.4.1 A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in illicit natural resources and hazardous substances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional strategy in place, Number of countries engaged, and scope and quality of strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of regional strategy assessed using a structured assessment tool by UNODC/peer review of experts.
<p>Output 1.4.2 Effective forest governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries with effective policies and regulatory frameworks in place and being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government agency records • Reports from UNEP and other intentional agencies addressing this issue • Qualitative assessment using structured assessment tool conducted periodically by UNODC/contracted research body
<p>Output 1.4.3 Informed and capable law enforcement and specialised officials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and location of officers trained (M/F), by country and agency • Qualitative assessment of how informed and capable the officers are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating member country reports, including from relevant training academies • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations • Qualitative surveys / stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 1.4.4 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and scope of mechanisms and agreements established, including participating countries and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating member country reports • UNODC project reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agencies Quality of these mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative surveys / stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 1.4.5 Producers and consumers effectively engaged in reducing demand for illegal natural resources and hazardous substances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and scope of initiatives being implemented by producer and consumer groups (which support implementation of international conventions and national laws on illegal trade in natural resources and hazardous substances), by country Quality of these initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating producer and consumer group reports on initiatives being undertaken UNODC project reports Qualitative surveys / stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC/contracted agency, using structured assessment tool
1.5 SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS		
<p>Outcome 1.5 – Smuggling Migrants Smuggling of migrants identified and effectively acted on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of criminal investigations Number of referrals made and received between national actors Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts Profile of migrant smugglers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (categorised by gender, nationality; offence/s; locations of offence/s) Age, gender and nationality of smuggled migrants assisted and assistance provided (categories to include health; shelter; repatriation; referral) Qualitative assessment of country capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national government agency records, summarized in bi-annual report by UNODC Migrant assistance providers' records and consultation UNODC Project reports and surveys Bi-annual qualitative 'survey' of selected countries (using structured stakeholder interviews, focus groups etc) conducted by UNODC SOM SMART reports
<p>Output 1.5.1 Systems to generate, manage, analyse, report and use migrant smuggling information established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of specific SOM information data-types generated and managed by relevant national agencies Range of specific SOM information data-types analysed and reported by national agencies and UNODC. Range of specific SOM information data-types increasingly used by Member States for the development of evidence-based policy and operational responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC checklist of valued SOM information data-types. Assessment of national SOM information and collection capacities. National SOM data collection workplans and reports. National contributions to SOM SMART database. Usage reports of SOM SMART database.

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC desk review of public references to SOM data types consistent with SOM SMART and UNODC checklist
<p>Output 1.5.2 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officers, prosecutors and judges effectively informed / trained (M/F) with UNODC CBT by country, organization and position CBT programme compulsory for all national personnel assigned to SOM duties in GMS countries CBT programme institutionalized into ongoing basic law enforcement training programme in GMS countries LMS data used by senior management in staff training and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBT Learning Management System (LMS) shows minimum average of 70% in post test scores. Evaluation of training records Project evaluation Participating country agency training records/reports Periodic qualitative stakeholder surveys by UNODC, including reference to other available research from civil society organizations/research bodies
<p>Output 1.5.3 Research on irregular migration used as part of the Bali Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and scope of research reports produced that are used as part of the Bali process Quality of this research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bali process secretariat records, including meeting minutes Periodic feedback from research report users, using structured quality assessment tool

