



(STATUS: 30 JUNE 2021)

In operative paragraph 9 of the UNGASS outcome document, Member States resolved to take the steps necessary to implement the operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and to share with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, timely information on progress made in the implementation of these recommendations. General Assembly resolution 71/211, entitled “International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem” (operative paragraph 95) further encouraged all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to identify operational recommendations in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly that fall within their area of specialization and to commence implementing the recommendations made in the outcome document that are within their existing mandates, in collaboration and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, keeping the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of programmes and progress made to achieve goals set out in the outcome document.

With a view to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, in their efforts to support Member States in the implementation of international drug control treaties in accordance with applicable human rights obligations and to promote protection of and respect for human rights and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies<sup>1</sup>, UN entities are encouraged to share, in the table below, information about ongoing or planned activities that support Member States in the implementation of the operational recommendations in the respective thematic chapters of the UNGASS outcome document.

Annexed to the table is a list of operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document, that explicitly refer to the work of the United Nations system.

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<sup>1</sup> See General Assembly resolution S-30/1, Annex, preambular paragraph 21.

Chapter I: Operational recommendations on demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC, UNESCO, WHO	<p><b>“Education sector responses to the use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs” UNESCO-UNODC-WHO guidance document on addressing substance use in the education sector</b></p> <p><i>(global; launched during the 60<sup>th</sup> session of the CND, March 2017. 2,000 copies in English disseminated to Member States; French, Spanish and Chinese versions finalized in May 2018)</i></p>	<p>Development, production and dissemination of a guidance document within the framework set by the <u>International Standards on Drug Use Prevention</u> (UNODC, 2013) and <u>Health for the World’s Adolescents</u> (WHO, 2014) - presenting evidence-based and promising policies and practice, including practical examples from different regions that have been shown to be effective by scientific research</p>	<p>Approximately 30 participants from 8 countries of Central and West Asia utilized the guidance to share experiences on prevention of drug use and other risky behaviors in educational settings.</p>
UNODC and WHO, with the participation of UNESCO, EMCDDA, CICAD, CP, AU and more than 100 experts from more than 40 countries	<p><b>UNODC/ WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention</b></p> <p><i>(global, presented to CND in March 2018)</i></p>	<p>The document updates the first edition published in 2013 summarising available scientific evidence on which interventions are effective in preventing drug use, substance use and other risky behaviours.</p>	<p>This updated second edition was published in 2018 and the Standards continue to be recognized by Member States as an useful tool to improve prevention (resolutions 61/2,61/9,63/4). They are also the basis for training of policy makers and practitioners globally (Universal Prevention Curriculum, European Universal Prevention Curriculum), including by UNODC through its seminars for policy makers on the nature of drug use and drug use disorders and their prevention and treatment (see dedicated row).</p>
UNODC, with the participation of UNESCO, EMCDDA, CICAD, CP, AU, NIDA, CCSA and more than 80 experts from more than 40 countries	<p><b>International Standards on Drug Use Prevention</b></p> <p><i>(global, presented to CND in March 2013, dissemination ongoing)</i></p>	<p>The document summarized available scientific evidence on which interventions are effective in preventing drug use, substance use and other risky behaviours. Dissemination included a series of regional and national seminars facilitating a dialogue amongst policy makers and practitioners in countries (governmental/ non-governmental) on how to improve the prevention response based on the Standards. The dissemination has reached thousands of policy makers in more than 60 countries.</p>	<p>The Standards have been recognized by Member States as a useful tool to improve prevention numerous times (2014 High-level Segment, 2016 UNGASS Outcome Document, CND resolutions 57/3, 58/3, 58/7, 59/6, 60/7). In countries where UNODC has a programme, the dissemination of the Standards has led or supported the implementation of evidence-based practice (see rows on school- and family-based prevention).</p> <p>Impact of the dissemination in increasing the understanding of and positive attitudes towards evidence-based prevention of the participants to the seminars have been documented and presented in peer-reviewed journals and books, as well as scientific conferences: Campello et al (2017), Heikkila et al. <i>(forthcoming)</i>.</p>
UNODC	<p><b>Piloting of evidence-based family-skills training programmes for the prevention of drug use and other risky behaviours (in the context of the UNODC programmes on drug prevention)</b></p>	<p>This initiative has been ongoing since 2010. Firstly, it developed Guidelines on the implementation of family-skills programmes and a Compilation of evidence-based programmes (both available online). The initiative then initiated the piloting of evidence-based programmes in more than 20 countries, documenting impact, training facilitators and trainers</p>	<p>Since 2010, the initiative has reached more than 36,000 family members, trained more than 2,400 facilitators and 500 trainers (i.e. individuals capable of training people to become facilitators) in more than 29 countries. The positive impact of activities on the resilience and behavior of children, as well as on the functioning of families has been documented in</p>

	<i>(global; programmes piloted in more than 20 countries)</i>	to ensure sustainability. In 2013, the Standards indicated that family-skills training were one of the most effective interventions to prevent drug use, substance use and a range of risky behaviours. This was confirmed in the second updated edition of 2018, as well as by documentation developed by the WHO Violence Prevention Alliance, indicating that family skills programmes are effective in preventing violence, including youth violence and child maltreatment. Finally, UNODC's guidelines for girls and women indicated that family skills training is the kind of prevention strategy that is most consistently effective for both boys and girls.	peer review journals and in scientific conferences (Maalouf & Campello, 2014, McDonald & Doostgharin, 2013, Meija et al 2015, 2016 and 2018)
UNODC	<b>training programmes for low-resource settings, including for displaced populations (in the context of the UNODC programmes on drug prevention)</b> <i>(global)</i>	Family-skill training is one of the most effective strategies to prevent substance use, including drug use, as well as other risky behaviours and to promote the healthy development of children and youth (see row about the piloting of evidence-based programmes). UNODC has developed two new programmes; Strong Families that targets families in difficult situations and Families United for all families. Programmes have been successfully piloted in 10+ countries including among refugees.	Positive results on the impact of activities on the resilience and behavior of children, as well as on the functioning of families has been documented in scientific conferences and papers (Maalouf et al 2018)
UNODC	<b>Piloting of evidence-based life-skills education programmes for the prevention of drug use and other risky behavior of adolescents in schools (in the context of the UNODC programmes on drug prevention)</b> <i>(global; programmes piloted in 4 countries in Southeastern Europe and 1 in Central America)</i>	Life-skills education programmes can be one of the most effective strategies to prevent drug use and other risky behaviours targeting early adolescents (11-14) in schools. This initiative pilot evidence-based programme training teachers and documenting impact.	Implementation has reached app. 13,000 students in 16 countries to date. Data is collected to document impact in all countries. Results from the 3 countries where data collection has been completed show lower rates of lifetime and past month use, as well as intention to use in the programme group compared to the control group, as presented in scientific fora (Maalouf et. al 2017)
UNODC, WHO	<b>LISTEN FIRST – Global campaign on social media to promote evidence-based prevention (in the context of the UNODC programmes on drug prevention)</b> <i>(global)</i>	The campaign Listen FIRST was launched in the context of UNGASS 2016 and has also become the theme for World Drug Day (26 June). The second phase of the campaign tailored to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic has been launched in November 2020 and is ongoing. <a href="http://www.unodc.org/listenfirst">www.unodc.org/listenfirst</a> .	In 2017, the campaign reached more than 1 million individuals worldwide through various social media. The campaign is ongoing.
UNODC	<b>YOUTH INITIATIVE - Initiative to promote the active participation of youth in promoting and implementing evidence-based prevention globally, as well as in their families, schools and communities (in the context of the UNODC programmes on drug prevention)</b> <i>(global)</i>	The Youth Initiative was launched in 2012 to promote the active participation of youth in promoting and implementing evidence-based prevention globally, as well as in their families, schools and communities. Every year, youth are connected via social media to implement a series of challenges and activities. Every year, organizations have the possibility to be awarded a grant to implement prevention initiatives in their communities. Finally, every year app. 40 youth aged 14 to 25 can participate in the Youth Forum at the margin of the CND and address delegates bringing the voice of youth to global policy makers. <a href="http://www.unodc.org/youth">www.unodc.org/youth</a> .	In 2017, the campaign reached more than 1 million individuals worldwide through various social media The second phase of the campaign in 2020-2021, 10 videos with fact sheets and the campaign on social media channels has reached 5,600,000+ people to date.
UNODC	<b>Improving provision of drug treatment services, including health care, social protection and rehabilitation, for women</b>	Development of training materials for service providers and delivery of training accordingly.	Approximately 160 service providers from 8 countries trained. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes documented through pre-/ post-test of participants.

	<p><b>with drug use disorders in the context of the UNODC global programmes on drug treatment (including the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b></p> <p><i>(global; delivered so far for 6 countries in Central America and in Egypt)</i></p> <p><b>Contributes also to provisions in Chapter IV.</b></p>		
<p>UNODC, WHO with the contribution of more than of more than 60 health and justice practitioners from 30 countries, as well as civil society and international organizations (AU, EMCDDA, CICAD/OAS).</p>	<p><b>Treatment and care of people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system: Alternatives to conviction or punishment</b></p> <p><i>(global; dissemination at the national level initiated in Cote d'Ivoire)</i></p> <p><b>Contributes also to provisions in Chapter IV.</b></p>	<p>UNODC and WHO presented a Handbook on treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system: alternatives to conviction or punishment at the 61<sup>st</sup> session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2018. The Handbook clearly addresses how the issue affects women differently than men and how to respond to the specific needs of women in this respect. As a follow up, informal preparatory meetings on alternatives to conviction or punishment during four different stages of the criminal justice continuum are being planned. First meeting addressed the role of law enforcement in pre-arrest diversion for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system in adequate cases of a minor nature</p>	<p>UNODC organised the first of four informal preparatory meetings. The remaining three preparatory meetings will follow during 2021-2022 with a view to a technical consultation in 2022.</p>
<p>UNODC, WHO</p>	<p><b>Improvement of drug treatment, care (including health care and social protection) and rehabilitation services in low- and middle-income countries in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment (including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b></p> <p><i>(global; dissemination has reached more than 40 countries since 2009)</i></p>	<p>The programmes improve drug treatment, care (including health care and social protection) and rehabilitation services in low- and middle-income countries through capacity building (TreatNet, UTC) and/or supporting the delivery of evidence-based services that are innovative for the country.</p>	<p>It is estimated that in 2020 at least 67,000 people with drug use disorders have been reached by services improved by the activities of the programmes. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes of participants in trainings are always documented through pre-/ post-test of participants.</p>
<p>UNODC</p>	<p><b>Tools to develop quality assurance mechanisms at the national level for drug treatment, care and rehabilitation systems and services, countries in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment (including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b></p> <p><i>(global; piloting has been undertaken in Afghanistan, Nigeria and 5 Central Asian Republics, with activities ongoing in 11 countries in Latin America)</i></p>	<p>The tools are based on the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders and allow Member States to develop mechanisms to assess and improve the quality of their drug treatment, care and rehabilitation systems.</p>	<p>Assessors have been trained and undertook the first assessment of the quality of treatment services in 7 countries, with activities ongoing in 11 additional countries. .</p>

	<b>Contributes also to provisions in Chapter IV.</b>		
UNODC	<p><b>Prevention and treatment services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age</b> (global; training has been delivered in 6 countries)</p> <p><b>Contributes also to provisions in Chapter IV.</b></p>	UNODC developed a protocol to deliver psychosocial services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age and their families. The pilot received ethical approval of national research boards and positive outcomes have been documented. Training for services providers have been conducted in 6 countries all together.	More than 200 services providers have been trained since 2013, sometimes repeatedly. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes documented through pre-/ post-test of participants. Positive results for children and their families have been documented in Afghanistan and published in a peer-review journal (Momand et. al, 2017).
UNODC, WHO	<p><b>Development of guidance on how to provide drug treatment, care (including health care and social protection) and rehabilitation services for people with stimulant use disorders (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> (global)</p>	Technical consultation was organized in 2017 and the publication was presented during the 62 <sup>nd</sup> session of the CND in 2019.	n/a
UNODC, WHO	<p><b>Development of guidance on how to address somatic and mental health co-morbidities in people with drug use disorders (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> (global)</p>	Technical consultation was organized in 2017 and development of the publication is ongoing.	n/a
UNODC, WHO	<p><b>Development of guidance on how to provide family-therapy for adolescents with drug use disorders in low-resource settings (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> (global)</p> <p><b>Contributes also to provisions in Chapter IV.</b></p>	Guidance documents on continuity of services during the pandemic were developed in 13 languages and disseminated including capacity building g for specialised services for children, women, and pregnant women, as well as the pilots of 'Treatnet Family'.	Results of a feasibility study in 2 countries were published in scientific journals, reporting improved mental health, family functioning and reduction in the non-medical use of psychoactive substances.
UNODC, WHO	<p><b>Development of guidance on how to provide services in emergency settings to people who use new psychoactive substances (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b></p>	Technical consultation was organized in 2017 and development of the publication is ongoing. Training materials have been developed and delivered in 5 countries.	Approximately 30 service providers from 5 countries trained. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes documented through pre-/ post-test of participants.

	<i>(global; training delivered to the 5 countries of Central America)</i>		
UNODC, WHO	<b>S-O-S Stopping Overdoses Safely Initiative. Enhancing opioid overdose prevention globally in line with the recommendations of the WHO guidelines on Community Management of Opioid Overdose (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(global; feasibility study ongoing in 4 countries)</i>	The initiative's targets include saving lives by making naloxone and training on overdose management available to all potential first responders, including peers and family members. A feasibility study has been successfully implemented and published in 4 countries and other countries have been invited to join the initiative and use the study protocols.	n/a
UNODC, WHO, UNHCR, IOM	<b>Addressing drug use disorders amongst refugees in humanitarian settings (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(3 countries)</i>	Methodology for an assessment of drug use, drug use disorders and related needs for services developed and undertaken in 3 countries. Technical consultations were organized in 2020 with 100+ experts from 30+ Member States and International Organizations.	n/a, reports are being finalized.
UNODC	<b>Disseminating an evidence-based understanding of drug use, drug use disorders, as well as their prevention and treatment (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(global, more than 20 countries reached)</i>	Training materials have been developed and delivered to policy makers through global, regional and national seminars.	In 2020-2021, 133 policy makers from 4 countries and 28 police officers have a better understanding on the nature of drug use disorders (DUDs), the international drug control system, and how to prevent and treat DUDs in line with scientific evidence
UNODC, WHO	<b>Publication of the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders revised edition incorporating results of field testing– A draft for field testing in the context of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	The draft for field testing presented to CND 2016 has undergone extensive field testing in 10+ countries led by WHO and the final version has been presented to CND in 2020. Dissemination at global, regional and country levels is being planned.	The Standards have been recognized by Member States as a fundamental tool to improve services in the UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document, as well as in CND resolution 59/1,59/4, 62/7, 61/7.
UNODC	<b>Improvement of drug treatment, care (including health care and social protection) and rehabilitation services for rural areas (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(global, implementation of treatment component ongoing in 2 countries)</i>	The initiative is based on guidance for the prevention of drug use and treatment of drug use disorders in rural settings published in 2017 on the basis of a technical consultation that was organized in 2016, involving UNODC global programmes on both drug prevention and treatment. Implementation of the treatment component is ongoing in 2 countries with a view to documenting the impact through evaluation instruments that have already been developed.	n/a

UNODC	<b>Capacity-building on drug prevention in Pakistan</b> <i>(Pakistan)</i>	This initiative will deliver three courses of the Universal Prevention Curriculum ( <a href="http://www.issup.net">www.issup.net</a> ) to prevention managers in Pakistan. The UPC has been designed to provide in-depth understanding of evidence-based prevention to prevention managers globally. Course 1 (Introduction), 5 (school-based prevention) and 8 (media-based prevention) will be delivered in Pakistan.	16 trainers are being trained in the three courses to initiate the delivery of the training in the second half of 2019.
ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, GFATM, IAEA, IARC, IDB, IDLO, INCB, IOC, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, OIC, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNOSDP, UNRWA, UNSCN, UNU, WB, WFP, WHO, WIPO, WTO.	<b>UNIATF - The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases looks to increase awareness on NCDs and advocates for ever greater attention and mobilization of resources to combat NCDs. As part of this Members are encouraged to raise the importance of NCDs as a development issue, especially now that NCDs are part of the SDGs, with their governing bodies.</b>	Biannual UNIATF meetings address the global issue of NCDs, with regard to various issues, including: problem alcohol and drug use; cancer and treating cancer pain; mental health; tobacco; nutrition and physical activity.	n/a
UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS	<b>WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users - also supporting the implementation of chapter IV</b> <i>(global; continued implementation, first published in 2009, revised guide published 2012)</i>	Technical guidance providing countries with a comprehensive package of interventions for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV infection among people who inject drugs; a set of indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation and impact of these interventions; advice on setting targets for scale-up, to maximize the impact of HIV prevention and care among people who inject drugs; as well as examples of data sources and useful tools to assist with programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	In 2018, UNODC supported dissemination of the WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide and implementation of the interventions of the comprehensive package of interventions for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV among people who inject drugs in 24 UNODC High Priority Countries for Injecting Drug Use and HIV.
UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS, WB	<b>Joint estimates on PWID and PWID with HIV, HCV and HBV</b> <i>(global; annual implementation)</i>	Producing joint UNODC-WHO-UNAIDS-WB annual estimates on PWID and PWID with HIV, HCV and HBV	UNODC, in collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS and the World Bank, led the gathering of strategic information on people who inject drugs and on the prevalence of HIV among them. In doing so, it enhanced coordination between the relevant United Nations agencies in data collection and analysis, and harmonized the global review and reporting of data with the involvement of civil society and expert networks. This effort produced valuable information on the quality of the estimates currently used by United Nations agencies and helped to identify country-specific needs for technical assistance. The joint UNODC/ WHO/UNAIDS/World Bank estimates were published in the World Drug Report 20202019 (Booklets 1 and 2) and disseminated globally.
UNODC	<b>Publication of chapters in World Drug Report on latest trends in drug use and health consequences</b> <i>(global; annual implementation)</i>	Data collection, literature review and analysis of the extent and trends in drug use and health consequences at global and (sub-)regional levels	The analysis was published in the <i>World Drug Report 2020</i> (Booklets 1 and 2) and disseminated globally.

UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS	<b>Strategic Advisory Group to the UN and other partners on HIV and drug use</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	To advise UN participants and others on overall global policies and strategies, research and development in relation to the global HIV/AIDS response among people who use drugs.	
WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS	<b>Collaboration with partners on global advocacy for harm reduction; and work with civil society</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	International harm reduction conferences; International network of people who use drugs; Regional harm reduction networks; Global Commission of Drug Policy;	All geographical regions are now represented in the UNODC-CSO group In 2018, over 60 civil society organizations worldwide were supported by UNODC.  Members of the UNODC CSO Group on HIV and Drug Use established a working group and participated in the development of the technical guide for the implementation of HIV services for people who use stimulants.
UNODC	<b>Initiation of the HIV grant programme for Civil Society Organizations</b> <i>(global; initiated in 2020, continued implementation)</i>	Build the capacity and support the communities and civil society organizations in development and implementation of HIV prevention, treatment and care services to effectively respond to ending AIDS by 2030.	Nine organizations from around the globe received grants in January 2021 in Egypt, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malawi, Viet Nam, Tanzania, Nigeria, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Another round of grants will be issued further down the line in 2021.
UNODC in collaboration with UNAIDS	<b>Expansion of the OST program in UNODC High Priority Countries</b> <i>(global, continued implementation)</i>	Technical support and policy advocacy to support provision of take-home methadone doses.	In 2020 the Ministry of Health of Viet Nam approved a pilot project focused on the provision of take-home methadone doses. The project benefited 2,000 people who inject drugs (PWID) in 2020. In Egypt the Ministry of Health and Population approved the development and implementation of an OST programme in September 2020, as part of a broader package of evidence-based harm reduction services. In Pakistan, after years of sustained UNODC advocacy with government agencies, implementation of opioid substitution therapy (OST) in the country was accepted in 2020. It led to the development of an implementing action plan and the design of OST pilot interventions.
UNODC	<b>Development, adoption and implementation of strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS in relation to people who use drugs, particularly people who inject drugs</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Needs assessment, development of practical guides for services providers, community-based organizations and for people who use NPS/stimulant drugs.	The UNODC global HIV programme GLO 32 (GHIVP) in 2020 directly supported the implementation of HIV prevention, treatment and care services activities in 24 high priority countries (HPCs) for HIV and drug use in line with “WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users”.



WHO in collaboration with UNODC	<b>Field testing of the International standards for the treatment of drug use disorders</b> <i>(global; implemented in 2017)</i>	Test the standards in diverse health system and cultural settings and finalize the standards for broad implementation and dissemination;	
WHO in collaboration with UNODC	<b>Identification and management of substance use and substance use disorders in pregnancy</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Development of technical tools and training materials for health professionals, field testing of training sessions, dissemination of technical tools	
WHO	<b>11<sup>th</sup> revision of International Classification of Diseases</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Development, implementation and dissemination of International Classification of Diseases, 11 <sup>th</sup> revision, with revised section on disorders due to alcohol, drugs and addictive behaviours	
WHO	<b>mhGAP Intervention Guide</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Promotion, implementation and dissemination of mhGAP Intervention Guide for primary health care settings including the module on substance abuse and other prevalent mental and behavioural disorders	
WHO	<b>Global Information System on Prevention and Treatment Resources for Substance Use Disorders</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	The ATLAS-SU project involves collection, collation and analysis of data from WHO member states on prevention and treatment resources for SUD and presentation of available data at the WHO Global Health Observatory	
WHO	<b>Research on public health impact and effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of prevention and treatment interventions for drug use disorders</b> <i>(global and regional; continued implementation)</i>	Recent research activities are related to development of screening and brief intervention procedures and tools for substance use such as ASSIST and ASSIST-FC, and research on drug involvement in traffic accidents	
WHO in collaboration with UNODC and other partners	<b>WHO normative guidance on identification and management of disorders due to psychoactive drug use, including comorbidity with mental disorders</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Development, dissemination, implementation and evaluation of WHO guidelines on identification and management of disorders due to psychoactive drug use	
WHO with partners	<b>Capacity building among civil servants and health professionals on public health dimensions of the world drug problem</b> <i>(global and regional; continued implementation)</i>	Training workshops, seminars, country visits to support public health approaches to the world drug problem through the health systems	
WHO	<b>Health workforce development for addiction medicine and related fields</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Guidance on the workforce development for addiction medicine and related fields as a part of implementation of the WHO Global strategy on health workforce 2030.	
WHO	<b>Global progress reports on the public health response to HIV and on Global Hepatitis Report.</b> <i>(global; HIV progress report published in 2016; first Global Hepatitis Report published in 2017)</i>	Synthesizing, analysing and reporting on global and regional data on HIV and viral hepatitis and drug use. Both reports include specific sections on people who use drugs, epidemiology of HIV and viral hepatitis infection among people who use drugs and progress on implementation of harm reduction interventions and services	

