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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Reconvened sixty-third session
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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
**Strategic management, budgetary and
administrative questions**

**Commission on Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice**
Reconvened twenty-ninth session
Vienna, 3–4 December 2020
Item 3 of the provisional agenda**
**Strategic management, budgetary and
administrative questions**

**Draft proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme
performance for 2020 for the United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime*****

The present conference room paper contains the advance unedited version of the proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for programme 13 “International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice”. The draft document is based on the results of a number of consultations with Member States pursuant to discussions in the open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office.

* E/CN.7/2020/1/Add.1.

** E/CN.15/2020/1/Add.1.

*** This document has not been edited.



Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

General Assembly Resolution [72/266](#) of 24 December 2017 approved the proposed change from a biennial to an annual budget on a trial basis. The resolution decided that the proposed programme budget document shall consist of three parts:

- Part I: the overall orientation which outlines long-term priorities and the objectives of the Organization;
- Part II: the programme plan for programmes and subprogrammes and programme performance information;
- Part III: the post and non-post resource requirements for the programmes and subprogrammes.

The following document includes a foreword by the Executive Director of UNODC; and Parts I and II, as described above, which constitute the Proposed programme plan and programme performance.

Foreword

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supports Member States in addressing and countering continuously evolving challenges posed by drugs, organized crime, terrorism and corruption with a view to achieving peace, security and sustainable development for all. The overall purpose of the UNODC Programme Budget Document 2022, supported by nine subprogrammes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is to accelerate the effectiveness and efficiency of their responses to these global challenges.

In strengthening our work at the global, regional and country levels through our network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna, UNODC provided integrated support taking a holistic approach to countering the acute challenges facing Member States and the international community. Our work is rooted in evidence-based strategies, youth inclusion, and harnessing new technologies. Additionally, the Office has stepped up its efforts to better integrate vital cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and women's empowerment and human rights into its normative, research and operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate.

In 2021, significant momentum was generated by the global push to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda, with corruption being recognized as an important cross-cutting issue in achieving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as it is a hurdle on the path to attaining peace and security and the realization of human rights. In this regard, from 2 to 4 June 2021, in New York, Member States engaged in an important process and policy dialogue to shape and advance the global anti-corruption agenda for the next decade. The UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) focused on exploring common approaches to fight against corruption in all its forms. The action-oriented political declaration adopted by States seeks for more robust implementation of the UNCAC and fast tracking the implementation of the recommendations of the implementation reviews, including through more efficient and effective international cooperation to tackle corruption and related illicit financial flows.

The past year also saw the Office supporting the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, that was held from 7 to 12 March in Kyoto, Japan. The Congress concluded with the adoption of the Kyoto Declaration that calls Member States for viable solutions to address the current security challenges that undermine the rule of law and sustainable development, as well as the need for strengthening the global partnership to enhance crime prevention and criminal justice.

Regarding UNODC's response to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, the Office contributed to a better understanding of the new reality that all societies were facing and helped decision-makers pursue evidence-based solutions in this crisis. Likewise, our Office supported Member States to assess the impact of organized crime and drug trafficking during the pandemic and thus reoriented measures and responses to these threats and challenges. At the same time, UNODC worked to protect the safety and well-being of our staff and personnel around the world by adjusting to the realities of remote work to ensure our continued delivery.

The Programme Budget Document 2022 reflects the increased involvement of UNODC in joint initiatives with other UN entities either through its participation in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) or otherwise. It is my belief that in these troubled times, UNODC can demonstrate the added value of multilateralism only if it works in lockstep with sister agencies within the UN system, other multilateral organisations, especially at the regional level, and civil society.

In 2022, UNODC will step up its efforts to support Member States address issues that fall within its mandates and crucially, those that lie at the intersection of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. We will leverage innovative ways of working, including, but not only, new technologies, to increase the impact of our efforts and to better serve the people who are most at risk of being left behind.