2. Governance

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Impact Opportunities and incentives for corruption reduced, illegally acquired assets recovered by governments, and money laundering reduced</p> <p>UNODC Result Areas 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective 3.2. Corruption prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and business perception of level of corruption • Empirical data on levels and types of corruption • Amount/value of assets and properties confiscated by country • Evidence of reduced money laundering (eg, decline in SARs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample surveys of community members and businesses regarding both perceptions and specific experiences of official corruption,; Anti-corruption bodies /reports • Partner government records and reports on asset recovery • SARs reporting levels; FIU records/reports on anti-money laundering activities and results achieved
2.1 PUBLIC SECTOR		
<p>Outcome 2.1 Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state (anti-corruption) agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of cases of corruption identified and investigated by relevant anti-corruption authorities • Evidence of engagement with civil society, educational institutions and business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from relevant anti-corruption bodies within partner countries • Reports/surveys conducted by non-government agencies such as Transparency International • Specific UNODC supported/sponsored surveys
<p>Output 2.1.1 UNCAC ratified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries who have ratified the UN Convention, and date of ratification • Number and name of countries receiving UNODC support, and their satisfaction with the quality of that support • Number of countries completing self-assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report stating ratification • UNODC reports • Country self-assessment reports
<p>Output 2.1.2 Government/public bodies develop anti-corruption strategies and ethical environments based on the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have published anti-corruption strategy and ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country reports • UNODC programme/project progress reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
UNCAC	<p>action plans (on an ethical environment, including a code of conduct, asset declarations, etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the quality of such procedures, including extent of application, verification and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of codes of conduct and other procedures assessed by UNODC using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 2.1.3 Anti-corruption bodies business plans developed and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and name of countries which have developed specific anti-corruption agency strategies and action plans Number and name of countries receiving UNODC support, and their satisfaction with the quality of that support Quality of Anti-corruption agency strategy and action plans, and degree to which they are being effectively implemented and measured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country reports from relevant anti-corruption and justice sector agencies Publication of annual business plan UNODC programme/project progress reports Evaluation reports by funding agencies
<p>Output 2.1.4 Anti-corruption bodies establish inter-agency working arrangements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs set up with partner agencies domestically and internationally, membership of regional groupings, number and type of cases of corruption identified, investigated and prosecuted with partner agencies Number, proportion and type of cases successfully prosecuted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published MOUs Reports from regional groupings Partner country reports from relevant anti-corruption and justice sector agencies
2.2 ASSET RECOVERY		
<p>Outcome 2.2 – Asset recovery Illegally acquired assets identified and action initiated to recover them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases initiated by the FIU or other law enforcement agencies (including assets under restraint) Amount/value of assets and properties confiscated by country 	<p>Partner country records and reports, including those from Financial Intelligence Units</p>
<p>Output 2.2.1 FIUs established and strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and name of countries which have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country records and reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established / strengthened FIUs Number and name of countries receiving UNODC support, and their satisfaction with the quality of that support Capacity / effectiveness of the FIUs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC programme/project progress reports Periodic assessment of client satisfaction with services provided by UNODC, using structured qualitative assessment tool Qualitative assessment of capacity against agreed criteria, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 2.2.2 Legislation, policies and procedures on asset recovery developed and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and name of countries which have developed specific asset recovery policies and plans Number and name of countries receiving UNODC support, and their satisfaction with the quality of that support Quality of legislation and policies, and degree to which they are being effectively implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country records and reports UNODC programme/project progress reports Periodic assessment of client satisfaction with services provided by UNODC, using structured qualitative assessment tool Qualitative assessment of legislation and policies, against agreed criteria, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 2.2.3 Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials qualified to, trace, restrain, confiscate, recover and repatriate assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and location of officials effectively trained (M/F), by country and agency Pre- and post training test results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating member country reports, including from relevant training academies UNODC project reports, including training evaluations Qualitative surveys / stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 2.2.4 Criminal justice and law enforcement officials effectively using asset recovery software</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of data captured, analysed and used by officials Number and scope of cases initiated as a consequence of use of software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating member country reports, including from relevant law enforcement academies UNODC project reports Qualitative surveys / stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
2.3 MONEY LAUNDERING		
<p>Outcome 2.3 – Money Laundering Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of money laundering cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted (by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant national government agency records/reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC programme/project reports
Output 2.3.1 Legislation, policies and procedures on money laundering developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, percentage and names of countries with legislation and policies that meet the international standards Number and names of countries receiving UNODC support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries' Mutual Evaluation Reports, using structured qualitative assessment tool Relevant national government agency records UNODC programme/project reports
Output 2.3.2 Public and private sector institutions aware of their responsibilities in relation to proceeds of crime, money laundering and asset recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advisories/guidance issued by FIU Number of SARs reports Number of awareness raising activities conducted by the FIU Number of suspicious transaction/matter reports by sector received by FIU (by countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIU reports Countries' Mutual Evaluation Reports, using structured qualitative assessment tool UNODC programme/project reports
2.4 CIVIL SOCIETY AND BUSINESS		
Outcome 2.4 – Civil Society and Business Improved corporate governance and enhanced engagement of civil society in implementing anti-corruption strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of corporate corruption cases coming to court Public perception of levels/type of corporate corruption Satisfaction of civil society anti-corruption organisations with the opportunities provided by government to engage in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reports Corruption Perception Index (TI) Surveys of (peak) civil-society organisations involved in anti-corruption initiatives
Output 2.4.1 Awareness raised within civil society on corruption issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of awareness raising activities conducted, and evidence of impact (access to information, understanding of messages and any changes in attitudes / behaviours) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from civil society organisations Reports from government bodies Reports/surveys conducted by non-government agencies such as Transparency International Specific UNODC supported/sponsored surveys
Output 2.4.2 Forums established for civil society / business /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of forums established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from government bodies