WHO	<p><b>Setting norms and standards and development of guidelines on: Antiretroviral therapy and care; HIV testing services; Pre exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection; Strategic information for HIV and viral hepatitis; Viral hepatitis testing and treatment (HBV and HCV); Comprehensive HIV services for key populations; Harm reduction</b></p> <p><i>(global; developed and continuous implementation)</i></p>	<p>Technical support to countries Advocacy at global, regional and national level</p>	
WHO with partners	<p><b>Development of implementation tools mostly based on WHO guidance on the same as above list including <i>Implementing comprehensive HIV and HCV programmes with people who inject drugs</i> (UNODC led)</b></p> <p><i>(global; in development)</i></p>	<p>Develop and support the relevant clinical parts and assure consistency with evidence base and WHO guidance</p> <p><i>Practical Guidance for collaborative interventions</i></p>	
UNODC, WHO	<p><b>Collaboration on promoting life skills training in sport settings to prevent drug use and crime amongst youth</b></p> <p><i>(global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Development of an evidence-informed life skills trainer manual for sport coaches through expert meetings (incl. WHO and UNESCO experts) and pilot activities in South America, Africa and Central Asia. An impact assessment is planned for 2018-2019</p>	
UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS UNDP UNFPA	<p><b>Implementing Comprehensive HIV and HCV Programmes with People Who Inject Drugs: Practical Guidance for Collaborative Interventions (the "IDUIT")</b></p> <p><a href="http://bit.ly/2oghaxx">http://bit.ly/2oghaxx</a></p> <p><i>(global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Dissemination; Development of a trainer guide to support capacity building at country level; Capacity building workshops and policy dialogues in high priority countries for HIV and injecting drug use</p>	<p>Over 500 HIV service providers trained in Afghanistan, Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Viet Nam</p>
UNODC	<p>Responding to specific needs of women who inject drugs</p> <p><i>(Global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Dissemination; Development of a trainer guide to support capacity building at country level; Capacity building workshops and policy dialogues in high priority countries for HIV and injecting drug use</p>	<p>Trained over 1000 HIV service providers in Afghanistan, Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan &amp; Viet Nam</p>
UNODC, UNICEF, INPUD, UNFPA, WHO	<p><b>Technical brief on "<a href="#">Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis</a>"</b>.</p> <p><i>(global)</i></p>	<p>Development of a technical brief aiming at the triple elimination of HIV, hepatitis B and C, and syphilis, specifically focusing on the needs of women who use drugs.</p>	<p>The publication was published in April 2021 and is available online in English.</p>
UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS, UN Women	<p><b>Training on specific needs of women who use drugs (global)</b></p>	<p>Implementation of trainings for service providers, programme managers, health-care workers, outreach workers and other professionals in collaboration with CS and CBOs.</p>	<p>Over 700 people working in the areas mentioned were trained in 2019-2020 in Afghanistan, Belarus, Dominican Republic, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, and Uzbekistan.</p>

UNODC	<b>Capacity-building – HIV services for women who use drugs (global)</b>	<p>Increase of capacity in the collection of gender-disaggregated data as well as the analysis and monitoring of HIV services for women who use drugs.</p> <p>Support through training for national stakeholders, including partners implementing services funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in effectively using the monitoring data for HIV policy and programme development and the scaling-up of HIV services for women who use drugs.</p>	<p>The capacity of more than 700 government and civil society service providers, programme managers and other national and international partners was increased in 2019-2020 in Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p>
UNODC	<b>HIV prevention among people who use NPS and Stimulant drugs (regional)</b>	<p>Pilot studies in six countries: Needs assessment to be conducted to overcome the gap in professional knowledge on health needs and services for people who use stimulant drugs/NPS.</p> <p>methodology, data collection &amp; analysis, results, recommendations, implementation strategy</p>	<p>To meet the objective of implementing consistent efforts towards creating a supportive environment for KPs, which, among others, included developing an integrated approach to provision of easily accessible HIV-related services while aiming to also cover people who use new psychoactive substances (NPS) and/or stimulants, in 2020 UNODC conducted pilot studies in 6 countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia in order to identify the main needs and barriers for KP which hinder their access to HIV-related services. Over 200 representatives of KP were included in each of the pilot studies, participating in focus group discussions and anonymous online surveys.</p>
UNODC	<b>HIV prevention among people who use NPS and Stimulant drugs (global)</b>	<p>Publication of a technical guide to support the implementation of HIV services for people who use stimulants; guide dissemination through trainings in several priority countries for HIV and stimulant drug use.</p>	<p>In 2019, UNODC published the UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS Technical Guide on “HIV prevention treatment care and support among people who use stimulant drugs”, with inputs provided by Members of the UNODC-Civil Society Group on drug use and HIV for its finalization. This guide was disseminated with a help of “Training of Trainers” workshops and more than 250 trainers were trained in Brazil, Dominican Republic and Vietnam and in the regional workshops in the Middle East and North Africa (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia), Eastern Europe (Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine) and South East Asia (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) regions.</p>
UNODC	<b>Building capacity and facilitating partnership between law enforcement (police) and civil society organizations to scale-up HIV</b>	<p>Training workshops based on UNODC (2016) Practical Guide for Civil Society HIV Service Providers among People Who Use Drugs: Improving Cooperation and Interaction with Law Enforcement Officials</p>	<p>In 2018, UNODC strengthened partnerships between law enforcement, civil society and health sectors, and built capacity of over 2100 law enforcement officers, 200 members of civil society and community-based</p>

	<b>services for people who use drugs (including for alternatives to incarceration)</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	<p>Training workshops for police based on UNODC (2014) Training manual for law enforcement officials on HIV service provision for people who inject drugs in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan (completed)</p> <p>Inclusion of training package in the UNODC e-learning platform for LEA (English, Russian)</p>	<p>organizations, 120 parliamentarians and representatives of health, education and social sectors in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Ukraine, the Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>
UNODC	<b>Advocacy/monitoring visits to Ukraine and Belarus</b>	<p>Consultative meetings in <b>two (Ukraine)/ three (Belarus) cities</b> June – September 2020</p>	<p>Monitoring visits (<b>Belarus: Minsk, Soligorsk, Svetlagorsk</b>) with the purpose to increase local authorities' awareness about new harm reduction and HIV prevention approaches among people who use stimulant drugs/NPS and advocate for local funding to introduce and support harm reduction services for people who use stimulant drugs/NPS.</p> <p>Monitoring visits (<b>Ukraine: Kyiv, Odessa</b>) with the purpose to increase local authorities' awareness about new harm reduction and HIV prevention approaches among people who use stimulant drugs/NPS and advocate for local funding to introduce and support harm reduction services for people who use stimulant drugs/NPS.</p>
UNODC	<b>The instruction for the National Law Enforcement Agencies on the work safety and security and the role of law enforcement in the national HIV response</b>	<p>Development and implementation of workplace safety and security measures as well as integration of the relevant role of HIV/Harm reduction service provision/safety/code of conduct/role of LEA/referral services in line with the UN standards</p>	<p>In coordination with relevant national stakeholders, UNODC supported the development and integration of the instructions into the existing police academies/university curriculums in Ukraine</p>
UNODC	<b>Ensuring the continuity of HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people on admission to, transfer between and release from prisons</b> <i>(global; initiated)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Development of Technical Guide to ensure continuity of HIV services in prisons</li> <li>2) Dissemination of the technical guide and conducting capacity building workshops for service providers to rollout the technical guide in Indonesia, Vietnam and Ukraine in 2018</li> </ol>	<p>1. UNODC is finalizing the technical guide to ensure continuity of HIV services for people on admission to, transfer between and release from prisons, as well as the management of drug related overdose upon release from prison. 2. In 2018, the technical guide has been rolled out in Indonesia, Vietnam and Ukraine, where UNODC provided technical assistance to relevant authorities and community-based organizations to provide quality uninterrupted HIV prevention, treatment and care services, including the prevention and management of drug overdose and reducing drug-related post release mortality. Moreover, in collaboration with the national counterparts, this activity aimed to improve linkages between community health/AIDS centres and prison health sectors. Nearly 200 community and prison healthcare providers and members of relevant civil society organizations were trained in the three countries.</p>

			UNODC is planning to expand this activity to cover three more countries in 2019.
UNODC	<b>Improving HIV prevention, treatment and care services in prisons</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Development of standard operating procedure and conducting capacity building workshops on HIV testing in prisons in Vietnam and Philippines  1)	In 2018, UNODC supported the development of national standard operating procedures (SOPs) and the related training manuals on HIV testing and counseling services in prisons in Vietnam and Philippines. UNODC facilitated consultation meetings to disseminate the SOPs and conducted capacity building workshops to strengthen the adherence of prison staff and health care providers to the developed SOPs, and to assess the quality and uptake of the services. Over 100 prison staff and prison healthcare providers were trained in the two countries. UNODC is planning to expand this activity to cover three more countries in 2019.
UNODC, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP	<b>HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions</b> <i>(Global; continued implementation)</i>	2020 Update of the 2013 Technical Brief; followed by capacity building trainings	
UNODC, UNFPA, WHO, UN Women, UNAIDS	<b>Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prison</b> <i>(Global; continued implementation)</i>	Development of a Technical Guide in 2020 and ongoing development of monitoring tools for PMTCT of HIV in prison, in response to CCPCJ resolution 26/2, "Ensuring access to measures for the Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV in prisons". Capacity building trainings based on the technical guide.	UNODC held four Train the Trainer (TOT) workshops for 21 countries. These trainings hosted over 150 representatives of parliament, relevant ministries, civil society organisations, prison and health administrations, prison staff including health-care staff, and peer groups.
UNODC	<b>Collaboration with civil society to address HIV in prison</b> <i>(Global; continued implementation)</i>	Informal CSO Group on HIV in Prison, established 2020	29 Member organizations working on prisons and HIV, from all geographical regions
UNODC (Country Office for Myanmar)	<b>Myanmar Country Programme, Sub-Programme 4: Drugs and Health</b> <i>(Myanmar; continued implementation)</i>	Working with government counterparts to implement Myanmar's first National Drug Use and Health Survey to identify drug use trends and related socio-economic and risk factors in Myanmar.  Facilitation of a mapping survey to better understand the prevalence of different substance dependence problems, as well as the workload, treatment capacities and modalities of various drug treatment facilities throughout Myanmar.	The amended law was approved by the President of Myanmar on 14 February 2018, and there is a shift to a less punitive, more humane and health-oriented approach for drug use and sustainable socio-economic development included as a goal and strategy of drug control. There is continuous technical support to the development of a by-law (rules/regulations) for amendment of the 1993 Drug Law with an international and a national legal expert. Similarly, the new national drug control policy, which was developed based on the framework of UNGASS

		<p>Continuous technical support to the amendment of the Drug Law (1993 law) so that the core emphasis is moved from punitive responses to drug use to public health approaches. Technical support for the development and drafting of a new National Drug Control Policy in Myanmar with a focus on the areas of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation including harm reduction, supply reduction and law enforcement, alternative development, and cross-cutting issues including human rights and gender.</p> <p>Technical support on the initiation of community-based services for people who use drugs in Myanmar, including the translation of a guidance document and training toolkit and the organization of capacity-building trainings in partnership with relevant government agencies.</p> <p>Implementation of activities related to fostering an enabling environment for harm reduction services, including work on legal review and policy development, advocacy, enhancing multi-sector coordination and partnership approaches, and capacity building for drug user networks and communities.</p>	<p>recommendations and through an extensive and inclusive consultative process, was launched by the government on 20 February 2018. The balanced and comprehensive new drug policy covers 5 key areas; supply reduction and alternative development; drug demand reduction and harm reduction; international cooperation; promotion of research and analysis; and compliance with human rights. Continuous technical support to the development of a National Strategic Plan for the new national drug control policy is being provided with the help of an international and a national consultant. Support was provided to the dissemination of the national drug control policy at state and regional level.</p> <p>Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia, including a country study on Myanmar, was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Bolivia)</p>	<p><b>Prevention of drug abuse in educational communities of Bolivia (BOLY15)</b> (<i>Bolivia; implemented</i>)</p>	<p>Activities to strengthen the implementation of abuse prevention in schools and families. Train teachers in educational content and drug abuse prevention, preventive transmit content to students from primary and secondary school levels. Train parents in prevention content drug abuse and parenting skills for a better education for their children. As part of the activities COBOL developed four training manuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The Drug Issue. General guidelines.</li> <li>ii) Manual for primary school teachers on the prevention of illicit drug use.</li> <li>iii) Manual for secondary teachers on the prevention of illegal drug use.</li> <li>iv) Manual for the prevention of illegal drug use for facilitators working with parents.</li> </ul> <p>These manuals have been enriched through the experiences of the project "Prevention of Illegal Drug Use and Crime in the Municipality of El Alto, BOL/J39" and include the international standards, lessons learned and good practices identified by the UNODC globally</p> <p>An independent, gender-responsive evaluation of the project "BOLY15 Prevention of drug abuse in educational communities in Bolivia" was undertaken in 2016 to identify results, good practices and lessons learned. The evaluation ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Direct impact on 5 municipalities through 115 agreements subscribed and implemented with local education authorities and civil society entities.</p> <p>Capacity-building on skills enhancement to a total of 3,380 professionals working in local schools, and work sessions with around 4,500 parents</p> <p>3,839 teachers trained in drug-abuse prevention; 92,000 primary and high-school students on the risks and consequences of illegal drug use; 6,000 parents trained in parental skills to prevent drug abuse; 816 participants in ToT programme on drug abuse prevention, also equipped with printed and digital material to replicate workshops</p> <p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent%20Project%20Evaluations/2016/BOLY15_Evaluation_Report_December_2016.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent Project Evaluations /2016/BOLY15_Evaluation_Report_December_2016.pdf</a></p>

UNODC (Country Office for Pakistan), WHO	<b>Advocacy and technical assistance for inclusion and delivery of Scientific and evidence based drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services in the existing Health Care delivery system.</b> <i>(Pakistan; ongoing)</i>	Engage and sensitize policy makers through advocacy and technical support to recognize drug dependence as a health disorder and to mainstream delivery of drug dependence treatment and care services through the health delivery system.	Activities are reported under global programme, through which they are funded.
UNODC (Country Office for Pakistan) with partners	<b>Pakistan Drug Demand Reduction Stakeholders meeting</b> <b>26-28 September 2017 in Singapore</b> <i>(Pakistan; implemented)</i>	Strengthen the coordination and collaboration between organizations working in the field of Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) which include Government ministries/departments, Civil Society organizations, International organizations and other relevant agencies, to discuss and review the existing and new DDR initiatives in Pakistan, role and priorities of the concerned stakeholders for developing plan of action for the implementation of DDR activities in Pakistan.	Activities are reported under global programme, through which they are funded.
UNODC (Regional Office for Central American and the Caribbean)	<b>UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care: training, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation with a view to expanding and improving drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services in line with the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders</b> – also supporting the implementation of chapter 4, paying attention to specific services for adolescents, for girls and women	1. Training in treatment and care for women with Drug abuse disorders in Central America (implemented) 2. Training with the TREATNET tools in Dominican Republic (continued implementation)	Impact on 625 professionals in the health sector (working directly with people affected by drug disorders) and around 60 professionals in key government entities responsible for drug policy design and implementation. Also, more than 330 patients (including women) in rehabilitation centers benefited from work sessions and workshops.
UNODC (Regional Office for Central American and the Caribbean)	<b>Project: Prevention of Drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills prevention programmes in low-middle income countries (GLOK01)</b> <i>(Guatemala; in progress)</i>	To implement the school prevention program Lions Quest, in a pilot phase	Impact on 10 Guatemalan schools. Detailed results will be available in 2019.
UNODC (Regional Office for Central American and the Caribbean)	<b>Prevention of Drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills prevention programmes in low-middle income countries (GLOK01)</b> <i>(Panama, Dominican Republic; in progress)</i>	To implement family skill prevention programs in Panama and Dominican Republic	In the Dominican Republic, over 250 families have benefitted from the Strong Families Programme and other 260 families have benefitted from the Parenting Skills Programme. Furthermore, over 60 professionals have been certified to replicate the programmes at the national level in schools and communities. Impact on 8 communities at high risk (Panama). In the Dominican Republic, 143 families benefitted from the Strong Families Programme while another 96 families benefitted from the Parenting Skills Programme
UNODC (Regional Office for Central American and the Caribbean)	<b>HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use drugs and people in prison settings (GLOG 32)</b> <i>(Dominican Republic; in progress)</i>	HIV and Drug Treatment Project, based on scientific evidence, for people using opioids	43 Heroin users are currently benefitting from the first treatment programme with substitutive medication in the Dominican Republic.

UNODC (Programme Office in Indonesia)	<b>Promoting alternatives to incarceration for convicted drug users, including rehabilitation and probation</b> <i>(Indonesia; implemented in June 2017)</i>	Initiated dialogue between government institutions, parliament and CSO; Strengthened national legal, regulatory and policy framework; build the capacity of law enforcement and services providers; and strengthened the involvement of CSOs to support the government agenda on alternatives to imprisonment for people who use drugs in two cities	The activities were conducted on 6 and from 13-14 April with 24 and 25 participants, respectively.
UNODC (Programme Office in Indonesia)	<b>Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Enhance Rehabilitation for People Who Use Drugs and Come into the Criminal Justice System</b> <i>(Indonesia; implementation initiated in February 2018)</i>	Development of a training module and IEC materials; establish a pool quality master trainers; and building the capacity of LE and Judiciary to refer people who use drugs to community based treatment and healthcare services as alternatives to incarceration	The activity has not yet been implemented.
UNODC (Programme Office in Indonesia), WHO, UNAIDS	<b>Data and Information Improved to Inform Effective Responses to Drug Use in Indonesia</b> <i>(Indonesia, in preparation)</i>	Enhance the capacity of the Government of Indonesia to plan and implement evidence informed programmes for drug prevention and treatment by increasing their situational awareness through the availability of accurate data on drug use in Indonesia	The activities were conducted on 25 April with 22 participants
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for South East Asia</b> <i>(launched or adapted in six countries: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam)</i>	Development of a training package on community (voluntary) services for people who use drugs in South East Asia	The training packages has been developed and delivered to the countries in the region (ongoing)  Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia, including a country study on Myanmar, was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for South East-Asia and Myanmar Country Programme</b> <i>(Myanmar; ongoing)</i>	Support the Government of Myanmar to lay out the foundation for its new drug policy and related legal reforms in accordance with recommendations from the UNGASS 2016	The new national drug control policy of Myanmar has been announced in February 2018. The overall aim is to contribute to safe, secure and healthy communities through a policy that addresses all aspects of the drug problem, focusing on the unique needs of the country. Serving as a national expression of the 2016 UNGASS outcome document, the policy signals a significant shift in approach towards an evidence-based and more people- and health-focused approach, while advocating for practical strategies to reduce the negative effects of drug production, trafficking and use.  Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for Southeast Asia, including a country focus on Myanmar, was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific)	<b>ASEAN Regional Advocacy Workshop on Preventing HIV Among People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)</b> <i>(Genting Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, ongoing)</i>	Support the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department of the ASEAN Secretariat through presenting a regional overview of the HIV situation in relation to people who use drugs in ASEAN	From 13 to 15 May 2018, UNODC gave a presentation on methamphetamine and amphetamine Type Stimulant trends and their impact on HIV prevention and treatment among PWID. Support to ASEAN is ongoing



UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific)	<b>The 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Needle and Syringe Exchange Programme</b> <i>(Macau, (Special Administrative Region of China)</i>	Attend the 10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of needle and syringe distribution programme in Macau hosted by the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM).	This event was conducted on 15 June 2018 to commemorate not only the beginning of distribution of needles and syringes, but also the willingness of the Government to support such an activity. For the past three consecutive years, Macau had no new HIV infections among people who inject drugs. UNODC offered support to the Government for its people-centred approach to drug policy and to ARTM for continuing to care for PWID.
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific)	<b>Training on International Standards of Drug Use Prevention</b> <i>(Manila, Philippines)</i>	Provide training for ASEAN, as part of the Universal Prevention Curriculum, on international standards of drug use prevention	From 25 to 29 June, UNODC trained 22 participants from ASEAN on the International Standards of drug use prevention
UNODC (Regional Office for Central Asia)	<b>Capacity building for the delivery of evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services in Central Asia through introducing Universal Treatment Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders</b> <i>(Central Asia; continued implementation)</i>	Series of national training of trainers and echo seminars for addiction professionals on selected courses of the Basic Level UTC training package	Activities are reported under global programme, through which they are funded.
UNODC (Regional Office for Central Asia)	<b>Strengthening evidence-based drug prevention policies and programmes at the national level</b> <i>(Uzbekistan; continued implementation)</i>	Promotion, piloting, scaling up and incorporation of evidence-based family skills training programme “Families and Schools Together” (FAST) programme into education system of the country	Activities are reported under global programme, through which they are funded.
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) in collaboration with WHO and other partners	<b>Implementation of the Strengthening Families Programme</b> <i>(Colombia; continued implementation)</i>	Training processes oriented to trainers and Programme implementation with families. The “Strengthening Families Programme in Colombia has shown impacts on the prevention of abuse of alcohol and psychoactive substances in adolescents, as well as on the prevention of violence in the short and long term. It is currently positioned as a national evidence-based family drug prevention programme	Direct impact of the Strengthening Families Programme in 8 cities (including the capital) with a Total of families covered: 750, and benefiting more than 2,250 people and 223 counselors through skills enhancement workshops. Total beneficiaries from social inclusion actions for drug users, information about consumption and risks in University-level education context: 1,891. Life skills and leadership training for youth in treatment centers in 1 local region (Risaralda) direct impact on: 108 adolescents and young people, 16 psychosocial professionals, 105 youth from 3 treatment centers.
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Development of a communication strategy allowing youth to be part of the national campaign “Drugs can change your life plans, give it some thought and make-up your mind”</b> <i>(Colombia; implemented)</i>	Adapting the campaign to local contexts. Likewise, a mini-site was designed, with content related to drug prevention using the slang of digital era to support different targets in the identification of risks and protection factors	Direct impact on youngsters and local associations in 5 departments (Antioquia, Bogota, Caldas, Meta, Valle). The campaign was broadcasted in regional mass media, government platforms, social networks, events, and in printed material directly delivered to the public.
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Design of the program “To be, To know and To do on drug prevention”</b> <i>(Colombia; developed – continued implementation)</i>	Training processes based on Prevention guidelines oriented to leaders of national programs in health promotion and drug prevention	Direct impact on 721 leaders trained as drug prevention agents to develop action strategies oriented towards: community, school, labor and institutional environments.