Ghada Fathi Waly
Executive Director

UNODC

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism with a view to promoting security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant United Nations conventions and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolutions 45/179, 46/152 and 46/185 C. The thematic focus areas of the Office range from combating transnational organized crime to strengthening drug prevention, treatment and care; from promoting alternative development to preventing and combating corruption; and from crime prevention and criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention. The work of the Office is grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2020, transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development, and good governance around the world. Corruption, cybercrime, the use of new technologies, including artificial intelligence for criminal purposes, as well as crime affecting the environment, particularly unregulated and illegal plundering of non-renewable resources and trafficking in endangered species of flora and fauna, are linked to State fragility and undermine the rule of law. The illicit cultivation, manufacture and consumption of and trafficking in drugs, and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors, remain a risk to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people. They lead to the loss of human life and the depletion of social cohesion and capital. UNODC support, aimed at addressing these challenges and developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement coherent policies for sustainable development, while mainly funded through extrabudgetary resources, will also continue to be provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account projects.

Strategy and external factors for 2022

- 16.2 As a United Nations entity whose mandates span the three pillars of the United Nations, namely peace and security, development and human rights, the Office assists Member States in their fight against crime in all its dimensions, including transnational organized crime, in countering the world drug problem, combating corruption, and in preventing international terrorism.
- 16.3 UNODC does so through three broad, interconnected and mutually supportive work streams:
- (a) Normative work, including policy advocacy and legislative assistance to promote the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based, governing and other Member State-driven bodies that help to identify areas of focus, challenges, responses and commitments in relevant mandate areas relating to drugs, crime and counter-terrorism;
 - (b) Research and policy support work to expand the evidence base, as well as its interface with the policymaking processes at the national, regional and global levels through increased knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues;
 - (c) Technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of Member States and other stakeholders to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism at the national, regional and global levels through the Office's extensive field network and headquarters.

- 16.4 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted in 2019, the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, and the Political Declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 have highlighted the importance of the Office's mandate areas. In addition, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have provided a platform for sharing expertise and experiences in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and of drug control. The mandates emanating therefrom have provided an impetus for the Office to integrate its programmes into broader initiatives across the United Nations system that will, in turn, foster greater national ownership and sustainability.
- 16.5 The Office will leverage its role as an impartial knowledge broker to identify innovative and effective ways of tackling the negative link between all forms of crime and sustainable well-being. Research and analysis will play a fundamental role in better identifying, understanding and shaping responses to drugs and crime challenges. The Office will do so by feeding into common country analyses, which will help to shape United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the national level that will be delivered under the leadership of empowered resident coordinators. The analysis generated in-house will also provide the evidence base for development of its own programmes rooted in mandates provided by its governing bodies, as well as the mechanisms for the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- 16.6 The Office's focus will be sharpened to specifically address the nodal links between drug use, drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, illicit financial flows, corruption and terrorism, considering them within the broader framework of the increased well-being of people. The delivery of field support and strengthening of UNODC capacity in key thematic areas will contribute to addressing the interlinkages between UNODC mandates and the 2030 Agenda. In addition, improved cross-cutting fundamental roles will help to ensure the inclusion of solid theories of change and effective results-based management in planning, monitoring and reporting.
- 16.8 For 2022, while the prolonged impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the Office's programme of work and associated deliverables remains unclear, the Office's planned deliverables and activities reflect the likely ongoing challenges related to COVID-19 that are being faced by Member States. Such planned deliverables and activities include producing knowledge, operational guidance and tools to support Member States in mitigating drug, crime and corruption challenges which have a potential to slow down COVID-19 recovery; organizing meetings on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and crime-related matters in the framework of its intergovernmental bodies; and strengthening criminal justice systems' ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from crisis, among others. Where relevant, the Office will also support implementation of the Socio-Economic Responses Plans (SERPs), Global Humanitarian Response Plans (GHRPs), and Strategic Preparedness and Response Plans (SPRPs) in close coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Development Coordination Office (DCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and respective United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs). Specific examples of such planned deliverables and activities are provided under subprogrammes 5, 6, 8, 9 - component 1, and 9 - component 2. The support provided to Member States on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to contribute to planned results for 2022, as described under subprogrammes 6 and 9 - component 2.
- 16.9 With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional, national and local levels, UNODC is working with Member States and United Nations sister agencies and other relevant stakeholders to help Member States to understand better the nature of the challenges they face and to design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Office will remain actively involved in the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies initiative, in which a group of Member States, international organizations, global partnerships and others come together to focus on the "SDG16 -plus forum"