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
government participation in the design and implementation of anti-corruption strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction of non-government stakeholders with the working arrangements and outcomes from these forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports/surveys conducted by non-government agencies such as Transparency International • Specific UNODC supported/sponsored surveys
<p>Output 2.4.3 Businesses establish corporate governance frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of business establishing corporate governance frameworks • Quality of these frameworks and evidence of their application / implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports/surveys conducted by non-government agencies such as Transparency International • Specific UNODC supported/sponsored surveys

3. Criminal Justice

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Impact Reduction in transnational crimes and protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>UNODC Result Areas 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective 1.4. Terrorism prevention 3.6. Prison reform 3.7. Juvenile justice 3.8. Assistance to victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reported cases of selected categories of transnational crimes, their scope and trends over time • Number of juveniles and children in closed settings, and the length of detention, by type of facility and country • Number of reported cases (or other estimates) of domestic violence by country, including # of cases prosecuted effectively • Number of reported cases of deaths in custody/correctional facilities, and cause of death, by country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERPOL and ASEANPOL reports • Law enforcement agency records and other official statistics from member countries • Correctional agency records and reports from member countries • Research and trend analysis undertaken periodically by UNODC
3.1 RATIFICATION		
<p>Outcome 3.1 – Ratification Member states ratify international conventions and instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of new countries ratifying/acceding to international conventions and protocols • Proportion of member countries, and by name, who have ratified international conventions and protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruments of ratification lodged with the UN Secretariat General
<p>Output 3.1.1 Member states aware of and responsive to the need for ratification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of domestic process toward ratification/accession to international conventions and protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments and from non-government sources monitoring these issues • UNODC programme/project progress reports • Qualitative assessments by UNODC using structured assessment tool
3.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS		

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 3.2 – Legal frameworks Legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of legislation and regulations being effectively applied to prevent and counter terrorism and other transnational organised crimes, by country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC (or other agencies) qualitative studies on implementation of legislation and regulatory frameworks, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 3.2.1 Legislation drafted and enacted in line with relevant international law obligations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new laws or amendments drafted and/or enacted in line with relevant international instruments, by country Quality of the legislation, assessed against set of agreed criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC programme/project progress reports, UNODC (or other agencies) studies on domestic legislation
<p>Output 3.2.2 Substantive law and rules of procedure related transnational crime, corruption and terrorism established and used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of relevant substantive laws and rules of procedure established by type and by country Quality of the substantive law and rules of procedure, assessed against set of agreed criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC programme/project progress reports UNODC (or other agencies) qualitative studies on substantive laws and rules of procedure, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 3.2.3 Legal procedures (based on relevant universal treaties and Security Council Resolutions) are established, understood and applied</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of MLA being used and Extradition requests Understanding and application of legal procedures among/by key officials (M/F), by member country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from relevant national government authorities UNODC programme/project progress reports UNODC (or other agencies) qualitative studies on application of relevant legal procedures, using structured assessment tool
<p>3.3 JUSTICE SYSTEMS</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.3 – Justice system Integrity-based and accountable criminal justice systems established, which also address needs of vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and names of member countries assessed as having the key elements of an integrity-based and accountable CJS in place Number and name of countries with legislation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data provided by member state agencies UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of CJS, using structured qualitative assessment tool Periodic research/analysis by UNODC and