<p>UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners</p>	<p><b>Strengthening and development of community intervention strategies</b> (Colombia; developed – continued implementation)</p>	<p>i) Selective prevention program suitable for drug users at early stages of consumption ii) Drug prevention programs at schools iii) Listening centres iv) Listening centres in penitentiaries</p>	<p>Direct impact on the University of Antioquia through social inclusion actions for drug users and awareness raising actions providing access to information on consumption and its risks. These actions reached directly 1,891 people. Also, through school focused actions, direct impact on 50 people, and indirectly on 700, mostly from the youth and adolescent population.</p> <p>Impact, through capacity-building, on 1 attention center in local prison. The range of beneficiaries was 545 (including managers, custodians, psychosocial support teams, and others). In another 2 attention centers direct impact through social inclusion actions reaching 130 beneficiaries directly, and 480 indirectly.</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners</p>	<p><b>Strategy for drug use prevention and comprehensive assistance to operative centres of the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents – SRPA (according to its initials in Spanish)</b> (Colombia; developed)</p>	<p>Design and development of the strategy</p>	<p>A guide for the prevention of substance abuse in adolescents and young people of the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents was developed, as well as a toolbox for monitoring and accompaniment.</p> <p>10 operative centers of the Criminal Responsibility System for Adolescents – SRPA (according to its acronym in Spanish) benefited directly from a strategy for the prevention of drug use and comprehensive assistance.</p> <p>Targeted actions and beneficiaries included: i) training session with the participation of 40 delegates, on topics related to normative framework, juvenile restorative justice, prevention tools for early detection perspective and logical framework, ii) development of 80 virtual and on-site technical assistance sessions with the regionals, to formulate evidence-based actions for drugs demand reduction, and iii) progress on an assessment, implementation, dissemination and monitoring instrument for the established strategies.</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners</p>	<p><b>National Model of Comprehensive Care for Drug Use Disorders</b> (Colombia; document designed and validated in 2016; trainings in preparation)</p>	<p>Design and validation of the document Training process addressed to professionals attached to programs or services related to treatments of consumption of psychoactive substances</p>	<p>Pedagogical design and articulation of the National Model of Comprehensive Care for Drug Use Disorders in Colombia with the Treatnet Program.</p> <p>The first training workshop in “The Model of Comprehensive Care for Drug Use Disorders” benefited directly 97 delegates from the psychosocial, basic health and treatment service teams.</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners</p>	<p><b>Design of five tools to improve service at treatment centers</b> (Colombia; ongoing)</p>	<p>Design and training process addressed to professionals attached to programs or services related to treatments of consumption of psychoactive substances i) Identification of access barriers; ii) Advisory in services portfolio; iii) Attention packages and billing; iv) Incentive packages; v) Demand services program to ensure enforceability of rights.</p>	<p>In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, UNODC prepared five tools to improve treatments and service of treatment centers. Tools are: i) Identification of barriers of access; ii) Advisory in services portfolio; iii) Attention packages and billing; iv) Incentive packages; v) Programme to demand services to ensure enforceability of rights.</p>

UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Implementation of Treatnet Program</b> <i>(Colombia; developed and ongoing implementation)</i>	Training oriented to health professionals in tools on the treatment of drug dependence to promote and support evidence-based and ethical treatment policies worldwide	Direct beneficiaries through training activities: 390.
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Curriculum on theoretical and practical elements to offer comprehensive care for heroin users, in line with the National Plan of Response to the Emerging Consumption of Heroin</b> <i>(Colombia; designed in 2016)</i>	Design a curriculum of a complementary course for faculties of social sciences in Colombia	Curriculum designed for complementary course of social sciences faculties in Colombian Universities (curriculum includes theoretical and practical elements to offer integral attention to heroine drug users, in line with the National Plan of Response to the Emerging Consumption of Heroine).
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Implementation of CRIC strategy: Virtual training on prevention and mitigation of consumption at the community level</b> <i>(Colombia; developed and continued implementation)</i>	Training plan to improve the institutional and community response to situations of drug use and related problems	71 direct beneficiaries of training provided to improve institutional and community-based responses to situation of drug use and related problems
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Guidelines on reduction of negative effects of drug use</b> <i>(Colombia; in preparation)</i>	Design the document and training processes addressed to professionals and technicians from institutional and community teams who are working with heroin user programs and services	Main beneficiary: Colombian Government, which now has guidelines on reduction of negative effects of drug use.
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Methadone handling procedures guidelines</b> <i>(Colombia; in preparation)</i>	Design the document and training processes oriented to professionals and technicians of institutional and community teams who are working with heroin user programs and services	Technical document designed. Impact would be measured in 2019.
UNODC (Country Office for Brazil), PAHO	<b>Translation and discussion of the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders into Portuguese</b> <i>(Brazil and other Portuguese-speaking MS; continued implementation)</i>	Present the translated document in order to facilitate a technical discussion on the need of evaluating drug services	Relevant entities (Federal and State levels) benefited from access to the information in Portuguese, and facilitating relevant discussions.
UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa)	<b>XAW/Z28: "Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa"</b> <i>(Regional, West Africa; implemented)</i>	UNODC organized the first time in West Africa a high-level "Scientific Consultation on prevention and treatment of drug use disorders", from 20 to 21 February 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The Scientific Conference, attended by more than 80 participants registered, has served as a platform for international and African experts to share knowledge, best practices and recent research findings on the issues of drug use and addiction. The meeting has given the opportunity to promote methods based on scientific evidence as well as international standards and protocols that are critical in order to improve drug demand reduction policies and programs in the West African sub-region	Evaluation report (final Independent Project Evaluation, 2020): <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>

UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa)	<b>XAW/Z28: “Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa”</b> <i>(Regional, West Africa; ongoing)</i>	UNODC in partnership with ECOWAS and the EU have launched a grant programme to support innovative and pilot prevention initiatives promoted by West African Civil Society Organizations (including NGOs and CBOs) in six (6) countries (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, and Togo,). The programme aimed at providing financial resources for the sub-region CSOs to undertake innovative drug prevention activities among youth using an approach that is consistent with the international protocols and standards on drug prevention and care.  An independent, gender-responsive evaluation of the project XAW/Z28: “Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa” was undertaken in 2018 to identify results, good practices and lessons learned. The evaluation ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.	Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/XAWZ28_Independent_mid-term_Evaluation_Report_Dec_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/XAWZ28_Independent_mid-term_Evaluation_Report_Dec_2018.pdf</a>  Evaluation report (final Independent Project Evaluation, 2020): <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>
UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa)	<b>XAW/Z28: “Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa”</b> <i>(Regional, West Africa; ongoing)</i>	A regional workshop organised on the construction of a drug addiction curriculum for academic institutions in West Africa held on June 2017 (Abuja, Nigeria). The workshop was organized in partnership with the ECOWAS Commission: Education, Science and Culture and Social Affairs and Gender and in liaison with UNESCO, the Technical Support Facility for West and Central Africa (under UNAIDS regional office) and supported by Kenyan Experts experienced in building addiction curriculum. There are ongoing efforts for the design, dissemination and fundraising activities related to this curriculum development.	Evaluation report (final Independent Project Evaluation, 2020): <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>
UNODC (Country Office for Nigeria)	<b>Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crime in Nigeria (NGAV16)</b> <i>(Nigeria; continued implementation)</i>	National Minimum Standards on Drug Dependence Treatment in Nigeria	
UNODC (Country Office for Nigeria)	<b>Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crime in Nigeria (NGAV16)</b> <i>(Nigeria; continued implementation)</i>	Standard Policy and Practice Guidelines for drug Counsellors working with Nigeria’s National Drug Law Enforcement Agency	
UNODC (Country Office for Nigeria)	<b>Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crime in Nigeria (NGAV16)</b> <i>(Nigeria; continued implementation)</i>	Piloting of an evidence-based programme for the prevention of drug use in schools (UNPLUGGED, for students 12-14 years of age)	Outcome evaluation is ongoing and results are forthcoming.
UNODC (Country Office for Mexico)	<b>Strengthening of public policy in drug demand reduction, crime prevention, criminal justice (MEXY10, Mexico/Chiapas State)</b> <i>(Mexico, continued implementation)</i>	Local Public Policy strengthened / focus: Prevention, Rehabilitation, social reinsertion of addictions, crime prevention, implementation of new accusatory criminal justice system.	Direct impact on local Committee for Addictions through design/use of technical guide for addictions treatments. Technical Guide on Drug Treatment available for Specialized Center in Prevention and Treatment (CENTRA) staff of this Center benefited directly from training (32 women, 19 men).
UNODC (Regional Office for South Asia)	<b>Strengthening cross-border and community responses to illicit drugs in South Asia</b> <i>(under XSAJ81)</i>	Conducted a Situation and response assessment of drug trafficking at the borders of India with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal conducted; capacity needs assessment of law	1400 drug users were interviewed in the identified border locations to understand the challenges faced by drug users

		enforcement officials at borders; joint workshops between LE and drug user networks/NGOs conducted to enhance better coordination between LE and communities.	when being intercepted/detained by the law enforcement officers. Mapped 40 treatment centres at border locations. A total of 67 representatives from the relevant law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border participated in the survey
UNODC (Regional Office for South Asia) UNAIDS	<b>UNAIDS-UNODC Unified Budgetary Results and Accountability Framework</b> ( <i>ongoing</i> )	As part of UNODC ROSA's implementation plan for India, a Training of Trainers on Opioid Substitution Treatment was conducted for the service providers of the Gujarat States AIDS Control Society in Gujarat, India.	34 service providers served. (2018)  To promote interstate learning on harm reduction, a study tour to Punjab for 4 Gujarat senior government officers was facilitated by UNODC
UNODC (Regional Office for South Asia) UNAIDS, UNDP	<b>"HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Women who use Drugs, Women Living with HIV, and Female Prisoners"</b> . (NPLJ80), ( <i>implemented</i> )	In this context, UNODC in Nepal supported the Right to Health Women's Group (RTHWG) in organizing workshops and trainings on the issues of women living with HIV, female sex workers, females who use drugs, transgender females, women's partners/spouses at risk of HIV infection and discrimination and rights violation in health care settings in Nepal from 15-18 June 2018.	Target group: women and transgendered persons, partners of drug users, female sex workers. Reached
<b>Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities</b> (Nepal)	<b>"HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Women who use Drugs, Women Living with HIV, and Female Prisoners"</b> . (NPLJ80), ( <i>implemented</i> )	From 21 to 25 May 2018, UNODC ROSA conducted a special training in Nagarkot, Nepal, for national service providers who work with women that use drugs. The gender-sensitive training discussed harm reduction for females who use illicit substances. The interactive course focused, among others, on HIV prevention and reduction as well as problems faced by women whose intimate partner uses drugs	Gender-sensitive training provided to 25 service providers
UNODC Regional Office for South Asia (Nepal) + Global HAU/DHB expertise	<b>"HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Women who use Drugs, Women Living with HIV, and Female Prisoners"</b> . (NPLJ80), ( <i>implemented</i> )	The project organised a PMTCT (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV) workshop to build the capacities of health care providers including civil society organizations to tackle the problem of MTCT of HIV in prisons based on the national curriculum and nationally certified experts/trainers/resource persons.	28 participants from various prisons and community members were trained
UNODC (Regional Office for South Asia)	<b>With the UNODC Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care + UNODC Country Office, Afghanistan</b> ( <i>implemented</i> )	Two-week long ToT workshop was organized in New Delhi, India in November 2017 to train clinical staff and practitioners from Afghanistan and Punjab (India). The aim of the ToT was to enhance the knowledge and skills to improve the quality of services provided to people affected by substance use.	20 service providers from Punjab were trained (2017)
UNAIDS	<b>"Health, rights and drugs — Harm reduction, decriminalization and zero discrimination for people who use drugs"</b>	Link to the report: <a href="http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2954_UNAIDS_drugs_report_2019_en.pdf">http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2954_UNAIDS_drugs_report_2019_en.pdf</a>	
UNAIDS, OHCHR	<b>Support to the OHCHR consultation on HIV, February 2019</b>		
UNAIDS with co-sponsors and Member States	<b>Global AIDS Strategy. Ending Inequalities. Ending AIDS. 2021-2026</b> ( <i>adopted March 2021, implementation ongoing</i> )	The new Global AIDS Strategy has set ambitious targets related to drug use and HIV: by 2025, less than 10% of countries criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs by 2025; 90% of people who	Expected outcome: increased political leadership and cooperation in the areas of access to harm reduction services, decriminalization of drug use and drug possession for personal use, increased action on law reform, training of law enforcement, decreased reports of stigma and

		<p>inject drugs have access to comprehensive harm reduction services linked to hepatitis C, HIV, and mental health services; 80% of HIV prevention for key populations, which is the context of our discussion is harm reduction, to be key population led - that is led by the community of people who use drugs. The strategy also calls for the reduction of stigma and discrimination (so less than 10% experience stigma and discrimination and violence, and less than 10% of law enforcement and health services hold stigmatising attitudes towards people who use drugs), and for access to justice for people who use drugs.</p>	<p>discrimination or of discriminatory attitudes, as well as in support to the HIV response led by people who use drugs.</p>
<p>UNAIDS with civil society partners</p>	<p><b>The Global State of Harm Reduction (2020),</b> <i>(implemented)</i></p>	<p>UNAIDS supported (co-funded) Harm Reduction International (HRI) to develop <u>the seventh edition Global State of Harm Reduction</u>, which provides the most comprehensive global mapping of harm reduction responses to drug use, HIV and viral hepatitis, as well as the analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdowns on the provision of harm reduction services worldwide.</p>	<p>Outcome: a publication with the most up-to-date global level information on access and barriers to harm reduction.</p>

**Chapter II: Operational recommendations on ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion**

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC, WHO, UICC	<p><b>Joint Global Programme "Access to Controlled Drugs for Medical Purposes While Preventing Diversion and Abuse" (GLOK67)</b> (global; current focus on Ghana and Timor-Leste, Panama, Antigua/Barbuda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Nigeria – continued implementation)</p>	Working with legislative and policy-makers; building capacity for healthcare professionals and working with the community and care givers	<p>UNODC has supported Nigerian stakeholders in the development of national guidelines, policies and curricula to improve access to controlled drugs in the country. App. 150 health workers and national stakeholders have been trained.</p> <p>WHO provided technical assistance to Timor Leste for updating knowledge of physicians, nurses and other health care practitioners on the appropriate and safe use of controlled medicines for the management of pain</p>
ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, GFATM, IAEA, IARC, IDB, IDLO, INCB, IOC, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, OIC, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNOSDP, UNRWA, UNSCN, UNU, WB, WFP, WHO, WIPO, WTO.	UNIATF - The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases looks to increase awareness on NCDs and advocates for ever greater attention and mobilization of resources to combat NCDs. As part of this Members are encouraged to raise the importance of NCDs as a development issue, especially now that NCDs are part of the SDGs, with their governing bodies. .	Biannual UNIATF meetings address the global issue of NCDs, with regard to various issues, including: problem alcohol and drug use; cancer and treating cancer pain; mental health; tobacco; nutrition and physical activity.	n/a
WHO	WHO Roadmap for access 2019-2023: Comprehensive support for access to medicines and vaccines (global; continued implementation)	The Health Assembly adopted decision WHA71(8), in which it decided to request the Director-General to elaborate a road map, in consultation with Member States, outlining the programming of WHO's work on access to medicines and vaccines for the period 2019-2023, including activities, actions and deliverables.	
WHO	<b>Expert Committee on Drug Dependence</b> (ongoing; continued implementation)	Regularly reviews psychoactive substances and make recommendations on their level of international control to the CND to prevent diversion and harms whilst ensuring access to medicines for therapeutic use	Since 2017, the CND has accepted ECDD's recommendations regarding changes in the scope of control of 33 psychoactive substances under the international drug control conventions
WHO	<b>Guideline for Ensuring Balanced National Policies for Access and Safe use of Controlled Medicines</b> (to be launched)	Update of 2012 WHO guidelines on policies to ensure balanced national policies for access and safe use of controlled medicines.	
WHO	<b>WHO Guidelines for the management of cancer pain in adults and adolescents</b> (global; continued implementation)	WHO guidelines on the use of controlled medicines to manage cancer pain in adults and adolescents, published in 2019	
WHO	<b>WHO Guideline on Pharmaceutical Pricing Policies</b> (global; continued implementation)	WHO convened pharmaceutical pricing experts to update WHO 2015 guidelines on medicines' pricing	

WHO	<b>Monitoring of availability and price of medicines including controlled medicines in health facilities in countries</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	WHO has developed a phone application (MedMon) to collect and analyze data on availability and price of medicines including controlled medicines;	So far assessments have been carried out in about 20 countries, including in Africa, using MedMon tool
WHO	<b>Expert Committee for Selection and Use of Medicines to update the WHO Model Essential Medicines List</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Regularly review and update the WHO Model Essential Medicines List including the controlled medicines chapter; consider addition of safe and effective controlled medicines	An electronic EML was established in 2020 to harness digital technologies to drive improvements in global public health, and advance progress towards universal health coverage
UNODC	<b>Publication of a chapter in the World Drug Report on latest trends in access to controlled medicines</b> <i>(global; annual implementation starting in 2019)</i>	Data collection, literature review and analysis of the extent and trends in the availability of controlled medicines for medical use	The analysis was published in the World Drug Report 2020/2019 (Booklets 1 and 43) and disseminated globally.
UNODC (Country Office for Mexico)	<b>“Strengthening of the National Drug Control System”</b> <i>(Mexico; continued implementation)</i>	The project is intended to strengthen the control and monitoring capacities of Mexico’s Federal Commission for Protection Against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) on the trade flow of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and chemical precursors. This will be done by upgrading the infrastructure and equipment needed to host the National Drug Control System (NDS) in order to assist COFEPRIS in preventing the diversion of substances into illegal/illicit channels, while facilitating legal trade medical, scientific, or other legal/licit purposes	Direct impact on the Federal Commission’s capacity to work/apply the updated version of National Drug Control System, in line with relevant international standards
UNODC (Country Office for Mexico)	<b>“Access to controlled substances for medical purposes”</b> <i>(Mexico/Mexico City; to be launched)</i>	On-site diagnosis of the capacities of palliative care services and pain management clinics in Mexico City, and intra- and out-of-hospital pharmacies licensed to commercialize with controlled substances for medical purposes. Dissemination of information on palliative care & pain control, and different uses of controlled substances for medical purpose	Project just started. No impact assessed yet.
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia)	<b>Construct a risk profiling proposal for the import and production of Controlled Chemicals considering good international practices</b> <i>(Colombia; implemented)</i>	Diagnose the way in which control is established to the entry and exit of controlled substances, given the manipulation of these and chemical precursors in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	Technical document on risk analysis on import/export processes available and reached relevant stakeholders. A total of 150 officials from relevant national entities located in 4 main seaports and 2 main border points benefited from capacity building activities.
UNODC (Country Office for Nigeria – Lagos)	<b>“Response to Drugs and Related Organized Crimes in Nigeria” with funding from the European Union</b> <i>(Nigeria; in progress)</i>	Multi-component, comprehensive approach to increase access to controlled medicines while preventing diversion, misuse and abuse in Nigeria. Involves data collection and quantification, developing national policies, guidelines for managing pain, tailored regulations and targeted curriculum.	
OHCHR , WHO, INCB, Australia, Belgium, Harm Reduction International and others ( April 2021)	Side Event - 64th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs <b>Procurement, Pricing, and Access to Controlled Medicines During COVID-19</b>	The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed catastrophic weaknesses in global supply chains for pharmaceutical products and inefficient procurement and administration mechanisms for essential medications regulated under the three international drug control conventions. Noting the Joint Statement on Access to Medicines issued by the INCB, the WHO and UNODC in August 2020 addressed this problem, the	State,CSOs and other stakeholders become aware of the cureent challenges and best practices in ensureing access to controlled to medicine, and relevant human rights obligations were highlightes as provide in the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy.



		side event discussed ensuring balance in access to controlled medicines during the pandemic; specifically sharing lessons learned in treatment for pain and drug dependence.	
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Chapter III: Operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC	<b>Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism</b> (global; continued implementation)	In-depth assistance to countries to build and strengthen their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing capacities. An independent gender-responsive evaluation of the project “GLOU40 Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism”, was undertaken in 2017 to identify results and provide input to future programming. The evaluation ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.	88 beneficiary countries received assistance in 2017. Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2017/GLOU40_GPML_Mid-Term_In-Depth_Evaluation_Final_Report_October_2017.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2017/GLOU40_GPML_Mid-Term_In-Depth_Evaluation_Final_Report_October_2017.pdf</a>
UNODC	<b>Publication of chapters in World Drug Report on latest trends in drug supply</b> (global; annual implementation)	Data collection, literature review and analysis of the extent and trends in drug cultivation, production and trafficking at global and (sub-) regional levels	The analysis was published in the World Drug Report 202019 (all booklets 1, 3 and 4) and disseminated globally.
UNODC, WCO	<b>UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme – SEA</b> (global; continued implementation (initiated 2003))	Activities include the creation of inter-agency port control units (PCUs) comprising analysts and search teams from different law enforcement agencies (e.g. Customs, Police) to work together to systematically target high risk containers for professional law enforcement scrutiny using risk analysis and other proactive techniques with minimum disruption to the free flow of legitimate trade	
UNODC, WCO, ICAO	<b>UNODC - WCO - ICAO Container Control Programme – AIR</b> (global; continued implementation)	expanding the activities of the joint UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme to air cargo	
UNODC, WHO, UNDP	<b>Preparation of a forthcoming second edition of the Global Status Report on Violence Prevention under the lead of WHO</b> (global; in preparation)	Preparation of the report (WHO), including a status update on drug-related forms of violence	
UNODC, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, WCO, CEPOL, CARICC, GCC, CCICD, ASEANAPOL, AMERIPOL, SELEC, JPC, APICC	<b>Building Effective Networks Against Transnational Organised Crime (BENATOC)</b> (global; continued implementation)	Activities under “ <b>Networking the Networks</b> ” initiative aiming to improve coordination and cooperation between existing regional and international criminal intelligence centres such as: CARICC, GCC-CCICD, SELEC, INTERPOL, WCO, EUROPOL, ASEANAPOL, APICC, REFLECS3, JPC, AMERIPOL and others, in support of exchange of criminal intelligence and potentially for coordinating joint/parallel operations targeting all forms of organised crime (including illicit drug trafficking) and illicit financial flows originating from it Activities under “ <b>LE TrainNet – Law Enforcement Training Network</b> ” – for networking law enforcement training and education institutions for more systematised, sustainable and inclusive regional and interregional cooperation between law enforcement training institutions, universities allowing them to share training materials, training methodologies, best practices, and trainers and potentially developing jointly new training materials – especially on emerging matters	

<p>UNODC, WCO, INTERPOL</p>	<p><b>The Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP)</b> <i>(33 countries in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Activities focusing on building drug-interdiction capacities at international airports by establishing Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITF) and connecting them to international law enforcement databases and communication networks; providing the necessary equipment to support operational drug detection teams; enhancing skills through methods and techniques of risk analysis, drug detection, search methodology, interrogation and criminal network investigation and assisting in the coordination of joint international operations to identify and dismantle criminal networks</p> <p>An independent gender-responsive evaluation of the project 'XAWU72 Establishment of real-time operational communication between airports (AIRCOP), was undertaken in 2016 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2016/XAWU72_AIRCOP_mid-term_evaluation_report_September_2016.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2016/XAWU72_AIRCOP_mid-term_evaluation_report_September_2016.pdf</a></p>
<p>UNODC, INTERPOL, Transparency International</p>	<p><b>Criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation initiative (CRIMJUST)</b> <i>(West Africa (Cabo-Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Associated Country: Nigeria) Latin America and Caribbean (Dominican Republic, Panama, Associated Countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru; global (research) continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Activities targeting the cocaine route from Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa, delivering targeted assistance to criminal justice institutions to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate trafficking offences; research activities to produce strategic knowledge on cocaine markets</p>	
<p>UNODC, DPKO, UNOWAS, DPA, INTERPOL</p>	<p><b>West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI)</b> <i>(Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Activities to strengthen national capacities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, interagency cooperation, in support of the implementation of the ECOWAS Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa. Transnational Crime Units (TCU) were established and are operational in the four countries with the overarching objective of enhancing national and international coordination, as well as to enable intelligence-based investigations</p> <p>The Presidential Advisory Committee on Elimination of Drug Abuse in Nigeria, (PACEDA) was inaugurated on 10 December 2018. The 12th Ministerial Meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Drug Coordinating Committee (EMDCC) of ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania held in Abuja, Nigeria on 14 April 2019, discussed the Supplementary Act on Drug prevention and control in West Africa as well as the report of the recommendations of the 12th Experts Meeting of the IMDCC which held from the 9th to 11th of April 2019.</p> <p>During the meeting, ECOWAS stressed the need for an appropriate structure under the direct supervision of the President of the ECOWAS Commission, as part efforts for implementation of its Drug Action Plan for 2016-2020, as provided in the Political Declaration and Regional Action Plan to Combat Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organised Crimes and Drug Abuse in West Africa, and the reformulated the action plan into a new ECOWAS Drug Action Plan to</p>	<p>Impact: Since the setting up of the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU), the UNODC has been helping to bring about coherence to national procedures</p>

		Address Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Drug Abuse from 2016 till 2020. They also adopted the regional report of the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU).	
UNAMA	<b>Activities to promote more coherent support by the international community to Afghan Government's development and governance priorities</b> <i>(continued implementation)</i>	Activities in particular for counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development activities; to enhance cooperation with UNODC; to support the efforts of the Government to improve governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, budget execution and the fight against corruption	
DPA/International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)	<b>CICIG was established to support the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Civilian Police and other State institutions in the investigation of crimes committed by members of illegal security forces and clandestine security structures and, in a more general sense, dismantle them</b> <i>(Guatemala; continued implementation)</i>	CICIG conducts independent investigations and acts as auxiliary prosecutor in a number of cases. Some cases involve illegal financing of political parties by drug cartels and criminal organizations. CICIG has published a report focused on illegal financing of political parties highlighting the links between drug cartels and the co-optation of state institutions	Since its establishment in 2007, together with national institutions, CICIG has: i) identified more than 60 criminal structures; ii) accompanied more than 100 criminal cases brought before the Courts; iii) assist the AG's Office in prosecuting more than 1,000 individuals (some 700 individuals currently prosecuted in cases supported by CICIG: more than 300 sentences – over 95% guilt sentences); iv) submitted 34 legal reform proposals to Congress; v) published thematic reports on issues such as illegal adoptions and human trafficking;  CICIG is set to complete its mandate ending on 3 September 2019, as established by the international agreement reached between the State of Guatemala and the United Nations.
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	<b>Activities to assist Central Asian states for prevention and preparedness</b> <i>(Regional (Central Asia); implemented)</i>	UNRCCA contributed to the efforts of Central Asian states for counter-narcotics through monitoring the overall drug situation in the region, as an important component of preventive diplomacy, and regular exchanges on related strategies and activities with UNODC, Central Asian Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Central Asian Drug Action Programme (CADAP) and other relevant partners. UNRCCA also liaises with the mini-Dublin Group to support a practical exchange of information.	
UNDP; Human Rights Centre, University of Essex	<b>Special section on drug control and human rights in Harvard Health and Human Rights Journal</b> <i>(global; implemented)</i>	Publications examining how international and domestic drug control laws engage international human rights law and affect the protection and fulfilment of human rights  Published in Harvard Health and Human Rights Journal, vol. 19, no. 1, June 2017, <a href="https://cdn2.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2017/06/HHRJ-19.1-Full-Issue.pdf">https://cdn2.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2017/06/HHRJ-19.1-Full-Issue.pdf</a>	