on Goal 16, and the 2030 Agenda targets on peace, justice and inclusion. In addition, UNODC has been implementing programmes with an array of international organizations, including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Southern African Development Community, to enhance common approaches.

- 16.10 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the United Nations system. They include gender equality and women's empowerment (UN Women); drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (the World Health Organization); law enforcement (the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)); border management (the World Customs Organization); corruption (the United Nations Development Programme); trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants (the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons); terrorism prevention (the Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat and the entities cooperating in connection with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact); access to justice for children (the United Nations Children's Fund); urban safety governance (the United Nations Human Settlements Programme); and ensuring coherence in the collection of statistics pertaining to its mandates in coordination with the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and is the substantive leader in the area of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and in prison settings. In addition to working together, the Office and its partners are also demonstrating to external audiences the support provided by the United Nations system to advance the achievement by Member States of the Sustainable Development Goals, through advocacy, publications and digital communications.
- 16.11 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Extrabudgetary resources, including more funding for fundamental roles through core resources as part of the funding compact, continue to be available, allowing the Office to support Member States to combat the constantly evolving nature and scope of transnational organized criminal networks and their links with corruption and the weakening of State structures;
 - (b) Member States recognize, in their policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - (c) International financial institutions, the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of strengthening fiscal governance and preventing the leakage of public funds in order to sustainably address issues under the UNODC mandate and implement the 2030 Agenda in a holistic manner;
 - (d) Member States share real-time and other operational data with their counterparts across borders to conduct effective, intelligence-led responses to dismantle organized criminal networks.
- 16.12 With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 are implementable. However, if the pandemic were to continue to further impact the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
- 16.13 One important lesson learned during the COVID-19 pandemic, likely to also have an impact on future planned deliverables, is that the servicing of virtual or hybrid meetings across all of UNODC's

mandate areas requires more staff resources and adds an extra layer of technical and organizational work than holding in-person meetings. In addition, intergovernmental meetings requiring interpretation services are even more costly, as they imply additional costs for remote interpretation platforms. In 2020, it was only due to the considerable reduction in meeting times for the scaled-down meetings, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, that the meetings could be serviced within the reduced resources. Ensuring business continuity for the intergovernmental bodies to address all the items on their agendas in future years will depend on the availability of regular budget resources.

- 16.14 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate to pursue the coherent and coordinated implementation of global commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women. It does so through the UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021), which continues to provide a framework for coherence and guides the Office’s support to Member States for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and, specifically, Goal 5 (on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls). A corporate level evaluation to review implementation of the Strategy began in 2020 and will be completed in 2021. The evidence and results of the evaluation will inform the second phase of implementation of gender equality commitments, scheduled to begin in 2022. A Gender Team is located in the Office of the Director General/Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy, thus ensuring that a gender perspective is systematically mainstreamed in programme approval processes; that programme managers integrate gender perspectives in the operational activities of each subprogramme and Gender Strategy Focal Points are consulted in programme development; that gender analysis becomes an integral part of all UNODC programming processes; that staff receive and benefit from capacity-building activities and tools to further gender mainstreaming; that lessons learned and good practices emanating from evaluations and relevant fora are exchanged systematically within the UNODC network of Gender Strategy Focal Points; and that UNODC stays abreast of new developments in the field of gender equality, through both the system-wide network of Gender Focal Points led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and inter-agency cooperation through the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality.
- 16.15 With the enhanced focus on gender-related results, UNODC has strengthened the integration of gender aspects in its mandated areas of work. The Office will consider the gender related implications of emergency situations such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. UNODC will implement and advocate for measures that address the differentiated needs of women, men, boys and girls, particularly those who also experience disadvantages on the basis of age, race, income level, geographic location, migration status, disability, health status and other characteristics. For example, in 2022, planned activities under subprogramme 1 include provision of support to Member States in strengthening their responses to trafficking in persons, and activities under subprogramme 2 will continue to ensure that drug demand and reduction measures promote rights-based, public health-focused and gender-responsive approaches. In shaping the future of the fight against corruption, subprogramme 3 will take into account the most economically vulnerable groups in society who are impacted by corruption, including women, minorities, and the poor. Planned activities under subprogramme 5 include support to Member States in the rehabilitation and post-release support for women prisoners. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to an exponential increase in gender-based violence, and in this context, subprogramme 5 will continue to support joint UN activities on legal aid services in order to maintain and enhance access to justice for women and girls.