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	systems and programmes in place which effectively protect juveniles and children in conflict with the law, the rights of prisoners, and victims of domestic violence	other agencies into into the status of juvenile justice systems, prison reform programmes, and actions to address domestic violence
Output 3.3.1 Professional standards and oversight mechanisms established and implemented in law enforcement agencies and the judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries where universal instruments are contained in conventions and protocols and are being implemented effectively • Scope and quality of these mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by member state agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of professional standards and oversight mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 3.3.2 Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established between law enforcement agencies and the judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of member states that have successfully implemented legal cooperation mechanisms at the domestic/national level • Scope and quality of these mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by member state agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of coordination/cooperation mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 3.3.3 Enhanced forensic capacities, services and regional integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of member states that have enhanced their forensic capacities and services • Scope and quality of these services • Evidence of enhanced regional integration between member states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by member state agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of forensic capacities and services, using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 3.3.4 Informed and capable crime scene examiners, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates of number (and proportion) of responsible officials (M/F), by type and country, who have adequate skills and knowledge to effectively investigate and prosecute serious crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments • UNODC programme/project progress reports, including specific training evaluation records and reports
Output 3.3.5 Specialised witness protection programmes established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of countries where Specific Witness Protection legislation or programmes are in force complying with the International and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by member state agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional conventions, norms and standards Assessment of the quality of these programmes 	quality of specialised witness protection programmes, using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 3.3.6 Enhanced prison management regimes established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and names of countries where enhanced prison management regimens are being implemented Assessment of the quality of these regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data provided by member state agencies UNODC programme/project progress reports UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of prison management regimes, using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 3.3.7 Juvenile and child justice systems established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and names of countries where juvenile and child justice systems are being implemented Assessment of the quality of these systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data provided by member state agencies UNODC programme/project progress reports UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of juvenile and child systems, using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 3.3.8 Measures to prevent violence against women established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and names of countries that have established new/effective measures to prevent violence against women Scope and quality of these measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data provided by member state agencies UNODC programme/project progress reports UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of these measures, using structured qualitative assessment tool
3.4 TRANS-NATIONAL ORGANISED JUSTICE		
Outcome 3.4 – Transnational Organised Justice More efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and scope of successful cases of international cooperation in criminal matters, including in relation to MLA, extradition, and repatriation of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters, using structured qualitative assessment tools
Output 3.4.1 Regional Network of Prosecutors established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and names of countries participating in the regional network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from national governments UNODC programme/project progress reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of active members (M/F) of the network • Quality of the network, assessed against agreed criteria relevant to the activities and actions being carried out by the network and the opinions of participants in the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality/usefulness of the regional network, using structured qualitative assessment tools
<p>Output 3.4.2 Joint Investigation Teams established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of countries which have established/used JITs, including for which specific crimes • Quality of JIT operations, assessed against agreed criteria relevant to the activities and actions being carried out by the teams and the opinions of participants in the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality/usefulness of the regional network, using structured qualitative assessment tools
<p>Output 3.4.3 Judicial Liaison Networks established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of countries participating in Judicial Liaison Networks • # of active members (M/F) of the networks • Quality of the networks, assessed against agreed criteria relevant to the activities and actions being carried out by the network and the opinions of participants in the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality/usefulness of the regional network, using structured qualitative assessment tools
<p>Output 3.4.4 Designated Central Authorities on MLA, Extradition and Asset Recovery established and operational in line with the principles and requirements under international treaties on drugs, crime and terrorism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have established a Central Authority for mutual legal assistance, extradition and asset recovery • Quality of operations of these CAs, assessed against agreed criteria (e.g. staffing, resources, and with sufficient legal authority to carry out its functions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of operations of CAs using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 3.4.5 Baseline data on TOC established, shared and updated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and names of countries participating in an improved system of data collection and sharing on TOC • Quality of data being collected, analysed and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from national governments • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of baseline data using structured

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	shared, assessed against a set of agreed criteria (e.g. relevance to need, completeness, reliability, timeliness of provision, regularity of updates, ease of access/sharing, etc).	qualitative assessment tool, including participating member/user satisfaction surveys

B. Health and development

4. Drug demand reduction

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Impact Reduced drug abuse</p> <p>UNODC Result Areas 3.1. Community-centred prevention 3.5. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons 2.1. Threat and risk analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated number of people (M/F and age profile) by country with drug dependency, including those in prison settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country reports, including from health ministries and prisons NGO and WHO reports UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys
4.1 PREVENTION		
<p>Outcome 4.1 – Prevention Reduction in new users and delayed onset of drug use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated number of new drug users (M/F and age profile) by drug type and country, including trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country reports, including from health ministries and prisons NGO and WHO reports UNODC project specific studies/surveys – including baseline establishment
<p>Output 4.1.1 Member States countries adopt evidence-based youth friendly ATS programmes for at risk populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and location (by country) of youth friendly ATS services/programmes established Scope and quality of these programmes Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country policy and programme documents UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these policies and programmes, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 4.1.2 Member States mainstream substance abuse prevention into in-school and out-of-school programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and location (by country) of substance abuse prevention programmes mainstreamed into in/out of school programmes Scope and quality of these programmes Number and name of countries supported by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country policy and programme documents UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these programmes, using structured assessment