<p>UNDP, International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy, University of Essex, WHO, UNAIDS, OHCHR</p>	<p><b>Development of International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Control</b> <i>(global; ongoing)</i></p>	<p>The <a href="#">International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy</a>, a comprehensive catalogue of human rights standards and drug control, were launched at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2019.</p> <p>UN partners and HRDP held the first regional implementation meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in January 2020. The Spanish version of the Guidelines was also launched in January 2020, with the Russian version, as well as an extended version of the Guidelines, expected to be released later in 2020.</p> <p>The Guidelines are the product of extensive legal research, expert review, and an inclusive multi-stakeholder process at the international and regional levels with cross-regional participation. Specific efforts were made to engage with those communities most adversely affected by international drug control efforts, including people who use drugs, farmers who cultivate illicit crops, and communities negatively affected by the illicit drug trade. The initiative has been supported by the Governments of Colombia, Germany and Switzerland. They can be found at <a href="https://www.humanrights-drugpolicy.org/">https://www.humanrights-drugpolicy.org/</a></p>	<p>From 2016 to 2019, a series of multi-stakeholder consultations were convened across five continents to inform the Guidelines at various stages in their development. The consultations included the participation of about 200 people from about 40 countries throughout the world, including UN Member States, UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR, WHO, UN treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms on economic, social and cultural rights, indigenous persons' rights, children's rights, health, torture, women's rights, people of African descent, arbitrary detention, human rights defenders, independence of judges and lawyers, freedom of religion, cultural rights, environment, older persons and civil society members. We expect the guidelines to have a global reach.</p>
<p>UNODC, NATO</p>	<p><b>XACZ47 "NATO-UNODC Partnership Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian, Afghan and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel"</b> <i>(Central Asia; continued implementation (initiated 2016))</i></p>	<p>This project is designed to deliver high-quality, professional law enforcement training to mid-level drug law enforcement officers of the five Central Asian countries as well as Afghanistan and Pakistan in order to assist them with combating the threats of trafficking of opiates within and through their territories.</p> <p>The project aims to building the national capacities and promote networking and cooperation by sharing the combined expertise of NATO member states with the drug enforcement officials of the seven beneficiary countries including Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The project implements two types of training courses, namely; Fixed training and Mobile Training. The fixed training course is to take place in facilities located in the NATO member states, such as the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) in Ankara and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The Mobile training courses will be conducted by the experts from the NATO member states in the beneficiary countries</p>	
<p>UNODC (Global Maritime Crime Programme)</p>	<p><b>Southern Route Partnership (SRP)</b> <i>(Indian Ocean States (East Africa, Middle East and South Asia); ongoing (launched in 2016))</i></p>	<p>The <b>Southern Route Partnership (SRP)</b> provides the first trafficking route based regional forum for improved drug enforcement coordination.</p> <p>The High Level Meeting of Interior Ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking held on 29 October 2016, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, attended by 18 littoral states of the Indian Ocean region, which included seven Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Interior/Home Affairs. The Ministers agreed on the urgent need for a coordinated approach to target the trafficking of Afghan heroin on the Southern Route. The "<a href="#">Colombo Declaration</a>" adopted at the high level meeting of interior ministers recognizes the Southern Route Partnership as the apex coordination mechanism for counter narcotics initiatives in the Indian Ocean region.</p> <p><b>Compendium of Drug Seizures at Sea (Indian Ocean) – UNODC</b> as the Secretariat of SRP collects statistical data relating to criminal activity in the Indian Ocean region. The Compendium of Drug seizures at Sea (Indian Ocean) collates information on all maritime drug seizures by Indian Ocean states. The Compendium records drug seizer information including purity data and drug stamp imagery. The Compendium which has records from 2013 onwards has been effectively used by</p>	<p>Expected finalisation of the In-Depth Evaluation in mid 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>

		<p>drug and law enforcement agencies to link trafficking networks and drug stamps. The Compendium also includes IRMS values (Isotope) with a view to use Isotope values for geographical tagging of heroin in the future.</p>	
<p>UNODC (Global Maritime Crime Programme)</p>	<p><b>Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC)</b> <i>(Regional, covering Indian Ocean, South Asia and South East Asia; ongoing (launched in 2014)</i></p>	<p>During the period 2014 – 2017, <b>IOFMC</b> emerged as a multi-thematic coordination mechanism for regional cooperation and capacity building to counter maritime crime in the Indian Ocean region. As IOFMC moved forward as a strong coordination and delivery mechanism, the thematic areas for intervention were prioritized focusing primarily, but not limited to, Maritime Drug Trafficking. IOFMC has conducted several training programmes on vessel boarding and searching (VBSS), evidence collection and maritime domain awareness for Indian Ocean states. IOFMC also provides the secretariat role for the <b>Indian Ocean Prosecutors Network (IOPN)</b>. The network provides an opportunity for senior prosecutors from the region to discuss mechanisms for cooperation and information exchange. The most recent forum focused on capacity building specific to 'Southern Route' Heroin trafficking prosecutions during the forum included the individual prosecution teams working through different real life case scenario exercises. This process will also lead to the development of prosecution reference guides and tools to assist prosecutors with heroin trafficking cases in their own jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Expected finalisation of the In-Depth Evaluation in mid 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>
<p>UNODC (Global Maritime Crime Programme)</p>	<p><b>Support to Fair and Efficient Maritime Crime Trials in Seychelles and Kenya</b> <i>(Seychelles; project initiated in January 2017)</i></p>	<p>There has been an exponential increase in drug-related cases in Seychelles which has overwhelmed the judicial system. The government has been very responsive to the increasing scourge of drug abuse from a penal perspective, introducing progressively harsher sentencing measures over this period. However, these measures are yet to have a significant impact on the rate of drug-related offending, which currently features in two thirds of all criminal proceedings. The heavy burden of drug cases in the general courts has had a compounding effect both in a backlog of criminal cases and overcrowding of the custodial correction system. In response to this problem the Seychelles government is undertaking policy changes to reduce congestion in the criminal justice sector; recent legislative reforms aim to enhance the role of non-custodial correctional measures available to respond to drug-related offending, facilitating alternative sentencing measures and a shift away from mandatory minimum prison terms to rehabilitation and social reintegration. UNODC is supporting the government's efforts, in particular, building the capacity of staff working in all drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities to ensure that all offenders under the alternative sentencing project receive timely, quality services and that outcomes of services are monitored.</p>	<p>Expected finalisation of the In-Depth Evaluation in mid 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>

<p>UNODC (Country Office for Bolivia)</p>	<p><b>Assistance Programme to the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Strategy for the Fight against Drug Trafficking and Reduction of Surplus Coca Cultivation (BOLZ68)</b> <i>(Bolivia; ongoing)</i></p>	<p>Activities to assist the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the fight against drugs in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Coca crops monitoring, COBOL presents annually the Coca Crop Monitoring Report. This report provides the quantification of coca cultivation to support Government to design control policies of coca crops.</li> <li>ii) Regional cooperation and technical legal assistance, to support the Bolivian Government in their regional policies with regards to drug control, also made advocacy work to implement regional and international programmes and projects to facilitate cooperation in drug related matters, in particular the Global Container Control Programme, AIRCOP, and CRIMJUST. Furthermore, COBOL shares international standards and best practices for consideration in the development of national laws for drug related matters. iii) Validation of information of destruction/incineration of seized illegal drugs and strengthening of forensic laboratories, in this area COBOL presents semi-annual Report to get national and international community informed and support Bolivia's decision making. Also advocates for the implementation of the ICE programme in Bolivia.</li> </ul> <p>An independent gender-responsive evaluation of the project BOLZ68, Assistance Programme to the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Strategy for the Fight against Drug Trafficking and Reduction of Surplus Coca Cultivation, was undertaken in 2017 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Direct impact on sub-regional cooperation against Drug Trafficking, through bi-national commissions work meetings (7) on drug related issues (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay), and the creation of 1 Center for Intelligence Information Exchange.</p> <p>30 direct beneficiaries from work sessions on international standards and best practices relevant for national legislation on drugs.</p> <p>374 field-missions to validate data on the destruction/incineration of seized drugs (relevant reports presented to national entities)</p> <p>Direct impact on local policy makers through specialized and updated information on coca cultivation in the country, and also on over 50 technical-level public servants dealing with coca-related matters. In addition, 75 government officials benefitted from capacity-building on legislation standards and international drug control standards + 2016 UNGASS outcome.</p> <p>A total of 45 government officials benefited directly from workshop on asset forfeiture (focus: goods linked to drug trafficking), and over 50 officers from control and justice national entities directly benefited from capacity building on technical skills (i.e. chain of custody, evidence room management and synthetic drugs identification/testing). In general, the country and its population benefited from updated information on the situation of coca cultivation in the country through specialized studies on coca crops -This information supports the National Strategy to fight Drugs Trafficking and to enhance control on the surplus of coca crops.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of legal technical assistance on the development of the new legal framework on drugs: 453; Law enforcement and prosecutors trained on chain of custody, evidence management and synthetic drugs: 90; Technical staff trained on coca crop monitoring techniques (geographical information, processing satellite images, visual interpretation, etc.): 75</p> <p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2017/BOLZ68_mid-term_evaluation_report_December_2017.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2017/BOLZ68_mid-term_evaluation_report_December_2017.pdf</a></p>
<p>UNODC (Regional Office for Central Asia)</p>	<p><b>Strengthening control along the Tajik-Afghan border</b> <i>(Regional (Tajikistan and Afghanistan); ongoing (since 1999))</i></p>	<p>Project main goal: To strengthen the border control capacities of the Tajik border guards and other law enforcement agencies and the border units posted in the most sensitive areas at the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan to identify and intercept drug trafficking.</p>	

		In this respect, the project (a) increases capacity of national border control authorities through review and update of national legislation; (b) improve border control capacity through infrastructure development, technical equipment supply and training officers; (c) increases border control related investigative and intelligence analysis capacities of border guards and other law enforcement agencies; (d) increases cross border cooperation between Tajik border control agencies conducting border drug control along the Tajik-Afghan border and their counterparts in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries	
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(Southeast Asia; continued implementation)</i>	Capacity building activities targeting frontline law enforcement officers along major drug and precursor trafficking routes in the Mekong region. Four training courses - investigative capacity on vehicle search, evidence collection, surveillance as well as simultaneous raids - developed and implemented by UNODC	In 2017, UNODC held 4 cross-border cooperation training courses for countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, namely Thailand – Myanmar, Thailand – Cambodia, China – Lao PDR, and China – Viet Nam. Over 100 front-line drug control officers participated in the well-designed cross-border case cooperation simulation that included the supply of counterfeit travel documents and cross-border drug trafficking.  Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(Southeast Asia; continued implementation)</i>	Provision of a total of 872 UNODC drug and precursor test kits to Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Thailand and China) as part of the integrated technical support of the UNODC ROSEAP in its capacity as the Secretariat to the Mekong MOU on Drug Control. Training workshops on the usage of the test kits have been provided	In 2017, 872 field drug and precursor identification kits have been provided with relevant training on kit usage to 6 countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).  Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(Southeast Asia; continued implementation)</i>	Conducting a series of drug and precursor trafficking threat assessments along the major trafficking corridors in the Mekong region, including the Asian Highway Route 3B, the Mekong River, the Myanmar's border region with China and India respectively, and the East West economic corridor. Formulated operational recommendations to policy makers in the region	UNODC conducted, as the final of a series of trafficking threat assessment along the major drug trafficking route, the East West Corridor Cutting Agent and Drug Trafficking Threat Assessment. The assessment has brought together the counterparts from GMS to grasp the situation on the ground and has informed the policy makers in the GMS with a set of strategic and operational recommendations.  Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(Southeast Asia; continued implementation)</i>	Continued support for judicial cooperation on criminal justice matters in Southeast Asia with a view to better addressing transnational crime challenges, including illicit drug and precursor trafficking. A regional conference on mutual legal assistance organized by the UNODC ROSEAP with all the ASEAN Member States in March 2017 as one of key activities of the UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia	The regional training workshop in supporting criminal justice cooperation was conducted, attended by representatives from 10 ASEAN countries.



			Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)	<b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar; <i>continued implementation</i> )	Conducting training workshops to enhance capacity of mutual legal assistance (MLA) central authorities in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar	The training workshops were conducted in Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Viet Nam in 2017. The follow-up workshops for MLA and extradition will be organized in the second half of 2018.  Final In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
UNODC (Regional Office for Central Asia)	<b>Tajikistan Drug Control Agency (DCA) – Phase II TAJ/H03</b> ( <i>Tajikistan; continued implementation (initiated 2003)</i> )	Activities include enhancement of the regional law enforcement capacity by providing technical assistance to the Government of Tajikistan, assisting Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to develop into the lead drug law enforcement agency and become capable of developing operations against high-level drug trafficking organizations and interdicting illicit drug and precursor chemical shipments  An independent gender-responsive cluster evaluation of the Sub-programme 1 of the Programme for Central Asia, including TAJH03, was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.	Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_evaluation_UNODC_law_enforcement_and_border_control_in_Central_Asia_EVALUATION_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_evaluation_UNODC_law_enforcement_and_border_control_in_Central_Asia_EVALUATION_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf</a>
UNODC (Regional Office for Central Asia)	<b>Drug law enforcement systems for criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange RER/F23</b> ( <i>Regional (Central Asian States, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia); continued implementation (initiated 2001)</i> )	Activities include improvement of criminal intelligence analysis and information management capacities, development of mechanisms for exchange, receipt and dissemination of information between drug control agencies by provision of technical assistance, trainings and coordination experts' meetings  An independent gender-responsive cluster evaluation of the Sub-programme 1 of the Programme for Central Asia, including RERF23, was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.	Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_evaluation_UNODC_law_enforcement_and_border_control_in_Central_Asia_EVALUATION_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_evaluation_UNODC_law_enforcement_and_border_control_in_Central_Asia_EVALUATION_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf</a>
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with the Ministry of Justice & Law	<b>Diagnosis on recovery asset in Colombia</b> ( <i>Colombia; ongoing</i> )	Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the components of investigation, prosecution, administration and final disposition of seized goods in the processes of asset recovery in order to make recommendations on public policy against this crime	Direct impact through conformation of elite specialized group to prosecute assets abroad, as well as to analyze weaknesses in the identification of assets and institutional articulation, such as the Prosecutor's Office, judges and asset managers.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with the Ministry of Justice & Law	<b>Elaboration and follow-up to the Comprehensive Departmental Drugs Plans</b> ( <i>Colombia; ongoing</i> )		33 territorial drug plans are being implemented in the country. A first evaluation of the process of implementation of the Comprehensive departmental drug plan (PIDD) for all the departments is also under development.

UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with the Municipality of Cajica	<b>Technical Assistance in the elaboration of Public Policy of drugs in the municipality</b> <i>(Colombia; ongoing)</i>	Provide technical assistance in the elaboration of the Public Policy of the municipality and generate specific lines of intervention through the illicit drug trafficking situation, in order to address risk factors and their incidence in the population	Guidelines for drug policy of the municipality were defined, and the relevant administrative act that will pave the way for the implementation of public policy in 1 city is in process
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with the Department of Meta	<b>Application of the Security Audits Methodology</b> <i>(Colombia; ongoing)</i>	Provide technical assistance to the Department of Meta, through the application of the methodology of security audits to identify the chain of criminal value and the microtraffic business model, in order to generate specific lines of intervention and public policy recommendations. The audit includes expert missions, under the supervision and guidance of United Nations personnel, and consultation meetings involving relevant local actors to collect, analyze data and information on crime and security in the department of Meta	Impact: Local authorities in 29 municipalities with updated information on (i) criminal value chain and the business model associated with illegal income from Micro trafficking. Also, mapping of actors and strategic partners (includes consolidation of the database corresponding to the mapping of actors and strategic partners at departmental level). Also local civic leaders benefited from 38 social mapping exercises. Analysis document entitled "Study of the context of the phenomenon of micro-trafficking and commercialization of illegal psychoactive substances in urban areas of the department of Meta" available and socialized with local authorities. Officials from the National Police and local entities dealing with security policy benefited from 2 public policy workshops and criminal analysis.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Improve methods of capture and recording of data generated during manual eradication activities by National Police and Public Force personnel</b> <i>(Colombia: ongoing (initiated 2017))</i>	Strengthen the technical and technological capacities of the Public Force and the National Police in order to improve and standardize the registration of eradication information	A platform to capture, analyze and integrate the manual eradication information has been developed. 700 members of the Public Force and the National Police benefited from training.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Methodological guide for monitoring and evaluation of drug problems</b> <i>(Colombia; implemented)</i>	Design of the methodological guide for the monitoring of the integral and dynamic actions related to the drug problem	Impact: Research on natural and synthetic drugs (including NPS) available for local authorities. Also available for local authorities: Information on the characterization of cocaine transformation complexes, economics of cocaine market (Caquetá and northern Nariño). Direct beneficiary: National Drugs Observatory
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Collection of information for the system of indicators for monitoring drug problems in Colombia</b> <i>(Colombia; continued implementation (initiated 2016))</i>	To initiate the process of concatenation, articulation and systematization of pertinent information on the problem of drugs in Colombia	Impact: Baseline data on the problem of drugs in Colombia is available for the National Drugs Observatory and national authorities. It includes indicators on production of drugs, drug abuse and crime and related activities.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Annual Report of the System of Indicators for the monitoring drug problems in Colombia</b>	Generation of technical evidence to support and strengthen decision-making on drug problems in the country	Impact: National Drugs Observatory with stronger System of Indicators for the monitoring of drug problems in Colombia

	<i>(Colombia; continued implementation (initiated 2016))</i>		
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Coca Survey 2020</b> <i>(Colombia; implemented)</i>	Situation of the territories affected by illicit crops in 2020 describing trends and characteristics of the dynamics and interventions	Impact: National authorities and community in general with updated information on the situation.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Formulation of a methodology for monitoring the manual eradication and application of the methodology of a pilot project</b> <i>(Colombia; implemented)</i>	Design a technological tool that meets the requirements of voluntary manual eradication actions to monitor the effectiveness of the action	Methodology approved and being implemented. Impact assessment data available in 2019.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Detection of risk zones of poppy and marijuana crops in the Departments of Nariño and Meta</b> <i>(Colombia; implemented)</i>	Application of a methodology that allows to define zones of risk that may have illegal crops of poppy and marijuana seeking to strengthen public policies in this Departments	Risk mapping available for local authorities
UNODC (Country Office Peru -Also covering Ecuador)	<b>Support to the strengthening of national actions on the confiscation and forfeiture of proceeds of crime in Ecuador</b> <i>(Ecuador, ongoing)</i>	Support to national legal framework review and inter-agency collaboration seeking effective actions on asset forfeiture	106 national participants from various entities with relevant work on these topics benefitted from the support provided and had the opportunity to exchange information and learn from other's experience.
UNODC (Country Office Peru -Also covering Ecuador)	<b>Support to the Coca Survey 2018-2019</b> <i>(Peru; implemented)</i>	Support to the government of Peru to estimate the areas under coca cultivation and the situation of the territories affected by illicit crops describing characteristics and interventions	In general, the country and its population benefited from updated information on the situation of coca cultivation in the country through the coca survey -This information also had an impact on policy makers and other key national stakeholders for the design and implementation of Drug related policy/regulations/actions. Government officials from relevant entities working on Drug policy formulation/implementation/monitoring benefited directly through work session aiming at know-how transfer on crop monitoring updated methodologies and standards.
UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa), DPKO, DPA, DDG (Danish Demining Group), G5 Sahel	<b>UNODC Contribution to the UN Integrated Regional Strategy for the Sahel ("UNODC Sahel Programme")</b> <i>(Sahel: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger; continued implementation)</i>	Activities to strengthen national and regional capacities and cooperation to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, implemented in partnership with MINUSMA, UNOWAS and the G5 Sahel. Capacity-building training and equipment to law enforcement and judicial authorities in border areas, especially in the Liptako-Gourma region, as well as in prisons. These activities aim to strengthen capacities for the detection of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, and to facilitate fair and effective prosecution of suspects involved in drug trafficking.  In August 2018, ECOWAS and UNODC held a regional workshop in Abuja on strategies to address the illicit trafficking of tramadol and other prescription medicines, with joint airport interdiction task forces from Burkina Faso, the Niger and Nigeria. From 17 September to 8 October, joint airport interdiction task forces in West Africa took part in the INTERPOL-led "Lionfish" global joint operation, which led to the seizure of more than 55 tons of narcotics worldwide.	Impact: Security sector stakeholders in the region benefitted from a series of training sessions organized by the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and bilateral partners. This included training and mentoring sponsored by France on topics relating to security for the Civil Aviation Agency in the Niger, to passenger targeting for the joint airport interdiction task force in Burkina Faso, and to narcotics trafficking for the joint airport interdiction task force in Mali  Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2017">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2017</a>

		An independent gender-responsive mid-term evaluation of the UNODC Sahel Programme was undertaken in 2017 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.	/UNODC_Independent_Evaluation_Sahel_Programme_Final_Report_September_2017.pdf
UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa)	<b>Technical Assistance to Ghanaian Authorities to Counter Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime</b> (Ghana; continued implementation)	Activities to support Ghana's national efforts to combat drug trafficking. Set up of four additional Drug Law Enforcement Units (DLEUs) of the Police Criminal Investigation Units at Volta, Eastern, Brong Ahafo and Eastern Regions to complement the existing DLEUs and to enhance DLEU presence outside the capital. DLEUs officers in the field will be deployed, trained and mentored, with a focus on drug crime investigation and intelligence gathering	
UNODC (Country Office for Mexico)	<b>Monitoring system for illicit crops in Mexico; Monitoring of eradication efforts</b> (Mexico, ongoing)	Activities to strengthen the analysis and research capacity of those entities in charge of monitoring illicit crops.  The project "MEXK54: Monitoring system for illicit crops in Mexico" has undergone an independent, evaluation along to identify results, good practices and lessons learned and continues to provide the necessary support to the Government of Mexico. In 2020, the Mexico opium survey was published with details on opium cultivation in 2017-2018...	Impact: National Programme of Surface Estimations strengthened / improved through field work focusing on analysis and validation of information on illicit crops (poppy and cannabis). Field work covered: Acapulco and Culiacan. , National authorities received updated information on the situation and new trends linked to illicit crops (i.e. third monitoring survey 2017-2018 (poppy) ). Technical groups specialized on monitoring benefited through capacity building activities.  New project started and focusing on strengthening the process of data collection on eradication activities. User manuals to personnel carrying out eradication activities. Also equipment delivered (50 trimble devices). Design of APP as starting point for the design of monitoring system.  The Independent Project Evaluation was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a> )
DGS – UNIC (UN Information Centres)	<b>Editorials and Op-eds on supply reduction</b> (global)	On supporting the operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation in Chapter III, UNICs helped place op-eds from senior UNODC officials on prevention of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking.  In March 2021, seven UNICs, including UNIC Beirut, UNIC Jakarta, UNIC Delhi, UNIC Windhoek, UNIC Mexico City, UNIS Vienna and UNRIC Brussels assisted in placement of the op-ed: "Drug use among older people – a hidden epidemic" by Cornelis P. de Joncheere, President, International Narcotics Control Board, in 12 media in nine countries in English, Hungarian, Portuguese, Slovak and Spanish. UNIC Beirut also posted the op-ed on its website and promoted it on its social media platforms.  In June 2020, five UNICS, including UNIC Beirut, UNIC Jakarta, UNIC Tunis, UNIS Vienna and UNRIC Brussels helped in placement of the op-ed "Solidarity needed to stop COVID increasing illicit drug threats to poor and vulnerable" by the Executive	Expanded reach of UN messages to audiences in multiple languages beyond the 6 official languages of the UN.

		<p>Director of UNODC Ghada Waly, in nine media in six countries in Arabic, English, French, Hungarian, Portuguese and German. UNIC Beirut also posted the op-ed on its website and promoted it on its social media platforms.</p> <p>In September 2020, UNIC Cairo disseminated a press release in Arabic titled "Partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and FIFA to eradicate corruption and promote youth development through football" to a wide network of journalists.</p>	
UNODC Regional Office for South Asia	<b>South Asian Regional Intelligence and Coordination Centre on Transnational Organized Crime (SARICC-TOC); ongoing</b>	<p>The first meeting of the Group of Experts took place on 23-24 November 2017 in Colombo with the aim to create a consensus among Member States on the establishment of SARICC for the sharing of criminal intelligence in South Asian region as also to discuss among the Group of Experts its location, structure and the various operational aspects of running the Centre. Subsequently, a study tour was organized to Almaty to view CARICC (intelligence sharing mechanism in Central Asia).</p> <p>South Asian governments are reviewing the SARICC Agreement and the Regulations. The establishment of SARICC will ensure better regional cooperation to counter drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime. The Government of Sri Lanka has agreed to host SARICC in Colombo.</p>	<p>43 governmental experts from South Asia participated in the expert group meeting in Colombo</p> <p>A study tour to Almaty to view CARICC was organized for 14 government experts from South Asia</p>
UNODC Regional Office for South Asia	<b>Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities in South Asia (XSAJ81); ongoing</b>	<p>The project aims to strengthen drug law enforcement capacities in South Asia to counter drug trafficking. The focus of the project is to build capacities of government drug regulatory authorities and law enforcement entities.</p>	<p>500 drug law enforcement officers in South Asia were trained through their national LE authorities on the UNODC-developed Computer Based Training (CBT)/eLEARNING; Bilingual (English and Hindi) eLEARNING modules on India's narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Act were finalized</p> <p>97 drug regulatory/enforcement personnel were trained in Bangladesh and Nepal on how best to control the abuse and trafficking of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</p> <p>89 members from the pharmaceutical trade and industry of Nepal and Bangladesh were sensitized on promoting self-regulation to control the abuse of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.</p>
UNODC (RPOEE)	<b>Impact of Organized Crime on Drug Trafficking Eastern Europe Regional Review</b>	<p>Report on the review the impact of organized crime on drug situation in three EE countries (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine).</p>	<p>Impact: Baseline data on the current situation in the area of drug trafficking in Eastern Europe including reasons, conditions, risks and emerging threats that contribute to its further development in the region.</p> <p>The report includes information on the level of efficiency of the national legislative framework aimed at combating organized crime, the application of relevant international experience, and the success of international collaboration.</p>

UNAIDS with civil society partners	<b>Model Drug Law for West Africa</b> <i>(West Africa; May 2019), (implemented)</i>	The West Africa Commission on Drugs, the Global Commission on Drug Policy and UNAIDS co-organized an event, on the sidelines of the 72nd session of the World Health Assembly, to present the <u>Model Drug Law for West Africa</u> to ministers of health of the Economic Community of West African States.	Outcome: increased high-level political attention to drug policy issues, including access to harm reduction and human rights of people who use drugs
UNAIDS with civil society partners	<b>Model Drug Law for West Africa</b> <i>(West Africa; 2021), (ongoing)</i>	UNAIDS supported (co-funded) International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC) to develop a brief and more accessible resource, which summarizes the key points of the Model Drug Law, and a short guide for local NGOs to explore how to use the Model Drug Law in their work.	Expected outcome: increased awareness about the West Africa Model Drug Law among regional and national stakeholders and increased capacity and confidence among stakeholders on how to use the West Africa Model Drug Law in regional and national advocacy for drug policy reform.
UNAIDS	<b>Training of law enforcement in MENA Region</b> <i>(from 2020 - ongoing)</i>	Support to the civil society to develop and deliver training to law enforcement and drug policy in the MENA region.	Outcome: Law enforcement officers in five MENA countries trained on HIV and law enforcement.
UNDP, International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy, University of Essex, WHO, UNAIDS, OHCHR	<b>International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy</b> <i>(from 2018 ongoing)</i>	the roll out of the international guidelines on human rights and drug policy in AP, EECA and the translation into Arabic.	Countries are using the International Guidelines to help guide drug policy in the country.

Chapter IV: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC-UN-Women, OHCHR-UNDP-and others	<b>Development of the practitioners' manual</b> <i>(global; ongoing implementation)</i>	Development of a practitioners' manual on <a href="#">women's access to justice programming</a> , which includes a focus on the gender dimension of the world drug problem and guidance to make justice systems and responses more gender-sensitive	
UNODC	<b>Publication of a dedicated booklet of the World Drug Report on socio-economic characteristics and drug use disorders</b> <i>(global; 2020)</i>	Data collection, literature review and analysis of socioeconomic characteristics both as risk factors and consequences of drug use disorders and reviews evidence on subpopulation groups that may be impacted differently by drug use disorders.	The analysis was published in the <i>World Drug Report 2020</i> (Booklets 1 and 5) and disseminated globally.
UNODC, UNDP	<b>Global Study on Legal Aid</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Development of a study to serve as an overview of the availability and accessibility of legal aid services worldwide, inter alia addressing meaningful access to legal aid for groups with specific needs including drug users and persons living with HIV and other serious contagious diseases.	
UNODC	<b>Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Workshops and other technical assistance to support the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), thereby mainstreaming a gender perspective into justice-related aspects of drug policies. In September 2017, UNODC convened a workshop on the implementation of the Bangkok Rules, attended by participants from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama, who developed recommendations to address the gender implications of drug use and drug law enforcement.	
UNODC	<b>"Assessing compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules – A checklist for internal inspection mechanisms"</b> <i>(global; implemented and published in A, E, F, S, G and R)</i> <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/E_ebook_interactive.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/E_ebook_interactive.pdf</a>	Under UNODC's Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges, and as a follow-up to the adoption of the revised UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Justice Section of UNODC has produced a checklist to assess the compliance of national prison systems with the Nelson Mandela Rules. The tool, which was validated in the course of an Expert Group Meeting in 02/2017, is primarily geared at internal prison inspection mechanisms, in line with Rule 83(1)(a) of the Nelson Mandela Rules	
UNODC	<b>"A practical roadmap for the development of prison-based rehabilitation programmes"</b> <i>(global; implemented, publication in October 2017)</i>	Implemented under the Doha Declaration Implementation Programme's component on prisoner rehabilitation, this manual has been developed with a view to assist national prison administrations in the initiation and/or enhancement of prison-based rehabilitation programmes. Reviewed in the course of an Expert Group Meeting in 01/2017, it focusses on providing practical guidance on enhancing the prison regime, with a particular focus	

		on education, vocational training and work programmes for prisoners.	
UNODC	<b>UNODC Global Programme on Violence against Children in the field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (GLOZ43)</b> <i>(global, current focus on Colombian and Cape Verde; ongoing implementation)</i>	UNODC supports Governments to take measures in order to ensure that the children who are in contact with the juvenile justice system receive the treatment of substance abuse problems, which is a pre-requirement to prevent recidivism and promote their social reintegration.  In <u>Colombia</u> , UNODC jointly with government institutions: i) developed a plan of action for preventing drug abuse among children; and ii) developed a drug (outpatient) treatment for children who are in contact with the juvenile justice system as alleged offenders and, in particular, those who are in detention.  In <u>Cape Verde</u> : UNODC together with the government institutions has been working on prevention and treatment of children in the justice system with substance abuse problems. Currently, UNODC provides ad hoc technical assistance to government institutions for developing and implementing pilot drug treatment courts.	
UNODC	<b>Dissemination of UNODC (2016) Addressing the specific needs of women who inject drugs - Practical guide for service providers on gender-responsive HIV services And Build capacity in high priority countries for HIV and injecting drug use; Development of guidance on monitoring and evaluation of HIV services for women who inject drugs;</b> <i>(global; ongoing implementation)</i>	Dissemination of the guideline; Dissemination of the training package; Dissemination of the tool and organisation of training workshops  Development of a trainer's manual and learning materials for a workshop on gender mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation of HIV services for women who use drugs, and implementation of a workshop in high priority countries	By June 2018, capacity building activities have been delivered addressing the specific needs of women who inject drugs in 5 countries and 7 more are scheduled for 2018. Over 150 participants have been reached directly and it is estimated that over 75,000 beneficiaries have been reached indirectly.  By June 2018, the Workshop on gender mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation of HIV services for women who use drugs has been implemented in 5 countries, and it is planned to be delivered for 9 other countries in 2018. The workshop has directly trained 150 participants and it is estimated that the activity has contributed to increased capacity in HIV service delivery benefitting over 75,000 people.
UN-Women	<b>Gender Equality within the HIV and AIDS response</b> <i>(Tanzania; ongoing implementation)</i>	UN-Women is providing financial support for the development of a new gender operational plan for HIV/AIDS prevention responsive to the needs of key population groups.	UN Women is currently supporting the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) to develop and disseminate and operationalize the Gender Operational Plan for HIV response in line with the 4th Tanzania National Multisectoral Strategic.  This plan will benefit networks of women living with HIV, networks of women who use drugs and sex workers.



<p>UN-Women</p>	<p><b>Economic empowerment of women in vulnerable situations in Kyrgyzstan</b> <i>(Kyrgyzstan; ongoing implementation)</i></p>	<p>UN-Women, together with four partner organizations (PF “Asteriya”, “Rainbow”, “Sezim” and Social bureau under City AIDS Centre) is supporting the creation of economic opportunities for vulnerable women in Kyrgyzstan, through a Fund for Gender Equality grant to NGO AFEW Kyrgyzstan. Beneficiaries include women drug users in remission, sex-workers, and women living with HIV, and services provided include psycho-social support and counseling, legal services, household services, and counseling on employment issues. Successful applicants also received requested equipment and started to implement their business ideas, and their income-level is increasing. The national newspaper “Echo Osha” published a related article in January titled “It is time for changes”.</p>	<p>In 2019, UN-Women and AFEW reached 184 vulnerable women (including women living with HIV, drug users in remission, sex-workers, former prisoners, sexual partners of drug users, victims of gender-based violence, mothers of HIV-positive children, mothers of children with disabilities and single mothers) that successfully finished the “client management” programme by November 2019. The total number of the services rendered to the clients by partner grassroots organizations is 417. The most demanded services are trainings on personal development and economic independence, peer-to-peer consultations, motivational interviews, self-support groups, employment-related counselling and distribution of the Project IEC materials with employment tips, psycho-social support and mini grants to implement their business plans.</p>
<p>UN-Women</p>	<p><b>Support to gender equality in the drafting/amendment processes of HIV related laws and policies in Viet Nam</b> <i>(Viet Nam; ongoing implementation)</i></p>	<p>UN-Women Viet Nam country office provides technical assistance to incorporate international standards and good practices on human rights and gender equality in the drafting/amendment processes of HIV related laws and policies</p>	<p>UN Women together with three other UN agencies of the HIV/AIDS Thematic Group has supported in 2019 and 2020 Viet Nam’s national HIV response in the areas of prevention, testing, treatment, protecting human rights, reducing stigma and discrimination and improving gender equality through a Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS. Being implemented in 2019, this JP included a UNAIDS innovative joint country envelop to fast track progress for the AIDS response in Viet Nam. Within the One Strategic Plan (OSP), the JP contributes to the Result Group on Inclusive Social Services.</p> <p>Viet Nam Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control was submitted in 2019 for amendment with inputs to ensure gender mainstreaming (i.e. including transgender women and women who use drugs and female sex workers in key populations and other clauses under targeted audience for meaningful engagement in policy advocacy, correcting terminologies, and addressing gender-based violence issues in HIV). UN Women advocated and will continue to do so in 2020 for including transgender women in key populations and other clauses under targeted audience for meaningful engagement in policy advocacy, correcting terminologies, and addressing gender-based violence issues in HIV. In March 2019, UN Women, UNAIDS and the Vietnam Administration of HIV/AIDS Control (VAAC) convened a two-day national consultative and dialogue workshop to review, discuss, solicit inputs with the active participation of 40 representatives from the National Assembly,</p>

			<p>Government, Mass Organizations and 25 representatives from PLH, CBOs networks and CSOs, and representatives from Development partners and the UN colleagues to validate key findings of the draft review on the HIV/AIDS policy and legal framework taking a full consideration of the gender responsive approach and recommendations from the Gender Assessment of Viet Nam's HIV Response.</p> <p>The Government is expected to pass and or amend in 2020 the Law on Administrative Sanctions (directly affecting PLHIV, sex workers, PUID), Law on Drugs Prevention and Control, and other legislation and UN Women will continue to provide technical assistance to incorporate international standards and good practices on human rights and gender equality in the drafting/amendment processes of HIV related laws and policies.</p>
<p>UN-Women</p>	<p><b>Capacity-building of HIV-affected women and girls in Viet Nam</b> <i>(Viet Nam; ongoing implementation)</i></p>	<p>UN-Women Viet Nam country office is working towards strengthening the human rights-based approach (HRBA) and gender-responsive capacity among key HIV-affected women, girls and communities, so as to reduce stigma, discrimination and violence against HIV-affected women and girls.</p>	<p>In 2019, UN Women partnered with the Viet Nam' Network of Young Key-Affected Populations (VYKAP) and supported the participation of key affected populations for the review of BPFA+25 and HIV-related activities to address discrimination and gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination in HIV/AIDS prevention and response, including vulnerable participants under 18 years old. Thanks to the well-targeted consultation for high-risk behavior groups together with the capacity building activities to mainstream gender into HIV prevention, UN Women was able to directly improve the quality and gender responsiveness of lay-testing and community-based organizations' advocacy, thus contributing to HIV prevention and achieving 90-90-90 goal. Four follow-up activities were organized in different formats with different audience (at schools for students, at the community for young KPs, and at a local LGBT+ network). Trainings with core youth from local Youth Union networks continue to be a success, with following initiatives in the form of multi-media communications, training and scouting.</p> <p>UN Women supported in 2019 and in 2020 the capacity building of over 100 women living with HIV and other women key populations including transgender women, women who use drugs, and female sex workers. Training activities on gender in HIV response (in particular lay-testing) for community supporter-volunteers received</p>

			<p>great attendance from women key populations. Core members of local networks of women living with HIV were also engaged in preparatory meetings to provide inputs to the ongoing amendment process of the Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control, and these networks continue to be important partners in 2020 for the same process of the Law on Administrative Sanctions (directly affecting PLHIV, sex workers, PUID), Law on Drugs Prevention and Control, and other legislations as they were also working together before with UN Women and UNDP to provide a factsheet on HIV/AIDS issues for the 3rd UPR cycle.</p> <p>In a joint activity with UNAIDS in 2019, 10 participants from northern regions representing networks of women living with HIV were supported to attend a preparatory meeting and a dialogue to provide inputs to the draft of the revised Law on HIV/AIDS prevention and response, to be revised in 2020.</p> <p>UN Women organized three trainings to assist Hanoi Center of Disease Control to provide knowledge on gender in HIV/AIDS and in lay-testing for key populations including women living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, female sex workers, people who use and inject drugs, MSM, etc. Most participants showed enthusiastic interest and passed the assessment tests (theory and practice).</p>
UNODC (Country Office for Myanmar)	<b>Myanmar Country Programme, Sub-Programme 4: Drugs and Health</b> <i>(Myanmar; continued implementation)</i>	Technical support on the development of a new National Drug Control Policy in Myanmar that will fully respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protect the health, safety and wellbeing of individuals, families, vulnerable members of society, communities and society as a whole, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to drug prevention	<p>The new national drug control policy in Myanmar includes “compliance with human rights” as a cross-cutting issue of all policy areas</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia included a dedicated country focus on Myanmar (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>
UNODC (Country Office for Myanmar)	<b>Myanmar Country Programme, Sub-Programme 5: Sustainable Livelihoods and Development</b> <i>(Myanmar; continued implementation)</i>	Support to smallholder opium poppy farmers in Southern Shan State to grow perennial crops. A gender baseline assessment was conducted to guide gender mainstreaming in programme implementation and ensure that the impact of gender related programme interventions will be properly documented. A series of focus group consultations with female beneficiary farmers were carried out to receive inputs to strengthen gender equality in and through on-going programme implementation	<p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia included a dedicated country focus on Myanmar (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p> <p>The Independent Project Evaluation of this Sub-Programme was finalised in 2018 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent</a>)</p>

			<a href="#">t Project Evaluations/2018/MMRZ39_mid-term Independent Project Evaluation August 2018.pdf</a>
UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific)	<b>Promotion of gender-responsive HIV services for women who inject drugs (Thailand, implemented)</b>	Deliver a presentation to the Country Coordinating Mechanism of Thailand, which is a national committee that oversees Global Fund activities on behalf of the entire country.	On 19 June, UNODC delivered a presentation on the need for HIV prevention services for women who use drugs, including on how to increase female access to health services. The CCM approved the strategy presented by UNODC and gave Raks Thai (the global fund principal recipient for harm reduction) the mandate to work with UNODC to improve their service delivery for women who use drugs.
UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa), ECOWAS	<b>XAW/Z28: “Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa” (Regional, West Africa; ongoing)</b>	Support to the harmonization of ECOWAS Member States’ national legal frameworks with international drug control conventions and related norms/best practices	The Final Independent Project Evaluation was finalized in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.htm">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.htm</a> )
UNODC (Country Office for Colombia) with the US Embassy – INL section & Government partners	<b>Life skills and leadership training Program for youth in drug treatment centres (Colombia; implemented)</b>	The program seeks to strengthen the social reintegration processes of children and adolescents by improving the human, community and institutional capacities involved in the process of restoration of rights in protection institutions	Life skills and leadership training for youth in treatment centers in 1 local region (Risaralda) direct impact on: 108 adolescents and young people, 16 psychosocial professionals, 105 youth from 3 treatment centers.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with Government partners	<b>Comprehensive prevention strategy for youth (Colombia; ongoing)</b>	Methodological guide document for youth training that includes the following modules: i) Introductory module on comprehensive prevention, ii) Motherhood and early paternity prevention. (iii) Drug Use Prevention; iv) Social coexistence and culture of legality; v) Formulation, implementation and follow-up of preventive initiatives	20 social workers and 70 young leaders from Bogotá received technical and theoretical tools aimed at comprehensive prevention. There are currently 30 initiatives formulated aimed at audiovisual and theatrical production, the development of sports, training and cultural activities.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) and the Office of the Mayor of Bogotá	<b>Restorative juvenile justice program and development of cognitive and social-emotional skills with SRPA adolescents (Colombia; ongoing)</b>	Design and implement the route of application of alternative mechanisms to the judicial process and provide a psychosocial care program aimed at adolescents in conflict with the law, victims and community. Implementation of a strategy of development of cognitive and social-emotional abilities directed to adolescents and young people linked to the SRPA and their familiar environment	142 adolescents benefited from the “opportunity principle” for crimes such as trafficking and carrying narcotics, domestic violence, theft and sexual crimes. 100 adolescents and young people deprived of freedom of the System of Criminal Responsibility for Adolescents benefited from the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) program focusing on associated factors such as drug use. Also 70 families of adolescents and youth deprived of the freedom benefited from this programme.
UNODC (Country Office for Brazil), UNFPA, PAHO	<b>Develop a position paper on drug policy and youth (Brazil; under implementation)</b>	This activity aims to contribute on the discussion of strategies related to drug policies and its relationship with youth and high levels of homicides and incarceration	Impact on policy-making/design and implementation of relevant actions.
UNODC (Country Office for Panama)	<b>Sub-regional workshop for Central American Countries on good practices in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules (Panama; implemented)</b>	Under UNODC’s Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges (GLOZ85), the Justice Section of UNODC organized a sub-regional workshop to promote the implementation of the Bangkok Rules in Central America, on 14-15 September in Panama City. Prison officials and other practitioners from Costa	Prison officials and other practitioners from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama benefited from the workshop, which included a focus on women imprisoned for drug-related offences and followed up on regional priorities for action to implement the Bangkok Rules

		Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama attended the workshop. The workshop included a focus on women imprisoned for drug-related offences and followed up on the regional priorities for action to implement the Bangkok Rules, which had been identified at a regional workshop organized by UNODC in Guatemala in 2014.	
OHCHR	Geneva Week on Drug Policy, Geneva, Switzerland	In June 2018, OHCHR participated at the Geneva Week on Drug Policy organized by the Geneva Platform on Human Rights, Health and Psychoactive Substance, the University of Geneva and the Government of Switzerland. During the Geneva week, on 25 June, OHCHR in collaboration with other partners also organized a session on "Duty to Protect the Life and Harm Reduction Measures in Drug Policies; Reflection on General Comment 36 on the Right to Life of the Human Rights Committee".	
OHCHR	Participation in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> intersessional meeting of the CND, Vienna, Austria	In September 2018, the Office participated as a panelist on the discussion on human rights and cross cutting issues of the Chapter 4 of UNGASS 2016 held at 3 <sup>rd</sup> intersessional meeting of the Commission held in Vienna. ( <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/2019/Contributions/UN_Entities/OHCHR_Statement_25_Sep_CND.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/2019/Contributions/UN_Entities/OHCHR_Statement_25_Sep_CND.pdf</a> )	
OHCHR	Side event on "Drug related offences, criminal justice responses and the use of the death penalty"	In October 2018, in cooperation with the Government of Belgium and the European Union, the UN Human Rights Office organized a side event on "Drug related offences, criminal justice responses and the use of the death penalty". The side event presented the latest trends and developments towards the abolition of the death penalty and effective criminal justice responses for drug crimes.	
OHCHR	High-Level Expert Panel on the implementation of UNGASS 2016 commitments from a human rights perspective	In December 2018, in collaboration with Austria, Canada, the European Union, Norway, New Zealand, Mexico, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, OHCHR organized a High-Level Expert Panel on the implementation of UNGASS 2016 commitments from a human rights perspective.	
OHCHR	Participation in UNODC Expert Group Meetings	The Office participated in Expert Groups Meetings (EGM), organized by UNODC, on 'measuring data on drugs', 'alternative development' and 'opioid crisis' held in 2018, and provided expert contributions during the discussions.	
OHCHR	Technical assistance to the Offices of the United Nations Resident Coordinators in Bangladesh, Belarus, Philippines and Sri Lanka	The Office also provided technical assistance and advice on human rights and drug policy related issues to the Offices of United Nations Resident Coordinators in Bangladesh, Belarus, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.	

OHCHR	Participation in the 62 <sup>nd</sup> session of the CND, Vienna, Austria	In March 2019, the Office participated in the High-Level Ministerial Segment and in the regular segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and delivered three statements on various human rights related issues under Item 3, 7 and 11. At the margins of the 62 <sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission, OHCHR also participated as a panelist in the special event on "Leaving no one behind: People at the Centre of Harm Reduction, Human Rights and Public Health Approach" organized by the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway, various UN entities and civil society organisations.	
OHCHR	Statements of the UN special procedures mechanism on the occasion of the 62 <sup>nd</sup> CND	The Office also provided technical assistance and cooperated with various UN Human Rights mechanisms on issues related to human rights and drug policy. On the occasion of the High-Level Ministerial Segment of the Commission, five special procedures mechanisms <sup>2</sup> issued statements addressing relevant human rights issues in drug policy matters. The relevant findings, information, evidence and recommendations of UN Human Rights mechanisms should guide all relevant stakeholders for the development and implementation of drug policies that put people, health and human rights at the centre.	
OHCHR	Side event at the margins of the 41 <sup>st</sup> session of the Human Right Council, Geneva, Switzerland	At the margins of the 41 <sup>st</sup> session of the Human Right Council held in 24 June until 12 July 2019, OHCHR and the London School of Economics organized a side event on "Drug Courts: Examining their impacts on the enjoyment of human rights of people who use drugs".	
OHCHR	Report A/HRC/39/39 on the implementation of the joint commitment of States to effectively address and counter the world drug problem with regard to human rights	Deputy High Commissioner presented the report to the Human Rights Council on 14 September 2018. The report and all submissions are available at: <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/WorldDrugProblemHRC39.aspx">https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/WorldDrugProblemHRC39.aspx</a>	
UNODC	<b>YOUTH INITIATIVE - Initiative to promote the active participation of youth in promoting and implementing evidence-based prevention globally, as well as in their families, schools and communities (in the context of the UNODC programmes on drug prevention)</b> <i>(global)</i>	The Youth Initiative was launched in 2012 to promote the active participation of youth in promoting and implementing evidence-based prevention globally, as well as in their families, schools and communities. Every year, youth are connected via social media to implement a series of challenges and activities. Every year, organizations have the possibility to be awarded a grant to implement prevention initiatives in their communities. Finally, every year app. 40 youth aged 14 to 25 can participate in the Youth Forum at the margin of the CND and address delegates bringing the voice of youth to global policy makers. <a href="http://www.unodc.org/youth">www.unodc.org/youth</a> .	The social media activities have reached app. 5,000 youth a year. The activities implemented through the grants reach app. 5,000 youth directly and 15,000 indirectly. App. 390 youth have participated in the Youth Fora to date.