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	UNODC	tool
Output 4.1.3 Member States establish / modify policies to reduce drug abuse among women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have established/modified policies to reduce drug abuse among women • Scope and quality of these programmes • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country policy and programme documents • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these policies, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.1.4 Workplace prevention programmes established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have established and implemented workplace prevention programmes • Scope and quality of these programmes • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these policies, using structured assessment tool
4.2 TREATMENT		
Outcome 4.2 – Treatment More effective treatment of drug users / dependents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced levels of relapse among drug users /dependents following treatment , by country and drug type • Quality of treatment programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country drug treatment agency records • WHO and other international agency reports and study findings • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these treatment programmes, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.2.1 Member states identify, develop and sustain centres of excellence for training on drug treatment and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries that have identified and developed centres of excellence • Number and location of centres of excellence • Scope and quality of training provided • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these centres' training programmes, using structured assessment tool

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 4.2.2 Member states establish community-based treatment programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have established community based treatment programmes • Scope and quality of these programmes • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these treatment programmes, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.2.3 Member countries establish drug treatment networks to identify and exchange best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have established drug treatment networks • Scope and quality of these networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of these drug treatment networks, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.2.4 Minimum standards of treatment and care developed and implemented by member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries which have implemented minimum standards of treatment and care • Scope and quality of these minimum standards and their application • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of the minimum standards and their application, using structured assessment tool
4.3 REINTEGRATION		
Outcome 4.3 – Reintegration Recovering drug users effectively supported back into the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of recovery in physical and mental health among drug users, as well as their access to economic opportunities, by country (including gender disaggregated data) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country M&E systems and reports from responsible agencies • Reports/studies by NGOs/community based support service providers • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of outcomes, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.3.1		

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Criminal justice systems in Member States sensitized to and capable of responding to needs of drug users through appropriate community-policing and criminal justice strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries implementing appropriate community policing and criminal justice strategies • Scope and quality of these strategies • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • Reports/studies by NGOs/community based service providers • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of community policing and other criminal justice strategies, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.3.2 Member States establish community based reintegration and aftercare programmes in disadvantaged urban communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries implementing community-based re-integration and aftercare programmes disadvantaged urban communities • Scope and quality of these programmes • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • Reports/studies by NGOs/community based service providers • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of community policing and other criminal justice strategies, using structured assessment tool
Output 4.3.3 Recovering drug users de-stigmatised through implementation of an integrated communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and name of countries implementing integrated communication strategy on de-stigmatisation of drug users • Scope and quality of these programmes • Number and name of countries supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country programme reports • Reports/studies by NGOs/community based service providers • UNODC project reports, including specific studies/surveys to assess scope and quality of community policing and other criminal justice strategies, using structured assessment tool

5. HIV/AIDS

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Impact Halt and begin to reverse the HIV epidemics</p> <p>UNODC Result Areas 3.1. Community-centred prevention 3.3. HIV/AIDS prevention and care 2.1. Threat and risk analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of males and females infected amongst people who inject drugs in UNODC priority countries (UNGASS core indicator) • % of HIV infections associated with injecting drug use in UNODC priority countries • % of prisoners infected with HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF Epidemiological fact sheets on HIV and AIDS • National government reports, including from health ministries and prison departments • Programme studies / surveys
5.1 COVERAGE		
<p>Outcome 5.1 – Coverage Universal access goals achieved among people who inject drugs, in correctional settings, compulsory drug treatment centers and for other vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV prevention services reaching at least 35% of people who inject drugs by 2010 and as close to universal access in priority countries by 2012 (UNGASS core indicator) • % of prisoners and those in drug treatment centers accessing HIV services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRTF Harm Reduction Survey • UNGASS country progress reports • Programme specific studies / surveys
<p>Output 5.1.1 National legislation and policies related to drug control and HIV are consistent with harm reduction philosophies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries supported to review, change and implement legislation and policies for equitable access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services and commodities (UBW Principal Outcome V / Key Output 3) • Number of countries supported where the quality of national drug control legislation and policy meets good practice criteria concerning the impact on HIV prevention, treatment and care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRTF Harm Reduction Survey • Legal and policy reviews by HAARP and Lawyer's Collective • UNGASS country progress reports • UNODC Mission Reports • UNODC 6-monthly progress/review reports • Periodic reviews of legislation and policies using assessment framework of good practice criteria
<p>Output 5.1.2 National strategies, scale up and resource mobilisation plans related to UNODC target populations developed and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries supported to develop and/or implement programmes to scale up provision of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services to UNODC target populations (UBW Principal Outcome VI / Key Output 1) • Number of countries supported where national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC Mission Reports • UNODC 6-monthly progress/review reports • Periodic review of national strategies and scale plans using assessment framework of good practice criteria