<sup>2</sup> UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; the UN Working Group on the Rights on People of African Descents and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on Independence of Judges and Lawyers, and the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

UNODC	Improving provision of drug treatment services, including health care, social protection and rehabilitation, for women with drug use disorders in the context of the UNODC global programmes on drug treatment (including the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care) <i>(global; delivered so far for 6 countries in Central America and in Egypt)</i>	Development of training materials for service providers and delivery of training accordingly.	Approximately 160 service providers from 8 countries trained. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes documented through pre-/ post-test of participants.
UNODC, WHO with the contribution of more than of more than 60 health and justice practitioners from 30 countries, as well as civil society and international organizations (AU, EMCDDA, CICAD/OAS).	<b>Treatment and care of people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system: Alternatives to conviction or punishment</b> <i>(global; dissemination at the national level initiated in Cote d'Ivoire)</i>	Already in 2010, UNODC published From Coercion To Cohesion: Treating Drug Dependence Through Health Care, Not Punishment, promoting voluntary treatment and treatment as an alternative to criminal justice sanctions. UNODC and WHO presented a Handbook on treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system: alternatives to conviction or punishment at the 61 <sup>st</sup> session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2018. The Handbook clearly addresses how the issue affects women differently than men and how to respond to the specific needs of women in this respect. Technical assistance activities on this issue are being delivered on request on this issue, subject to availability of funding.	The Handbook is available online. Approximately 60 national stakeholders participated in workshop in Cote d'Ivoire and in Kenya with the revision of the legislation still ongoing.
UNODC, WHO	<b>Improvement of drug treatment, care (including health care and social protection) and rehabilitation services in low- and middle-income countries in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment (including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(global; dissemination has reached more than 40 countries since 2009)</i>	The programmes improve drug treatment, care (including health care and social protection) and rehabilitation services in low- and middle-income countries through capacity building (TreatNet, UTC) and/or supporting the delivery of evidence-based services that are innovative for the country.	It is estimated that in 2020 at least 67,000 people with drug use disorders have been reached by services improved by the activities of the programmes. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes of participants in trainings are always documented through pre-/ post-test of participants.
UNODC	<b>Tools to develop quality assurance mechanisms at the national level for drug treatment, care and rehabilitation systems and services, countries in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment (including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(global; piloting has been undertaken in Afghanistan)</i>	The tools are based on the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders and allow Member States to develop mechanisms to assess and improve the quality of their drug treatment, care and rehabilitation systems.	Assessors have been trained and undertook the first assessment of the quality of treatment services in 1 country.
UNODC	<b>Prevention and treatment services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age</b> <i>(global; training has been delivered in 6 countries)</i>	UNODC developed a protocol to deliver psychosocial services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age and their families. The pilot received ethical approval of national research boards and positive outcomes have been documented. Training for services providers have been conducted in 6 countries all together.	More than 200 services providers have been trained since 2013, sometimes repeatedly. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes documented through pre-/ post-test of participants. Positive results for children and their

			families have been documented in Afghanistan and published in a peer-review journal (Momand et. al, 2017).
UNODC, WHO	<b>Development of guidance on how to provide family-therapy for adolescents with drug use disorders in low-resource settings (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care)</b> <i>(global)</i>	Guidance documents on continuity of services during the pandemic were developed in 13 languages and disseminated including capacity building g for specialised services for children, women, and pregnant women, as well as the pilots of 'Treatnet Family'.	Results of a feasibility study in 2 countries were published in scientific journals, reporting improved mental health, family functioning and reduction in the non-medical use of psychoactive substances.
UNODC, WHO	<b>Publication of the UNODC/WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders revised edition incorporating results of field testing – A draft for field testing in the context of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Activities to support Member States in the development and expansion of treatment services that offer effective and ethical treatment, providing a practical and comprehensive technical tool that will help to guide policy development; plan, organize and manage drug treatment services within and beyond the health system; develop the capacity of human resources; and evaluate service and system level interventions. The draft for field testing presented to CND 2016 has undergone extensive field testing in 10+ countries led by WHO and the final version has been presented to CND in 2020.	The Standards have been recognized by Member States as a fundamental tool to improve services in the UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document, as well as in CND resolution 59/1,59/4, 62/7, 61/7. The dissemination of the Standards is being planned.
OHCHR, UNDP, UNAIDS, International Centre for Human Rights and Drug Policy  November 2020	<b>South &amp; South East Asia Regional Implementation Dialogue on the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy</b> <a href="https://www.humanrights-drugpolicy.org/">(https://www.humanrights-drugpolicy.org/)</a>	Objectives of the Regional Implementation Dialogues were : 1. To introduce participants to the substantive content of the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy and identify connections to national and regional priorities. 2. To brainstorm, in an informal setting, practical ways in which the Guidelines can be implemented both locally and regionally and pathways forward to do so.	The International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy was introduced to State authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, several strategies were identified for the implementation of the Guidelines in the region.
OHCHR, UNDP, UNAIDS, International Centre for Human Rights and Drug Policy, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Malta, Mexico, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, the European Union, the Council of Europe and others  April 2021	<b>CND64 side event on Implementing the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy”, April 2021</b>	In March 2019, the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy was launched at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs setting into motion a new era in the promotion and protection of human rights in drug control. A landmark publication, the Guidelines were the first comprehensive articulation of international human rights standards in the context of drug policy—but how to operationalise this work remained an open question. Two years later, remarkable progress has been achieved in strengthening the implementation of human rights in a range of drug control efforts. The progress made in implementation of the International Guidelines was discussed at the side event.	More than 120 people from government, civil society, donor agency and academic sectors, from all over the world, came together to learn more about how the <a href="#">International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy</a> , launched in March 2019, have been implemented at international, regional and national levels. In addition to the two regional implementation Dialogues held in 2020, speakers highlighted how the Guidelines have been cited in several international instruments, including the new European Union Drug Strategy 2021 to 2025, and how they are proving instrumental to international strategies (such as for UNAIDS). UN human rights institutions have also used the Guidelines in their work and they have been cited in a constitutional court case in Colombia. Most recently, the Guidelines formed the basis of an online training of the judiciary in Albania and are inspiring self-assessment tools for human rights compliance of drug policies, for the Council of Europe.



OHCHR (on going as of May 2021)	<b>Study on the impact of drug policies on prison overcrowding in South East Asia</b>	To illustrate the impact of drug policies on overcrowding of prisons the study will map the trends and patterns on how drug use and drug dependence are dealt within the region and the human rights impact of the strategies used by the states. In particular, the paper will highlight the promising practices and progress made towards shifting from a criminal justice approach to a human rights-based, public health approach in dealing with drug use and drug dependence. In this regard, the paper will also set out the supposedly progressive practices initiated by states, especially with regards to alternatives to incarceration, that, contrary to the state objective, instead have had an adverse impact on human rights. Human rights issues that are often ignored in discussions on drug control policies, such as the imperative to address the need for livelihood alternatives for opium farmers, and the need for state responses to identify the pathways to prison taken by persons who are in conflict with the law, and address the factors that enable and exacerbate these factors, will be discussed.	Recommendations to States on reducing prison overcrowding based on evidence and best practices
United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention June 2021	<b>Study on Arbitrary Detention and Drug Policies</b>	The Human Rights Council, in its resolution <a href="#">42/22</a> , requested "the Working Group to prepare, as suggested by the Working Group in its report submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session, in close consultation with Member States, civil society, relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, particularly the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in full respect of the mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and of the Working Group, and with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, <b>a study on arbitrary detention relating to drug policies</b> to ensure that upholding the prohibition thereon is included as part of an effective criminal justice response to drug-related crimes, in accordance with international law, and that such a response also encompasses legal guarantees and due process safeguards, in accordance with the recommendation on this issue contained in the outcome document adopted by the General Assembly on 19 April 2016 at its special session. <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Detention/Pages/Detention-and-drug-policies.aspx">https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Detention/Pages/Detention-and-drug-policies.aspx</a>	The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention submitted a report thereon to the Council at its forty-seventh session (June 2021), and to bring the report to the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug-control matters".

<p>OHCHR, Australia, Austria, Canada, the European Union, France, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Harm Reduction International and Reprieve</p>	<p><b><i>the side event 64<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs: the death penalty and drug offences in the COVID-19 pandemic era</i></b></p>	<p>The objectives of the side event are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present the latest data, including the impact of COVID-19 on the death penalty for drug offences globally;</li> <li>-Explore best practices on working to reduce the application of the death penalty for drug offences, and the role of the international community; and</li> <li>- Discuss opportunities to protect the rights of people facing the death penalty.</li> </ul>	<p>The current data on the use of the death penalty for drug offences ,and best practices with regard to the abolition of the death penalty were shared with States and other stakeholders.</p>
	<p><b><i>UN Joint Programme on Technical cooperation and capacity-building for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines (2021 – 2024) with a specific component on human rights based drug policy in the Philippines</i></b></p>	<p>Pursuant to the Human Rights Council’s resolution 45/33 adopted in October 2020, The UN Joint Programme on Technical cooperation and capacity-building for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines (2021 – 2024) is finalized, which include a component on human rights based approach to drug policies. Developed jointly with UNODC and other UN partners, the component on human rights-based approach to drug control draws on relevant guidance set out in the UN System Common Position on Drug Related Matters and recommendations of UNGASS 2016.</p>	<p>Under the overall guidance of the Resident Coordinator in the Philippines, OHCHR, UNOCT, UNESCO and UNODC will work closely with national counterparts including the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Presidential Human Rights Committee (PHRC); the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP); and civil society actors to provide cohesive approaches that address main human rights challenges facing the country, including in the area of drug policies. The UN Joint Programme will be guided by UN regulations, policies and rules, including the UN Charter and the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy for support to non-UN Security Forces.</p>
<p>OHCHR, UNAIDS, WHO, EU, Portugal and the International Drug Policy Consortium and April 2021</p>	<p><b><i>Celebrating the Five Year Anniversary of the UNGASS 2016: Progress made, and on-going challenges</i></b></p>	<p>The 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on drugs was a watershed moment in global drug policy, and its resulting Outcome Document gave unprecedented visibility to issues associated with health, human rights, development and cross-UN coordination and collaboration. The five-year anniversary of the Special Session constitutes a key moment to take stock of the progress that has been made on the implementation of the operational recommendations included in the Outcome Document, and of the major challenges that remain to be addressed.</p>	<p>This side event featured presentations from various UN agencies and civil society, including affected communities, to discuss progress, ongoing challenges and recommendations for the way forward to ensure that global drug policies are fully enshrined in the broader UN priorities of protecting health and human rights and promoting development..</p>
<p>INCB, OHCHR May 2021</p>	<p><i>Dialogue on Human Rights and Drug Policy (organised at 131<sup>st</sup> session of the International Drug Policy Consortium</i></p>	<p>The Assistant Secretary General attended the 131<sup>st</sup> session of the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB), the treaty body established by ECOSOC to monitor implementation of three international drug conventions. It was the first ever meeting between the INCB and OHCHR. The INCB President welcome the participation of OHCHR and highlighted the importance of dialogue for advancing human rights in the implementation of three international drug conventions. In her remark, the ASG acknowledged the recent recommendation of INCB to member States to integrate human rights throughout their drug policies. She</p>	<p>Key human human rights issued shared with the INCB members O</p>

		<p>highlighted the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable and marginalized population, in particular people who use drugs in accessing health care and harm reduction services; and the issue of access to controlled medicine. Referring to the recent UN System Common Positions on drugs (2018) and incarceration (2021), she also highlighted the impact of punitive drug policies on prison system, and the importance of the decriminalization of possession of drugs for personal use in addressing prison overcrowding as well as in addressing stigma and discrimination. In the conclusion, the ASG referred to the International Guidelines on Human Rights (<a href="https://www.humanrights-drugpolicy.org/">https://www.humanrights-drugpolicy.org/</a>), a key tool to support States in the development and the implementation of human rights based drug policies.</p>	
OHCHR ( Colombia Office ) & Viso Mutop corporation March 2021	<i>Dialogue regarding Drug Policy and its impact on Human Rights in Colombia</i>	The event aimed to generate a space for analysis on the impacts on human rights, of the drug policy that is currently being implemented in Colombia, in conjunction with civil society organizations, which accompany processes in the affected communities.	
OHCHR, Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines June 2021	<i>National consultation on the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy</i>	<p>The objectives of the consultations are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To assess the value of the International Guidelines On Human Rights and Drug Policy in consultation with the stakeholders in terms of the current efforts on drug policy in the Philippines;</li> <li>- To gather inputs from the stakeholders on how best to move forward with the Guidelines; and</li> <li>- To advocate for human rights-based drug policies in the Philippines.</li> </ul>	
UNAIDS	<b>Guidance on human rights approach to COVID-19 (May 2020)</b>	Three reports developed on COVID-19, HIV and Human Rights providing guidance to countries based on experience in HIV and research of impacts of human rights on the ground: <b>Rights in the time of COVID-19, Rights in a Pandemic, Six concrete measures to support women and girls in all their diversity in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic</b> , all of which provided recommendations for the provision of services for people who use drugs, and ensuring against abuse of law enforcement powers.	
UNAIDS	<b>Review of law reform in Asia Pacific</b>	Report on legal barriers in Asia Pacific countries, including for people who use drugs.	

**Chapter V: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments**

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC, WHO	<b>UNODC-WHO Expert Consultation on NPS</b> (global; recurrent consultations (fifth consultations held – 2014,2015,2016, 2017,2018)	Organization of expert consultations on NPS with a view to identifying practical ways for collecting robust data for the prioritization and review of the most harmful prevalent and persistent NPS at the international level	The 2018 consultation focussed specifically on addressing challenges of the non-medical use of opioids, including synthetic opioid. Approximately 50 experts from different regions of the world discussed related challenges and presented examples, which are already implemented at country, regional and global level.
UNODC, WHO, INCB	<b>Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on international challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids</b> (global, non-recurrent, held 3-4 December 2018)	The meeting enabled Member States as well as regional and international organizations to share experiences and identify core elements and innovative approaches for an international response	70 experts from 35 countries, as well as experts from regional and international organizations and NGOs. A report of the meeting summarizing the results was published in all six UN languages.
UNODC	<b>Publication of chapters in World Drug Report on latest trends in drug markets, including the synthetic drug markets, NPS and the darknet</b> (global; annual implementation)	Data collection, literature review and analysis of the extent and trends in synthetic drugs and NPS demand and supply and on trafficking through the darknet at global and (sub-) regional levels	The analysis was published in the <i>World Drug Report 2020</i> (Booklets 1, 3 and 4) and disseminated globally.
UNODC, WHO, INCB, UPU, ICAO	<b>United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs</b> (global, launched March 2019, continued implementation)	The United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, a joint effort of UNODC, WHO, INCB, UPU and ICAO houses cross cutting resources from across the UN system offering practical solutions to address challenges presented by synthetic drugs. The Toolkit includes 8 specialized modules covering areas of a comprehensive response, including health, access to medicine, legislative approaches, detection and interdiction. The resources are offered in an interactive way and include guidelines, technical information, training, eLearning courses and data.	The Toolkit houses 260 resources organized across 8 specialized modules. Currently available in English, Spanish and Russian, the Toolkit is in the process of being released in Chinese, Arabic and French. The Toolkit has an active 6351 registered user entities from across 165 countries. <a href="https://syntheticdrugs.unodc.org">The Toolkit can be accessed at: syntheticdrugs.unodc.org</a>
UNODC, WHO (EMCDDA, CICAD/OAS, Pompidou Group, UNAIDS, GFATM, African Union, and ECOWAS)	<b>Inter Agency technical Working Group on Drug Epidemiology (IATWG-DE)</b> (global; established 2016, ongoing implementation through technical meetings)	Organization of a working group aimed at strengthening the coordination and harmonization of international efforts on drug epidemiology data through discussion and review of methodological issues and by exploring ways to complement existing statistical activities, including data collection and capacity building activities. Current review of international data collection and standards in drug epidemiology and develop common standards and synergies including those for the monitoring of SDG target 3.5 to “Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol”.	
UNODC, OAS/CICAD	<b>UNODC regional meeting on NPS in the Western Hemisphere</b>	Organization of a regional meeting to discuss regional and international experiences to address the challenge of NPS and	More than 70 experts from over 20 countries in the Western Hemisphere (Americas), as well as from Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom, and regional and international organizations

	<i>(Regional (North, Central and South America, Caribbean); recurrent (second meeting held - 2017, 2018))</i>	identify options for responding to their manufacture, trafficking and use	(including EMCDDA, Interpol, WHO, OAS/CICAD, WCO, and WCO RILO for Asia and the Pacific) attended the event and discussed NPS trends, challenges in identifying and detecting NPS, legislative and regulatory responses, and early warning systems.
UNODC, WHO, EMCDDA	<b>UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Support the analysis and reporting of trends on new psychoactive substances, in the framework of the global SMART programme, providing the basis for effective evidence-based policy responses & collaboration with national, regional and international partners including EMCDDA; WHO, OAS/CICAD	4,796 sessions per month on average between January and December 2020 from 187 countries and territories demonstrate the high relevance of the portal
WHO	<b>WHO NPS Surveillance System</b> (global, ongoing)	WHO is establishing an NPS surveillance system to increase the volume of robust information on NPS monitored and recommended for scheduling by the ECDD each year	
WHO	<b>Technical support on monitoring drug use and its health consequences in populations</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Technical support, upon request, of national monitoring efforts for drug use and drug use disorders using WHO population-based surveillance approaches and health-service based monitoring tools	
WHO	<b>Disease burden attributable to drug use disorders</b> <i>(global; continued implementation - implemented for 2015)</i>	Producing the estimates of deaths and disability due to drug use disorders and the estimates of drug-attributable disease burden	
UNODC-INCB	<b>NPS task force (Project ION)</b> <i>(global; biannual)</i>	The biannual NPS task force meetings bring together law enforcement officials from countries committed to prevent the trafficking of NPS. UNODC is a member of the task force and participates in the framework of its Global SMART Programme	
UNODC-INCB	<b>International Conference on Precursors and NPS</b> <i>(global; annual)</i>	The meeting, jointly organized by UNODC and INCB was held annually since 2015 and gathers experts and policy makers discussing strategies to address the challenge of NPS	
UNODC	<b>Support to the International Action Group on NPS</b> <i>(global; biannual)</i>	The International Action Group on NPS is an informal group around members states participating in the CND which are concerned about the emergence of NPS. Meetings take place biannually usually back-to-back to CND meetings/inter-sessionals. UNODC participates in the group in the framework of its Global SMART Programme	Meetings of the group were held at the margins of the CND in 2016, 2017 and 2018 and contributed to building consensus on prioritization of NPS for international review and their eventual scheduling.
UNODC	<b>Development of an implementation guide for HIV prevention, treatment and care among stimulant user (cocaine, ATS, NPS)</b> <i>(global; initiated)</i>	Literature review; Development of draft; Country consultations	The Implementation guide has been developed in collaboration with representatives from the community of people who use drugs and international experts in the field. Its dissemination is planned to start in 2018.
UNODC, WHO	<b>Development of guidance on how to provide services in emergency settings to people who use new psychoactive substances (in the context of the UNODC global programmes on treatment, including the</b>	Technical consultation was organized in 2017 and development of the publication is ongoing. Training materials have been developed and delivered in 5 countries.	Approximately 30 service providers from 5 countries trained. Improvement in knowledge and attitudes documented through pre-/ post-test of participants.

	<b>UNODC/WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care</b> <i>(global; training delivered to the 5 countries of Central America)</i>		
UNODC	<b>UNODC scientific and forensic services programme</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i>	Continue to enhance the effectiveness of national laboratories and law enforcement including through the provision of manuals on recommended laboratory methods and forensic guidelines, assisting laboratories with the provision of reference standards of controlled drugs, and new psychoactive substances in support of their analytical work, providing quality assurance support through the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE) programme, provision of drug and precursor testing kits and the provision of training courses for laboratory personnel	Efforts included the development of training courses and guidelines for the safe handling of synthetic opioids, for law enforcement and customs officers, the revision of laboratory manuals to assist law enforcement and forensic personnel in the identification of new psychoactive substances, the provision of drug and precursor test kits, handheld field identification devices, UNODC reference standards; and assistance activities including the international collaborative exercises, a proficiency test for national laboratories in which 303 laboratories from 89 Member States participated in 2020. Scientific support was also provided by UNODC to law enforcement agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants in Central and South America, the Caribbean, Asia, Central Asia and West Africa.
UNODC with national authorities	<b>Survey on drug use in Nigeria</b> <i>(Nigeria; published in 2019)</i>	UNODC with national counterparts launched the report of the national survey on drug use in Nigeria ed in January 2019 in Nigeria. The findings of the report were also presented to audience during a side event organized during the 62 <sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs	The results of the drug use survey in Nigeria were well received in the country as it provided for the first time reliable estimates on the extent of drug use, especially with regard to the non-medical use of tramadol which is a major issue in the country and the region. Also, Nigeria being a large population country in West Africa, the results have also contributed to improving the regional estimates of the extent of use of different drugs in West Africa as reported in the <i>World Drug Report 2019 and 2020</i> .
UNODC with national authorities	<b>Survey on drug use in Uzbekistan</b> <i>(Uzbekistan; in progress: field work postponed to 2021-2022)</i>	The implementation of the survey is delayed, pending identification of a national implementation partner and due to COVID-19 restrictions.	
UNODC with national authorities	<b>Survey on drug use in Pakistan</b> <i>(Pakistan; in progress: field work postponed to 2021-2022)</i>	The implementation of the survey is delayed, pending final selection of a national implementation partners and due to COVID-19 restrictions.	
UNODC with national authorities	<b>School survey on drug use in Kazakhstan</b> <i>(Kazakhstan; in progress: report to be launched in 2021)</i>	The school survey on drug use in Kazakhstan was implemented within the framework of the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. The report was finalized in 2020 and will be released with national authorities in 2021.	
UNODC with national authorities	<b>Survey on drug use among youth in Afghanistan</b> <i>(Afghanistan; in progress: report to be launched in 2021)</i>	The field work of the survey on drug use among youth within schools in Afghanistan and a pilot survey on drug use among youth outside the school in Kabul within the framework of the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries was completed in 2019. The report of the survey was finalized in 2020 and will be launched in 2021.	