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	strategies, scale up and resource mobilisation plans meet good practice criteria with respect to UNODC target populations	
Output 5.1.3 Enhanced capacity to implement harm reduction amongst the justice sector, law enforcement, prisons and drug dependence treatment staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries supported to build human rights and gender competencies among justice sector, judges, law enforcement officials, community and traditional leaders and other relevant actors (UBW Principal Outcome V / Key Output 5) Evidence of improved knowledge and skills of target training groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating country agency training records and reports, including evaluations of training outcomes UNODC training evaluation reports, including follow-up studies on application of learning outcomes
Output 5.1.4 Affected communities and service providers have the capacity to contribute to national and regional responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries where the most-at-risk populations are involved in the development of National Strategic Frameworks and their needs are included (UBW Principal Outcome II / Key Output 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNGASS country progress reports Periodic qualitative assessments with affected communities and service providers, using an agreed assessment framework and criteria related to 'capacity to contribute'
Output 5.1.5 Regional coordination and collaboration enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, location and descriptor of international and regional meetings/conferences which UNODC participates in Evidence of enhanced coordination and collaboration between UNODC and country focal points, including number and location of meetings/field visits to coordinate with focal points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference/meeting reports, with summary provided in HIV/Aids programme six-monthly reports Field visit reports, with summary of number, location and purpose of visits/meetings provided in HIV/Aids programme six-monthly reports
5.2 STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE		
Outcome 5.2 – Strategic knowledge Strategic knowledge used to inform the design and implementation of HIV and AIDS programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number countries where the design and implementation of HIV and AIDs programmes reflect available strategic knowledge on the vulnerabilities of most at risk populations, assessed against a set of agreed good practice criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN RTF Harm Reduction Surveys UNODC assessments of national strategic plans documents

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 5.2.1 Stakeholders have access to high quality strategic knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that accessed policy guidance and other information that address the vulnerabilities of most at risk populations (UBW Principal Outcome VI / Key Output 2) • Satisfaction of target groups with the quality of policy guidance and information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports • Website hits • Information dissemination records • Surveys of stakeholder satisfaction with quality policy guidance and information
Output 5.2.2 Enhanced institutional and service provider capacity to conduct research and apply findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in research on HIV and drugs by national research institutions, as evidenced by research funding provided and research publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Research Network reports • UNGASS reporting • National Behavioural Surveillance Survey's (BSS) include drug user populations and survey items on drug use behaviours of other sampled populations
5.3 MAINSTREAMING		
Outcome 5.3 – Mainstreaming Governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders implement a comprehensive HIV programme including harm reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of harm reduction policies and programmes incorporated into partner programmes as a result of UNODC support, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports • Periodic review of the policies, plans and budget documents of those agencies UNODC supports, using a structured assessment tool
Output 5.3.1 Relevant Ministries incorporate HIV and AIDS work into their core business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries where technical support is provided on the promotion of human rights-based, gender responsive and equitable AIDS policies and programmes (UBW Principal Outcome V / Key Output 1) • Evidence of HIV & AIDS work being incorporated into core business, such as in policy and plan documents, workplans and budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC reports • Periodic review of the policies, plans and budget documents of those agencies UNODC supports, using a structured assessment tool
Output 5.3.2 UNODC programmes address HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of UNODC programmes in the RC EAP and in countries which include an HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC RC EAP and country programme and project reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	component relevant to UNODC target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic review of the plans and budget documents of other UNODC programmes, using a structured assessment tool
<p>Output 5.3.3 UNAIDS Co-Sponsors address HIV and drug use issues within their own programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in joint programmes between UNODC and other UN agencies related to HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC Reports • UNAIDS Regional Technical Focal Points meeting agendas and minutes