UNODC with national authorities	<b>Survey on drug use in Tajikistan</b> (Tajikistan; finalized in 2020)	Design, implementation and analysis of a survey on drugs in Tajikistan (report finalized in 2019)	The national authorities decided against the publication and launch of the report.
UNODC	<b>AOTP Update Volume 1 on acetic anhydride in Afghanistan</b> (Afghanistan and neighbouring countries; published in June 2018)	Analysis of acetic anhydride issues in Afghanistan and around	
UNODC	<b>AOTP Update Volume 2 on the Caucasus route</b> (Afghanistan and neighbouring countries; published in 2019)	Analysis of opiate seizures and trafficking of Afghan opiates along the Caucasus route (north and south Caucasus)	
UNODC	<b>AOTP Update volume 3: Opiate trafficking along the early stages of the Balkan route, published 2020</b>	An update on the latest developments in the early stages of the Balkan route from Afghanistan to Turkey, including latest developments in Iraq, Syria and selected countries in Europe related to the Afghan opiate trade.	
<b>UNODC</b>	<b>AOTP Special Edition - Voices of Quchaqbar, published 2020</b>	Qualitative study based on in-depth interviews conducted with 41 Afghan opiate traffickers who are directly involved in the trafficking of opiates in Afghanistan and abroad	
UNODC (Country Office for Myanmar)	<b>Myanmar Country Programme, Sub-Programme 5: Sustainable Livelihoods and Development</b> (Myanmar; continued implementation)	Implementation of a yearly opium survey that includes crop planted area/crop yield estimates and socio-economic analysis through village surveys.	The opium survey covers four opium poppy growing states (Shan, Kachin, Kayah, and Chin) of Myanmar. Socio-economic analysis includes data collection through 600 villages in the main poppy growing Shan State.
UNODC (Regional Office for Central Asia)	<b>Sub-programme 1 of the Programme for Central Asia (2015-2019): Countering transnational organised crime, illicit drug trafficking and preventing terrorism (XAC/Z60)</b> (Regional, Central Asia; continued implementation (started in 2015))	<p>Activities are grouped under several components:</p> <p><b>Countering synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances in Central Asia</b> - providing modern specialized equipment, improving analytical skills of the law enforcement agencies in the area by conducting a series of regional training courses and expert meetings</p> <p><b>Establishing Interagency Mobile Teams in Uzbekistan</b> - Establishing 6 Interagency Mobile Teams and 1 Operations Coordination Team composed of representatives of various law enforcement agencies to increase coordination and effectiveness of efforts aimed at countering trafficking of Afghan narcotics in and through the country.</p> <p><b>Countering Cybercrime in Central Asia</b> - Supporting countries of the region in wide areas of Cybercrime to enhance law enforcement capacity in countering crimes involving information systems and technologies. In particular, several training courses on drugs trade online, human trafficking and child sexual exploitation and thematic meetings are planned.</p> <p><b>Establishing BLOs in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan</b> - 13 operational BLOs have already been established at the remote and vulnerable border crossing points in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and the platform to hold regular inter-agency and cross-border training courses at</p>	<p>Evaluation Report:</p> <p><a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_evaluation_UNODC_law_enforcement_and_border_control_in_Central_Asia_EVALUATION_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_evaluation_UNODC_law_enforcement_and_border_control_in_Central_Asia_EVALUATION_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf</a></p>

		<p>national and regional levels as well as intelligence sharing and cross-border communication have been institutionalized. Two additional BLOs will be opened on Uzbek-Kazakh border to streamline the cross-border communication and intelligence-sharing in order to detect and intercept contraband, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, while facilitating legitimate international trade.</p> <p>An independent gender-responsive cluster evaluation of the Sub-programme 1 of the Programme for Central Asia was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	
<p>UNODC (Regional Office for West and Central Africa), ECOWAS</p>	<p><b>XAW/Z28: “Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa”</b> (Regional (West Africa); ongoing)</p>	<p>Establishment of national epidemiology networks on drug use in selected ECOWAS countries to feed harmonized data into the West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU), a regional network with national focal points from 16 countries.</p> <p>An independent, gender-responsive evaluation of the project XAW/Z28: “Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa” was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>The Final Independent Project Evaluation was finalized in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.htm">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.htm</a>)</p> <p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/XAWZ28_Independent_mid-term_Evaluation_Report_Dec_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/XAWZ28_Independent_mid-term_Evaluation_Report_Dec_2018.pdf</a></p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Peru and Ecuador)</p>	<p><b>PREDEM: Support to Drug Demand Reduction the Andean Community</b> (Regional, Andean Community; final phase of implementation)</p>	<p>Develop of a regional study about drug use in university population which aim is to know the magnitude of drug use in this important segment of the youth population, as well as analyze trends, increases and decreases in comparison with the First (2009) and Second (2012) Andean Epidemiological Study. Five editions of the study have been published, listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Third Andean Epidemiological Study about drug use in the university population. Regional Report 2016.</li> <li>- Third Andean Epidemiological Study about drug use in the university population of Peru, 2016. The present study was made in coordination with DEVIDA (National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs).</li> <li>- Third Andean Epidemiological Study about drug use in the university population of Ecuador, 2016. The present study was made in coordination with Technical Secretary of Drugs Ecuador.</li> <li>- Third Andean Epidemiological Study about drug use in the university population of Bolivia, 2016. The present study was made in coordination with CONALTID (National Council against Illicit Drug Trafficking).</li> </ul> <p>Third Andean Epidemiological Study about drug use in the university population of Colombia, 2016. The present study</p>	<p>Policy makers and other stakeholders in 4 countries in South America (the Andean countries) benefitted from specialized studies and related findings. Also, population in these countries benefited from updated information raising awareness on risks and trends.</p> <p>Impact BOLIVIA: 237 health care professionals trained to implement three modules of the TREATNET Programme; 228 participants in ToT programme on “strong families” model for prevention; 1 study on drugs and alcohol consumption by university population in Bolivia.</p> <p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/XLAY08_Final_Independent_Project_Evaluation_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/XLAY08_Final_Independent_Project_Evaluation_REPORT_Dec_2018.pdf</a></p>



		<p>was made in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and Law of Colombia.</p> <p>An independent, gender-responsive evaluation of the project XLA/Y08: Support to Demand Reduction of Drugs in Andean Countries - PREDEM was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with Government partners	<p><b>Evaluation of the National Policy and Plan on drug use</b> (Colombia; developed in 2016)</p>	Document with conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt	<p>Impact: National authorities benefited from qualitative/quantitative approach to evaluate the Plan. An executive instrument E2+ was designed as proposed by the National Planning Department to evaluate policies and plans. Also, the mapping of 69 actors was done and structured in 4 categories: scientific community, national entities, territorial entities and NGOs. The Colombian Government has now a document with conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt.</p>
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with Government partners	<p><b>Evaluation of effectiveness of the Strengthening Families Programme implementation</b> (Colombia; developed in 2016)</p>	The results of the evaluation provide inputs for decision making in public policies in the field of drug prevention	Evaluation (April 2016-February 2017) of the programme is underway and focusing on 10 territories throughout the country. The evaluation is being conducted by CES University.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with Government partners	<p><b>Study on drug abuse in Bogotá</b> (Colombia; developed in 2016)</p>	The study was supported by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the American States Association (OAS). The study corresponds to a survey carried out on households, for a general population between 12 and 65 years old of all socioeconomic strata, residing in the urban area of Bogotá. It polled a total of 6,369 people, representing 5.8 million people of Bogotá. The SIDUC (Inter-American System of Uniform Data on Drug Use) methodology was used, which has been unified and validated internationally	<p>Impact: Local authorities and population benefited from data in the study, which includes information from a survey carried out in households, for a general population between 12 and 65 years old of all socioeconomic groups located in the urban area of Bogotá. It is based on a survey of a total of 6,369 people, representing 5.8 million people in Bogotá.</p>
UNODC (Country Office Colombia) with Government partners	<p><b>System based on centres and services to the person who use drugs (Suicad, in its Spanish acronym)</b> (Colombia; continued implementation)</p>	Technical assistance associated to the management system and all its tools. This database already holds 32,515 registries obtained from 196 centers	Impact: Database increased information to 35.957 registries obtained from 198 centres.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<p><b>National Congress of New Psychoactive Substances</b> (Colombia; established in 2016)</p>	To discuss the new dynamics in production and distribution of NPS and to design strategies for its control both nationally and internationally	The National Congress of NPS Will be held on November 2018
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<p><b>Chemical characterization of heroin and morphine production</b> (Colombia; continued implementation)</p>	Validate and characterize the chemical production process	<p>Impact: National authorities with updated information on chemical characterization of heroin and morphine production. Three simulated exercises were developed with the support of the Colombian government. Characterization of methods and quantification of chemical substances used is part of the information available.</p>
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<p><b>Territories affected by poppy and marijuana crops</b> (Colombia; continued implementation)</p>	Analyze the agricultural and socioeconomic characteristics of lot territories affected by poppy and marijuana crops	Impact: Local authorities with updated information on the characterization of territories affected by poppy cultivation in

			Cauca. A characterization of territories affected by marijuana crops in northern Cauca is also available.
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Pilot model for the characterization of the value chain of drug trafficking</b> (Colombia; continued implementation)	Characterize the different agents involved in the value chain of drug trafficking with a territorial approach	Impact: Local authorities with updated information available describing from a geographic perspective the value chain associated to drug production (this information links actors – tradable goods/services and geography).
UNODC (Country Office Colombia)	<b>Build the baseline for the monitoring of marijuana and synthetic drugs in Colombia</b> (Colombia; implemented)	Characterization of the market aspects and chemical composition of cannabis plant samples that are consumed and marketed in the country	350 samples of NPS consumed in 9 main cities analyzed. A new assessment of the findings will be realized in 2018.
UNODC (Office for Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay)	<b>Support to the validation of the National Policy on Drugs</b> (Paraguay; ongoing -official launch expected 26 June 2018)	Document reflecting comprehensive consultation process and work carried out at national level	National stakeholders had the necessary space to discuss carry out consultations focusing on the National Policy on Drugs.

#### Chapter VI: Operational recommendations on strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

UN Entity	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC-WHO	<b>Memorandum of Understanding</b> (global; signed in February 2017)	In the follow-up to UNGASS a renewed MOU was signed, systematising the ongoing collaboration amongst the two offices with a view to strong expansion	
UNODC	<b>Repository on Drug Control</b> (global; continued implementation (new platform to be made accessible Q2 2018))	Continue the dissemination of national laws and regulations enacted to implement the international drug control conventions (database of legislation). The Repository will also refer to the directories of competent national authorities, status of treaty adherence and other relevant resources	
UNODC	<b>Legislative advice on implementation of the international drug control conventions</b> (global; ongoing)	Analyse pieces of legislation or draft laws and advise on their consistency with the international drug control conventions and other relevant norms	
UNODC	<b>Publication of one chapter in World Drug Report on international cooperation</b> (global; 2020)	Data collection, literature review and analysis of the implementation of international cooperation by MS in the area of supply reduction and financial means made available by the international community for international cooperation on drug issues, at global and (sub-) regional levels	The analysis was published in the <i>World Drug Report 2020</i> (Booklets 1 and 6) and disseminated globally.
UNODC - UNAIDS	<b>UNODC is a co-sponsor of UNAIDS and convening agency for HIV and drug use and HIV in prisons</b> (global; continued)	provide support countries to implement the UNAIDS 2016 – 2021 fast-track strategy, the 2016 HLM on AIDS Political Declaration and UNGASS2016 outcome document	In 2016 and 2017, UNODC has advocated and provided targeted training and technical assistance for the review, adaptation, development and implementation of relevant legislation, AIDS strategies, policies and programmes that are evidence-informed and human rights-focused and that more effectively support public health approaches to HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs, and people living in prisons and other closed settings. These efforts have focused on 25 high priority countries for Injecting Drug Use and HIV and on 34 high priority countries on HIV in Prisons.

<p>UNODC (multiple UN entities with UNODC (Research and Trend Analysis Branch) as lead agency)</p>	<p><b>UN system coordination Task Team on the Implementation of the UN Common Position on drug-related matters</b> <i>(Task Team established November 2018 by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination; first brief implemented)</i></p>	<p>First brief entitled: "What we have learned over the last ten years: A summary of knowledge acquired and produced by the UN system on drug-related matters", released at the Sixty-second session of the CND, March 2019.</p>	
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Myanmar)</p>	<p><b>Myanmar Country Programme, Sub-Programme 5: Sustainable Livelihoods and Development</b> <i>(Myanmar; signed in December 2016, continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between UNODC and the Royal Programme Foundation of Thailand (RPF) on technical cooperation on alternative development, including greenhouse technology and practices and coffee plantation in agro-forestry system, was extended till December 2018. A MoU for a 5-years business partnership (2018-2022), facilitated by UNODC, was signed between Green Gold Coffee Farmers' Cooperative and Malongo, a French Coffee Roaster Company, for exporting high-quality coffee to international market.</p> <p>An independent, gender-responsive evaluation of the Myanmar Country Programme Sub-Programme 5 was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>A total of 430 coffee farming families who have harvested coffee have benefited from this business partnership MoU in 2018.</p> <p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/MMRZ39_mid-term_Independent_Project_Evaluation_August_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/MMRZ39_mid-term_Independent_Project_Evaluation_August_2018.pdf</a></p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia included a dedicated country focus on Myanmar (available here: <a href="http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>
<p>UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia)</p>	<p><b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(Regional, Southeast Asia; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Facilitated and substantively supported the Signatory States of the Mekong MOU on Drug Control (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) to adopt its Sub-regional Action Plan (SAP) (2017- 2019), developed in accordance with recommendations from the UNGASS 2016, and adopted at the Ministerial-level meeting in May 2017. Supporting the implementation of the new SAP in close cooperation with all the signatory Member States.</p> <p>The Regional Programme for South East Asia is currently (2019) under-going an independent, strategic cluster evaluation along with the Country Programmes of Myanmar and Indonesia to identify results and provide input to the next regional and country programmes.</p>	<p>A high-level senior official meeting was held in May 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, bringing together the leadership of Mekong drug authorities and over 100 senior delegates and experts to consider the latest data, and for detailed discussions on drug law enforcement, justice, health and alternative development strategies and programmes, while reviewing the implementation of the last Mekong strategy that the countries agreed upon.</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>
<p>UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia)</p>	<p><b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(China; implemented)</i></p>	<p>UNODC, in its capacity as the Secretariat to the Mekong MOU on Drug Control, organized an online investigation and digital forensic techniques training course for China drug law enforcement officers. It has been the first of its kind in the Mekong region, providing front-line drug officers with an opportunity to strengthen their ability to investigate and prosecute illicit drugs and precursor trafficking taking place on crypto markets.</p>	<p>The training course, from 19 to 21 June 2018, focused on practical case studies, as well as providing officers with applicable digital forensic techniques for countering online drug crimes.</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>

DGC – UNIC (UN Information Centres)	<p><b>Communications advice, media and public outreach support</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>In terms of supporting the operational recommendations on strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility in Chapter VI, UNIS Vienna continued to provide strategic communications advice, media and public outreach support to Vienna-based UN entities, including the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and UNODC.</p>	
UNAIDS with civil society partners	<p>Donor meeting <b>“Fostering Coordination to address the Funding Gap for Harm Reduction”</b> <i>(November 2020), (implemented)</i></p>	<p>UNAIDS supported (co-funded) Harm Reduction International (HRI) to organize a meeting Fostering Coordination to address the Funding Gap for Harm Reduction held by the Strategic Advisory Group to the UN on HIV and Drug Use (SAG). The meeting created space for strategic donor exchange and coordination and was attended by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, PEPFAR/USAID, Open Society Foundations, Global Partnership on Drug Policy and Development, GIZ and the German Federal Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health - Norway, Elton John AIDS Foundation, ViiV Health Positive Action, Robert Carr Fund, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands, UNAIDS, the SAG (secretariat with IDPC), the International Network of People Who Use Drugs (INPUD), UNDP, UNODC, WHO, Frontline AIDS, Funders Concerned About AIDS.</p>	<p>Outcome: engagement of all key global donors (multilateral, bilateral, non-profit and private) into a discussion on harm reduction funding needs and gaps</p>
UNAIDS with civil society partners	<p>Global report <b>“Failure to Fund: the continued crisis for harm reduction in low- and middle-income countries”</b> <i>(May 2021), (ongoing)</i></p>	<p>UNAIDS supported (co-funded) Harm Reduction International (HRI) to develop a report <i>Failure to Fund: the continued crisis for harm reduction in low- and middle-income countries</i>. This report explores the state of harm reduction funding in low- and middle-income countries, drawing upon existing public data on domestic funding and information collected from international harm reduction donors. The report revealed a 95% gap in harm reduction funding and the world is further away from meeting the needs of people who use drugs than ever before.</p>	<p>Outcome: publication of up-to-date data on funding for harm reduction services and funding gaps.</p>
UNAIDS with UNODC, Member States and civil society partners	<p>High Level Meeting <b>“Fostering Coordination to address the Funding Gap for Harm Reduction”</b> <i>(May 2021), (ongoing)</i></p>	<p>The meeting is convened by UNAIDS and Harm Reduction International (HRI) and co-convened by the UNODC, Global Fund, Frontline AIDS and the International Network of People Who Use Drugs (INPUD). The meeting presents the opportunity to connect the efforts of the global harm reduction funding community, strengthen focus in the implementation and resourcing of the targets and commitments under the Global AIDS Strategy for 2021-2026.</p>	<p>Expected outcome: increased resource allocation for harm reduction from multilateral, bilateral, non-profit and private donors; better coordination on the global level and avoidance of the duplication of efforts.</p>

<p>UNAIDS</p>	<p><b>UNAIDS Technical Support Mechanism (TSM), (ongoing)</b></p>	<p>UNAIDS TSM supported multiple technical support projects aimed at the increase of access to and the quality of harm reduction services for people who inject drugs, predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia Pacific regions.</p>	<p>Outcomes include: Development of national opioid substitution treatment guidelines for Uganda; Assessment of the sustainability of OST services that helped to estimate the needs, scale and quality of services provided for people who use drugs in Belarus, Moldova and Tajikistan; Development of regulatory and training framework for take-home methadone in VietNam; Organising national training of trainers on harm reduction in Madagascar; Stronger and more focused programmatic activities on HIV prevention among people who inject drugs in country funding requests to GFATM (globally), as well as population size estimates and analysis of services access barriers for people who use drugs.</p>
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**Chapter VII: Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues**

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
UNODC Sustainable Livelihoods Unit	<p><b>Global Programme on Alternative Development and Sustainable Livelihoods</b> <i>(global; implementation started early 2017)</i></p>	<p>Support Member States in addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues through development-oriented drug-control policies and programmes. In particular, assisting Member States to design and implement alternative development programmes in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, by providing technical advice and promoting policy dialogue on alternative development, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to vulnerable populations affected by drug use and other drug-related activities. Alternative development will allow for the creation of financially and socially sustainable projects, enhance the development of local economies and strengthen social fabric.</p>	<p>UNODC increased policy dialogue to promote alternative development as an important development-oriented drug-control approach requiring cooperation at all levels to fulfill the UNGASS Outcome document targets and meet community requirements. UNODC partnered with the Governments of Germany, Peru and Thailand to hold an Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development in March 2021, involving 100 participants from governments, private sector, civil society organizations and academia. At the 64th session of the CND, a Conference Room Paper was presented and a side event held to discuss challenges and opportunities in the role of development in drug control policies, with a focus on alternative development interventions. The broader potential of UNODC's global programme on sustainable livelihoods and alternative development continues to be stymied by a lack of long-term funding support.</p>
UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch	<p><b>Illicit Crop and Alternative Development Monitoring which is part of the Trends MAP Support project (GLOU34)</b> <i>(Afghanistan; implementation started in 2017)</i></p>	<p>Improving impact assessment of alternative development programmes with a view to increasing the effectiveness of these programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Baseline surveys and needs assessments have been conducted for three UNODC and UNDP Alternative Development projects in Afghanistan. The results will allow better targeting of interventions, as well as a robust, statistically valid impact assessment at the end of the projects. Implementation of the impact assessment is ongoing and final assessments are planned for 2021 and 2022</p> <p>GLOU34 was included as part of the independent, gender-responsive Cluster Evaluation of the Global Research Projects of the Research and Trends Analysis Branch was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_In-Depth_Evaluation_Research_June_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/2018/Cluster_In-Depth_Evaluation_Research_June_2018.pdf</a></p>
UNODC	<p><b>Publication of one chapter in World Drug Report on alternative development</b> <i>(global; 2020)</i></p>	<p>Data collection, literature review and analysis of the impact of alternative development projects in areas affected by illicit crop cultivation.</p>	<p>The analysis was published in the <i>World Drug Report 2020</i> (Booklets 1 and 6) and disseminated globally.</p>

<p>UNODC (Country Office for Myanmar)</p>	<p><b>Myanmar Country Programme, Sub-Programme 5: Sustainable Livelihoods and Development</b> <i>(Myanmar; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Provide support to smallholder opium poppy farmers in Southern Shan State to grow perennial crops (coffee, high-quality tea and avocado) and high-value vegetables for alternative income sources to gradually reduce livelihood dependence on opium poppy cultivation. Organize and strengthen the technical, managerial and institutional capacities of farmer organizations needed to promote public-private partnerships, and produce and commercialise quality agricultural products for domestic and international markets. Improve natural environmental conditions and increase biodiversity to produce better agro-ecological conditions for farming communities in project target areas.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant government agencies to collaborate, share information and resources, and conduct projects on environmental sustainability and the scaling up of alternative development works.</p> <p>An independent, gender-responsive evaluation of the Myanmar Country Programme Sub-Programme 5 was undertaken in 2018 and ensured participation and consultation with all stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>A total of 1,679 farming families in Southern Shan State benefited from programme interventions on coffee, high-quality tea and avocado in 2018. Evaluation Report: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/MMRZ39_mid-term_Independent_Project_Evaluation_August_2018.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2018/MMRZ39_mid-term_Independent_Project_Evaluation_August_2018.pdf</a></p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office for Bolivia)</p>	<p><b>Sustainable and Integrated Management of the Natural Resources in the Tropics of Cochabamba and the Yungas of La Paz (BOLI79)</b> <i>(Bolivia; ongoing)</i></p>	<p>Activities to contribute to the natural resources preservation generating incomes and employment through a sustainable forest activity with active participation of peasant and indigenous families and local entities. COBOL provided alternative development assistance supporting the communities by providing technical assistance, plant resources, organizational strengthening for production organizations and training in sustainable production practices. Project beneficiaries will earn significant income as a result of the activities implemented and supported through the project</p>	<p>Over 7,900 families as direct beneficiaries from sustainable forestry development initiatives (including local communities' skills enhancement on forest management, commercial forest plantations and crops in agro-forestry systems and with focus on supply chains)</p> <p>Over 2,900 women directly benefited from capacity building on sustainable production practices</p> <p>Around 3,900 people benefited from farm jobs generation (focus: forestry and agro-forestry activities)</p> <p>Direct impact on around 120 local communities through alternative development assistance (technical assistance, plant resources, organizational strengthening for production sustainable practices)</p>
<p>UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)</p>	<p><b>Regional Programme for Southeast Asia</b> <i>(Southeast Asia; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>A high-level symposium on discussing new development oriented strategies to address the opium economy, for identifying measures to address opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle. In the process of developing follow-up activities.</p>	<p>UNODC continued to support countries in the region to address the drug situation, as well as opium cultivation issues, in the Golden Triangle.</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>

<p>UNODC (Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific)</p>	<p><b>Myanmar Country Programme Alternative development project in Lao PD</b> <i>(Myanmar and Lao PDR; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>Continued support to opium poppy villages in Lao PDR and Myanmar to introduce coffee as an alternative cash crop for opium</p>	<p>Direct implementation support for alternative development programmes is delivered through UNODC's Country Offices in Myanmar and Lao PDR.</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South East Asia was finalised in 2020 (available here: <a href="https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html">https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports-by-year.html</a>)</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office Afghanistan)</p>	<p><b>Alternative Development</b> (Afghanistan; ongoing)</p>	<p>Strengthening of GIRoA capacity on Alternative Development policy, programme planning and monitoring; Improving coordination of AD-related work between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders; Implementation of multifaceted community-based innovative AD projects with an active community-led Counter-Narcotics element.</p>	
<p>UNODC (Country Office Colombia) – Colombian Government</p>	<p><b>Implementation and monitoring of the illicit crops reduction public policy and integral strengthening of prioritized territories by the Government of Colombia within the framework for the implementation of the Peace Agreement</b> (Colombia; ongoing)</p>	<p>Support the Colombian government in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the illicit crops reduction policy and integral strengthening of the territories prioritized by the Colombian government, within the framework for the implementation of the peace agreement, through programs of rural development and alternative development.</p> <p>The project "COLW40 Implementation and monitoring of the illicit crops reduction public policy and integral strengthening of prioritized territories by the Government of Colombia within the framework for the implementation of the Peace Agreement" is currently (2019) under-going an independent, strategic cluster evaluation along with the projects COLK53 Support the implementation and monitoring of an integrated and sustainable strategy to reduce illicit crops and promote alternative development and a culture of legality in Colombia and COLY12 "Improving competitiveness of Alternative Development producers' associations".</p> <p>The evaluation will identify results and provide input to the next phases of the projects.</p>	<p>Impact: Monitoring of Programme Implementation strengthened through 818 community assemblies and PNIS massive socializations meetings, 137 monitoring missions conducted, 77.737 families monitored</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office Colombia) – Colombian Government</p>	<p><b>Support the implementation and monitoring of an integrated and sustainable strategy to reduce illicit crops and promote alternative development and a culture of legality in Colombia</b> <i>(Colombia; ongoing)</i></p>	<p>Strengthen the capacities of the Colombian government to develop, implement and monitor the integrated strategy of alternative development and reduction of illicit crops, within the framework of all relevant international drug control conventions and national plans.</p> <p>The project "COLW40 Implementation and monitoring of the illicit crops reduction public policy and integral strengthening of prioritized territories by the Government of Colombia within the framework for the implementation of the Peace Agreement" is currently (2019) under-going an independent, strategic cluster evaluation along with the projects COLK53 Support the implementation and</p>	<p>Impact: 6.538 families in 8 municipalities benefited from technical assistance delivered. 12 organizations were selected to assist 15.053 families in 20 Colombian municipalities of 7 Colombian departments</p>