6. Sustainable livelihoods

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Impact Reduction, Elimination and Prevention of Illicit Crop Cultivation</p> <p>UNODC Result Areas 1. Enhanced capacity of Member States to design and implement sustainable livelihood programmes 2. Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of sustainable livelihood 3. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities and the private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated annual total areas of opium poppy cultivation Estimated annual total production of raw opium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report of illicit crop monitoring and assessment Annual World Drug Report Country illicit drug reports US annual illicit drug report.
<p>6.1 Illicit Crop Monitoring and Assessment</p>		
<p>Outcome 6.1 Illicit crop cultivation in each concerned country is annually monitored, verified and reported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on illicit crop cultivation and production available Consistency of drug assessment data and report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report of illicit crop monitoring and assessment Annual World Drug Report Country illicit drug reports US annual illicit drug report
<p>Output 6.1.1 Internationally accepted illicit crop monitoring and assessment methodologies and mechanisms institutionalized in concerned countries in the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific and reliable crop monitoring and assessment adopted by all concerned countries for annual survey National drug production data used by national and international agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop monitoring and assessment guideline and manual Country crop monitoring reports National drug control and production reports
<p>Output 6.1.2 National capacities on crop monitoring and assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national drug monitoring and assessment trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff profiles Training reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
created and enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national staff capable of scientific crop monitoring and assessment 	
Output 6.1.3 Annual crop monitoring and assessment conducted, verified and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable self monitoring and survey conducted in all countries with illicit drug cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country crop monitoring reports • National drug control and production reports
6.2 Alternative livelihoods		
Outcome 6.2 Illicit crop cultivating communities have access to sustainable livelihood programmes to improve living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities or villages receiving development interventions • Improvement of living conditions (health, education, income, infrastructure, communication, • Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day • Poverty gap ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National social economic reports • National development report • MDG report
Output 6.2.1 Illicit crop cultivating countries have national plan and policies for sustainable livelihood and illicit crop elimination with resource allocation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of national plan and policy on alternative livelihood for opium poppy farmers and ex-opium growers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National socio-economic plan document • National budget plan and allocation documents.
Output 6.2.2 National capacities on integrated programme design and implementation as well as resource mobilization strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of appropriate tools, training, advisory services and technical assistance to support effective sustainable livelihood programmes. • Increased number of institutions with capacity to design, implement, evaluate and monitor sustainable livelihood plans and programmes • Number of national personnel trained on programme design and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution and Staff profiles • Training reports • Programme and project design manuals and guidelines • Planning and management tools and instruments
Output 6.2.3 Comprehensive and integrated sustainable livelihood and food security programmes/ projects formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of integrated rural development programmes/ projects in the opium growing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme and project proposals and documents • Community development reports

Results hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
under national and international resources for the ex-opium producing families and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ex-opium growing areas Availability of alternative livelihood and food security services in the needed communities. 	
6.3 Sustainability and Integration		
<p>Outcome 6.3</p> <p>Sustainable livelihood and illicit crop elimination efforts are sustained and integrated into the mainstream of development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of socio-economic development programmes as well as rural development and poverty reduction programmes include narcotic drug objectives Level of financial and political support given by international community, funding agencies, civil society and private sector to food security and integrated development programmes and projects. Annual opium reduction and elimination maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National socio-economic plan International and development assistance reports Annual report of illicit crop monitoring and assessment Annual World Drug Report Country illicit drug reports
<p>Output 6.3.1</p> <p>Awareness on illicit crop cultivation raised among national and international communities as well as civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of press and media reports on illicit crop cultivation issues Participation of national and international community and civil society in anti-drug campaign and interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press clipping National drug campaign reports
<p>Output 6.3.2</p> <p>Partnership and networking increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of successfully facilitated agreements Number of verifiable collaborative field activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement documents and reports Partnership and advocacy reports Directory of collaborated partners
<p>Output 6.3.3</p> <p>Sustainable livelihood and narcotic crop elimination objectives mainstreamed into broader development and poverty reduction framework of national and international agencies and the private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased national ministries and agencies address illicit crop elimination and narcotic reduction issues Number of agreements where international agencies, donor organizations, civil society, NGOs and the private sector are utilized as delivery agents for programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National ministerial plan and programmes Development assistance agreement documents Programme and project implementation and progress reports