		<p>monitoring of an integrated and sustainable strategy to reduce illicit crops and promote alternative development and a culture of legality in Colombia and COLY12 “Improving competitiveness of Alternative Development producers' associations”.</p> <p>The evaluation will identify results and provide input to the next phases of the projects.</p>	
<p>UNODC (Country Office Colombia) – Colombian Government</p>	<p><b>Improving competitiveness of Alternative Development producers' associations</b> (Colombia; ongoing)</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacities of the Colombian government to promote regional integration, contribute to peace and reconciliation among Colombians, and to create conditions for prosperity in vulnerable communities, by promoting and improving competitiveness, good management, and sustainability of Alternative Development organizations and by fostering the social inclusion of productive units.</p> <p>The project “COLW40 Implementation and monitoring of the illicit crops reduction public policy and integral strengthening of prioritized territories by the Government of Colombia within the framework for the implementation of the Peace Agreement” is currently (2019) under-going an independent, strategic cluster evaluation along with the projects COLK53 Support the implementation and monitoring of an integrated and sustainable strategy to reduce illicit crops and promote alternative development and a culture of legality in Colombia and COLY12 “Improving competitiveness of Alternative Development producers' associations”.</p> <p>The evaluation will identify results and provide input to the next phases of the projects.</p>	<p>Impact: direct impact on 150 small producers/alternative development organizations located in 21 Colombian departments. All organizations received assistance to assess: maturity level, weaknesses, and needs; and received support in the following areas: Associativity and Management, Financial capabilities, Productive improvement, and Commercialization. The program has benefited more than 38.000 Colombian families through an increase in 20% in their sales at national and international markets, and an increase in productivity levels by 305% in cocoa farms. Training was delivered to more than 800 women in leadership and 7 brand new products were developed.</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office Colombia)</p>	<p><b>Socioeconomic characterization of the territories affected by coca crops</b> (Colombia; continued implementation)</p>	<p>To realize the socioeconomic production of territories affected by coca crops with three profiles of different productive units</p>	<p>Impact: National authorities with updated information on territories affected by coca crops.</p> <p>This work was done through: 7,395 surveys covering 34 municipalities as part of the socio-economic characterization of the families linked to the substitution program in the monitored territories.</p>
<p>UNODC (Country Office Peru)</p>	<p><b>Strengthening the productive and organizational capacity of farmer-owned cooperatives in the Huallaga - Huanuco, San Martin and Ucayali</b> (Peru; ongoing)</p>	<p>Support improvement of the environment for alternative development so that GOP funds are more effectively and efficiently allocated to AD areas; Enhance analysis and data to improve GOP AD decision-making; Communication outreach that facilitates community trust and licit lifestyles in AD areas in close collaboration with DEVIDA.</p>	<p>Direct impact on practical skills enhancement of local authorities and communities in 3 territories in aspects related to planning, technical innovation and sustainable production as part of Alternative Development local initiatives (i.e. cacao, forestry).</p> <p>Through the AD lifestyle promotion initiative “sports for development”, impact on 670 members of local communities (mainly boys, girls and adolescents) learning about social values and the concept of lawfulness.</p>

**CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES – ALL SEVEN CHAPTERS**

UN Entity/Entities	Project (indicate lifespan)	Highlights	Impact Assessment (number of beneficiaries, nr. of people reached, etc.)
DGC	<p><b>News coverage across its multimedia, multilingual news platforms</b> <i>(global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>The Department of Global Communications produced regular news coverage across its multimedia, multilingual news platforms to highlight the range of issues, trends and developments pertaining to the United Nations' work to counter the world drug problem, including tackling cybercrime, ending corruption, demand reduction, strengthening prevention, treatment and care, and the work of the UNODC, as well as its partner organizations.</p> <p>Amid the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, UN News teams covered several key events and report launches, including the May 2020 <a href="#">launch</a> of the report on drug market trends during the coronavirus crisis; <a href="#">new analysis</a> issued by UNODC that same month that showed how lockdowns, travel restrictions, work limitations and cuts in resources were increased risk of human trafficking; the <a href="#">launch</a> in July 2020 of the Global Study on Firearms Trafficking; the launch in the same month of the World Wildlife Crime Report and the annual Inter-Parliamentary Union <a href="#">hearing</a> with the General Assembly, which focused on heading off corrupt practices that would prevent or hamper vaccine distribution.</p> <p>UN News also covered in some details the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, including an <a href="#">audio interview</a> with Philipp Meissner, a prison reform expert with UNODC ahead of the event. The interview with Mr. Meissner was <a href="#">also covered</a> by the Portuguese News Team. Also covered was the 10th session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the action taken in December by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) to reclassify cannabis. This past December, UN News teams also covered the international operation coordinated jointly by UNODC and INTERPOL to disrupt trafficking networks that supply terrorist groups across West Africa and the Sahel.</p> <p>UN News stories featured statements and addresses by UNODC Executive Director to the Security Council and other bodies, <a href="#">including</a> during 2020 Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week; the Security Council's open debate on the cross-border links between terrorists and organized crime; as well as the Council's</p>	<p>DGC provided regular news and feature coverage of the work of the United Nations and UNODC in tackling the world drug problem in six official languages and more across the UN's multimedia digital platforms reaching global audiences.</p> <p>During the reporting period, UN News multimedia products on the work of UNODC, including on the world drug problem, were accessed and read on the website by some 16,000 users, with the bulk of audience attention focused on coverage of the Kyoto Crime Congress and the launch of the 2020 World Drug Report. The interview with Mr. Meissner was reported across languages and drew over 5,000 pageviews.</p> <p>Two stories published by UNifeed on the opening day of the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice received wide pick-up from broadcasters, including Al-Jazeera and TRT (Turkey), expanding audience reach.</p> <p>Another UNifeed package that drew a large number of hits from broadcasters focused on the Executive Director of UNODC, Ghada Waly's briefing to the Security Council in August 2020 which was widely used by Euronews and Al Arabiya. In that, Ms Ghaly spoke of how "linkages between terrorism and organized crime are complex and multifaceted, posing a serious threat to international peace and security."</p>

meetings on Afghanistan and Guinea-Bissau; the launching event for the joint UN project on addressing the terrorism-arms-crime nexus; the World Drug Report; the 64th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism; and the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

In connection with its ongoing blog series, UN News [published a story](#) featuring Gita Sabharwal, UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand, and Jeremy Douglas, who represents the UNODC in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, on how the United Nations and the Thai Government are working together to tackle drug trafficking in the so-called “Golden Triangle”, the region where Thailand’s Chiang Rai province meets Myanmar and Laos. This blog was [also featured](#) in Hindi.

Meanwhile, French News [interviewed](#) INCB Rapporteur, Bernard Leroy, on the “silent epidemic” of drug use among the elderly; Arabic News [interviewed](#) INCB member Professor Jalal Tawfik, on the same issue. The Arabic unit also produced a multimedia feature on the high numbers of child victims of human trafficking, based on an interview with Judge Hatem Ali, the UNODC regional representative for the Gulf Cooperation Council States.

UN Video produced a “UN in Action” episode on drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau. It was published in August 2020. It highlights the support provided by the UNODC to the international response to drug trafficking and organized crime as the cocaine production hit all-time highs in 2019, leading narco-traffickers to seek new points of transit from South America to Europe. <https://youtu.be/cu16ozY6yEQ>

UNifeed service published nine stories related to UNODC’s activities between May 2020 and April 2021.

The UNifeed team provided extensive coverage to broadcasters and news agencies for the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This covered the opening of the congress, the impacts of COVID-19, women’s day celebration highlighting the role of women in creating a safer world, particularly in the field of criminal justice, and the closing of the conference.

DGC	<p><b>UNTV and UN Webcast (webtv.un.org)</b>  <i>(global; continued implementation) (global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>UNTV provided live coverage of all press conferences and open meetings on the subject of the Global Drug Problem at UNHQ and made it available to broadcast clients around the world.</p> <p>The Department's UN Webcast services provided live and on-demand streaming coverage of relevant meetings and events (on-side, hybrid and virtual) to a global audience through the UN Web TV website (webtv.un.org), UN Channel on YouTube and social media platforms.</p>	<p>UN Web TV has been making available to global audiences the live and recorded (on-demand) video statements by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other UN Officials and Member States. UN Web TV has a global audience in more than 127 countries and territories.</p>
DGC	<p><b>Meetings coverage press releases in both English and French</b>  <i>(global; continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>The Department's Meetings Coverage teams produced close summary press releases in both English and French of open inter-governmental deliberations on the world drug problem which were held at UN Headquarters. These included the General Assembly, inter alia, and its Third Committee. The Section also issued press releases from offices and departments in the Secretariat, as well as statements and remarks by the Secretary-General and other senior UN officials. The Meetings Coverage press releases featured the open debates on the subject undertaken by the Assembly's Third Committee, as well as adoption of resolutions recommended by that body.</p> <p>The Media and Accreditation Liaison Unit of the Department provided journalists with accreditation and escorts to support media coverage. The Unit coordinates with the UNODC New York office to inform media and arrange coverage of their activities at UNHQ, (as well as official UN meetings on the issue) and distributes related materials.</p>	<p>DGC-produced timely meetings coverage of open inter-governmental deliberations on the world drug problem held at UN Headquarters are available in English and French online, reaching a global audience.</p>
DGC	<p><b>26 June - website of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking</b>  <i>(continued implementation)</i></p>	<p>The Department updated a branded, accessible and fully multilingual website of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The theme of the Day in 2020 was "Better Knowledge for Better Care".</p>	<p>From 1 May 2020 through 30 April 2021, the website received 142,629 pageviews. The average visitor to the site stayed on the website for 5 minutes and 2 seconds as compared to 3 minutes and 23 seconds in the last reporting period. This is indicative of the site achieving greater levels of engagement with target audiences.</p>
DGC	<p><b>Social media promotion</b></p>	<p>The Department's Social Media team, with flagship accounts in 9 languages, worked closely with colleagues across the UN system to regularly promote the UN's work on the world drug problem, in particular the work of UNODC, across social media platforms, including content on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the World Drug Report, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and on drug use prevention, treatment, care and services.</p>	<p>Content on addressing and countering the world drug problem posted in 9 languages on UN social media platforms with some 45 million followers.</p>

DGC	<b>Publishing of UNODC reports</b>	The Department's Sales and Marketing Section disseminated print and digital versions of the following publications: the World Drug Report (annually); Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (annually); World Wildlife Crime Report 2020 – Feb 2021; Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020 – Mar 2021; Bulletin on Narcotics – Aug 2020.	The UNODC reports published by DGC in print and digital formats, are disseminated through an international network of distributors. DGC also releases the reports on online platforms, such as the UN iLibrary, which can be accessed by universities, academics, researchers and policymakers.
DGC	<b>Support to UNODC activities at UNHQ</b>	As Co-Chair of the UN Communications Group (UNCG) Crisis Team on COVID-19, DGC facilitated the participation of UNODC in the crisis team following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and supported the dissemination of its information material to UN system entities.	Coordinated and coherent UN System crisis communications during Covid-19 pandemic.
DGC – UNIC (UN Information Centres)	<b>26 June - International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking</b>	<p>UNICs mobilized local media to sensitize audiences on the world drug problem. In June 2020, together with United Nations entities and external partners, UNICs in Beirut, Brussels, Rabat, and Vienna organized special press events to launch the World Drug Report 2020. During the commemoration of UN international days and observances, UNICs organized outreach activities and events to raise awareness of the work of the UN to combat drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking.</p> <p>In June 2020, through traditional and social media campaigns that reached a wide range of audience, including young people, UNICs in Beirut, Brussels, Lagos, Rabat, Tehran and Vienna mobilized local support and highlighted key issues for the Day by sharing widely the message of the Secretary-General on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.</p> <p>In January 2021, UNIC Nairobi organized the 26th annual Middle School Model United Nations conference kicked off at UN Office in Nairobi. This year's theme was "Our Vision, My Mission". This year's four committees, namely Human Rights, Health, Technology, and Security Council discussed several topics touching on drugs and crime, terrorism and hunger. The four-day annual Middle School Model United Nations conference was attended by more than 900 students representing over 120 countries from over 60 schools across East and Central Africa (specifically, Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia).</p>	

<p>DGC – UNIC (UN Information Centres) UNIS - Vienna</p>	<p><b>UNIS Vienna</b></p>	<p>UNIS Vienna distributed press releases for UNODC on drug-related topics throughout the period, including the launch of the World Drug Report in June 2020.</p> <p>It also conducted guided virtual tours in 2020 that provided groups and individuals an introduction to the work of UNODC, and organized three virtual lecture programmes for academic groups featuring UNODC speakers.</p> <p>UNIS Vienna translated and placed an op-ed by the Executive Director of UNODC in June 2020 entitled ‘Solidarity needed to stop COVID increasing illicit drug threats to poor and vulnerable’</p> <p>UNIS Vienna worked with UNODC, amongst others, to put together a special programme which was on display on the INFOSCREENS on the public transport systems of seven Austrian cities for two weeks in October 2020.</p> <p>UNIS Vienna worked with a large shopping centre in Vienna on a special SDG weeks event, which included an exhibition on the work of UNODC and the other Vienna-based UN organizations. The exhibit was on display for several weeks in October 2020.</p>	<p>Press releases distributed by UNIS Vienna to mailing list of more than 1,000 recipients, including media outlets and civil society resulting in wide coverage.</p> <p>UNIS Vienna's Visitors Service conducted more than 120 virtual tours for almost 4,000 participants.</p> <p>Op-ed article published in Austrian and Hungarian newspapers.</p> <p>Public transport users across Austria will have seen UNODC content on the INFOSCREENS during the UN75 campaign.</p>
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## ***Annex: Operational recommendations of the UNGASS outcome document***

### ***with explicit references to the work of the United Nations system***

#### **Preamble**

We reaffirm the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policy-making body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and our support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, and further reaffirm the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization;

We welcome continued efforts to enhance coherence within the United Nations system at all levels;

We reaffirm the need to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, in their efforts to support Member States in the implementation of international drug control treaties in accordance with applicable human rights obligations and to promote protection of and respect for human rights and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies;

#### **Chapter I: Operational recommendations on demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues**

1(h) Promote and improve the systematic collection of information and gathering of evidence as well as the sharing, at the national and international levels, of reliable and comparable data on drug use and epidemiology, including on social, economic and other risk factors, and promote, as appropriate, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Assembly, the use of internationally recognized standards, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, and the exchange of best practices, to formulate effective drug use prevention strategies and programmes in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities;

1(o) Invite relevant national authorities to consider, in accordance with their national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, including in national prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, in the context of comprehensive and balanced drug demand reduction efforts, effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, as well as consider ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

1(p) Promote and implement the standards on the treatment of drug use disorders developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization and other relevant international standards, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and the international drug control conventions, and provide guidance, assistance and training to health professionals on their appropriate use, and consider developing standards and accreditation for services at the domestic level to ensure qualified and scientific evidence-based responses;

1(r) Encourage the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen cooperation with the World Health Organization and other competent United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to strengthening health and social welfare measures in addressing the world drug problem, including through effective prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration, in cooperation, as appropriate, with civil society and the scientific community, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs appropriately updated;

## **Chapter II: Operational recommendations on ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion**

2(b) Strengthen, as appropriate, the proper functioning of national control systems and domestic assessment mechanisms and programmes, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations system agencies, to identify, analyse and remove impediments to the availability and accessibility of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, within appropriate control mechanisms, as required by the three international drug control conventions and taking into account the publication entitled “Ensuring Balance in National Policies on Controlled Substances: Guidance for Availability and Accessibility of Controlled Medicines” and, for that purpose, consider the provision of technical and financial assistance, upon request, to developing countries;

2(e) Take measures, in accordance with national legislation, to provide capacity-building and training, including with the support of relevant United Nations entities such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, targeted at competent national authorities and health-care professionals, including pharmacists, on adequate access to and use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including the relief of pain and suffering, consider the development and wider implementation of relevant clinical guidelines on the rational use of controlled medicines, and conduct appropriate awareness-raising campaigns under the coordination of relevant national health authorities and in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders;

## **Chapter III: Operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation**

3(a) Strengthen multidisciplinary measures at the international, regional, national, and local and community levels to prevent drug-related crime, violence, victimization and corruption and foster social development and inclusiveness, integrate such measures into overall law enforcement efforts and comprehensive policies and programmes, and promote a culture of lawfulness, as described in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation;

3(e) Monitor current trends and drug trafficking routes and share experiences, best practices and lessons learned, in order to prevent and counter the misuse of international trade for illicit drug-related activities, and note the success achieved through United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime operational initiatives, including initiatives aimed at countering the exploitation of freight containers for drug trafficking and at preventing and countering the diversion of precursors for illicit use and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as other technical assistance activities;

3(f) Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and, as appropriate, drug-related criminal intelligence among law enforcement and border control agencies, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime multilateral portals and regional information centres and networks, and promote joint investigations and coordinate operations, in conformity with national legislation, and training programmes at all levels, in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering;

3(n) Consider ratifying or acceding to relevant international legal instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism, and call upon States parties to take measures to more effectively implement those international legal instruments;

3(r) Enhance national, regional, subregional, interregional and international capacity to prevent and counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking and related crimes, including, as appropriate, through detection, investigation and prosecution of such activities, with a view to effectively addressing safe havens, and identify and mitigate money-laundering risks linked to new technologies, as well as emerging money-laundering methods and techniques, by using, inter alia, existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime technical assistance tools;

3(u) Improve the availability and quality of statistical information and analysis of illicit drug cultivation, production and manufacturing, drug trafficking, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, including for appropriate reflection in reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of such crimes and to further enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice responses in that regard;



#### **Chapter IV: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities**

4(a) Enhance the knowledge of policymakers and the capacity, as appropriate, of relevant national authorities on various aspects of the world drug problem in order to ensure that national drug policies, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach, fully respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protect the health, safety and well-being of individuals, families, vulnerable members of society, communities and society as a whole, and to that end encourage cooperation with and among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, including those relevant to the above-mentioned issues, and relevant regional and international organizations, as well as with civil society and the private sector, as appropriate;

4(f) Implement age-appropriate practical measures, tailored to the specific needs of children, youth and other vulnerable members of society, in the legislative, administrative, social, economic, cultural and educational sectors, including measures to provide them with opportunities for healthy and self-sustained lives, in order to prevent their abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and address their involvement, use and exploitation in the illicit cultivation of crops, production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime, including urban crime, youth and gang-related violence and crime, fulfilling the obligations as States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and taking into account the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines);

4(i) Ensure that measures to prevent the illicit cultivation of and to eradicate plants containing narcotic and psychotropic substances respect fundamental human rights, take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historical evidence of such use, and of the protection of the environment, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, and also take into account, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

4(j) Encourage the development, adoption and implementation, with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, of alternative or additional measures with regard to conviction or punishment in cases of an appropriate nature, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and taking into account, as appropriate, relevant United Nations standards and rules, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Noncustodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);

4(m) Enhance access to treatment of drug use disorders for those incarcerated and promote effective oversight and encourage, as appropriate, self-assessments of confinement facilities, taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), implement, where appropriate, measures aimed at addressing and eliminating prison over-crowding and violence, and provide capacity-building to relevant national authorities;

4(n) Encourage the taking into account of the specific needs and possible multiple vulnerabilities of women drug offenders when imprisoned, in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

4(o) Promote and implement effective criminal justice responses to drug-related crimes to bring perpetrators to justice that ensure legal guarantees and due process safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings, including practical measures to uphold the prohibition of arbitrary arrest and detention and of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to eliminate impunity, in accordance with relevant and applicable international law and taking into account United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, and ensure timely access to legal aid and the right to a fair trial;

#### **Chapter V: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments**

5(b) Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and promote cross-border cooperation and information-sharing to prevent their abuse and diversion, including through the use of existing International Narcotics Control Board and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime tools and projects;

5(f) Share relevant information with, as appropriate, and strengthen the capacity of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant international and regional organizations to prioritize the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances and to facilitate informed scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

5(g) Actively participate in early warning networks and promote the use of relevant surveillance lists and voluntary controls and the sharing of information through the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and enhance bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances and, to that end, strengthen the use of national, regional and international established reporting and information exchange systems, such as, where appropriate, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board;

5(h) Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of national laboratories and promote national and regional cooperation among them, as appropriate, for the detection and identification of new psychoactive substances, including through the use of existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reference standards and assistance activities;

5(n) Enhance the sharing of information on the misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the quality and consistency of reported data, including through the annual report questionnaire of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5(o) Develop and implement countermeasures and supportive public health, education and socioeconomic strategies to effectively address and counter the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals that contain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, while ensuring their availability for legitimate purposes, and promote national, subregional, regional and international cooperation to prevent their diversion, trafficking and abuse, including through the use of existing World Health Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and International Narcotics Control Board projects and tools

5(w) Encourage the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to consider, as appropriate, reviewing existing guidelines and, where required, developing new ones on the various aspects of the world drug problem, with a view to enhancing the capacity of relevant national authorities and strengthening international and interagency cooperation;

5(y) Call upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other United Nations entities with pertinent technical and operational expertise, within their mandates, to continue to provide, upon request, advice and assistance to States that are reviewing and updating their drug policies, in compliance with the international drug control conventions, taking into account their national priorities and needs through, among others, the promotion of the exchange of information and best practices on scientific evidence-based policies adopted by States.

## **Chapter VI: Operational recommendations on strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility**

6(a) Strengthen specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical assistance, including, where appropriate, adequate financial assistance, training, capacity-building, equipment and technological know-how, to requesting countries, including transit countries, through and in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to assist Member States to effectively address the health, socioeconomic, human rights, justice and law enforcement aspects of the world drug problem;

6(e) Encourage the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further increase cooperation and collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities and international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, when assisting Member States in designing and implementing comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug strategies, policies and programmes;

**Chapter VII: Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues**

7(d) Consider elaborating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, that support sustainable crop control strategies to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities, including farmers and their cooperatives, by taking into account the vulnerabilities and specific needs of communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant international organizations, bearing in mind national and regional development policies and action plans, with a view to contributing to the building of peaceful, inclusive and just societies, consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals and in compliance with relevant and applicable international and national law;

7(e) Strengthen subregional, regional and international cooperation to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, as an essential part of successful prevention and crop control strategies to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in the areas affected by and at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

7(f) Strengthen regional and international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, taking into account all the lessons learned and good practices, in particular by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, and note, inter alia, the Second International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Thailand from 19 to 24 November 2015;

7(g) Promote research by States, including through cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, academic institutions and civil society, to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation, taking into account local and regional specificities, and to improve impact assessment of alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of these programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the Sustainable Development Goals;

7(i) Urge relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourage States to the extent possible to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

**Operative paragraph 9** We resolve to take the steps necessary to implement the above-listed operational recommendations, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and to share with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, timely information on progress made in the implementation of these recommendations;