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery in 2020

- 16.16 During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the Office. The impact included the postponement of various meetings and events, including the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, from April 2020 to March 2021 as well as a shift in approach from in-person meetings, seminars, workshops and training events to virtual or hybrid

formats. Specific examples of the impact are provided under subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 - component 1, and 9 - component 2. The changes in planned deliverables and activities also had an impact on the expected results for 2020, as described in the programme performance under subprogrammes 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 - component 1.

- 16.17 At the same time, however, some planned deliverables and activities were modified and some new activities were identified during 2020, within the overall scope of the objectives of the subprogrammes, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Those included the development and dissemination of up-to-date support in the form of policy briefs, guidance notes and operational advice on various issues under UNODC's mandate, aimed at supporting Member States in their response to COVID-19; development of virtual methodologies to be used by Member States to meet critical needs; research and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; as well as urgent procurement and supply of personal protective equipment or medical supplies to meet the needs of Member States, particularly in law enforcement offices, prisons; and for people who use drugs. Specific examples of the new and modified activities are provided under subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 - component 1, and 9 - component 2. The new and modified deliverables and activities contributed to results in 2020, as described in the programme performance under subprogrammes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 - component 2.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.18 Liquidity constraints also had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the programme. The impact included postponement and cancellation of some planned meetings and trainings, cancellation of planned research activities; and reduced ability to provide substantive and secretariat support to meetings. Specific examples of the impact are provided under subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 – component 1, and 9 – component 2.

Legislative mandates

- 16.19 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

Conventions

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- United Nations Convention against Corruption

General Assembly resolutions

S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem	72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
62/272, 64/297	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
64/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem ¹		
66/282, 68/276, 70/291, 72/284	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review	74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
70/266	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030	74/306	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

28/4	Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

62/9	Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs statements and declarations

Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

¹ Particular reference is made to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an

Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (see [E/2009/28](#)).

Deliverables

16.20 Table 16.1.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 16.1

Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
1. Meetings of the Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
2. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
3. Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
4. Projects related to gender equality	1	1	1	1
5. Projects related to the independent evaluation function	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	6	5	5	6
6. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality	4	3	4	4
8. Conference on gender equality	1	1	–	1
9. Side events on gender equality related topics	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	19	25	19	22
10. Guidance note and other tools on gender equality-related issues	1	10	1	6
11. Independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies	17	14	17	15
12. Evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches	1	1	1	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services for multilateral efforts in the fields of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption, and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, as applicable, including at the regional level; advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society through speaking engagements, conferences, information dissemination, media activities, raising public awareness and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and fora, as appropriate; and effective management of the organization through policy advice, legal services, communication support, and support for office operations.

Databases and substantive digital materials: UNODC web-based evaluation application.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: evaluation briefs, webinars and annual reviews.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: website with updated content.

Evaluation activities

16.21 The following evaluations completed in 2020 have guided the programme plan for 2022:

(a) Independent in-depth evaluations:

- i. Independent in-depth evaluation of the regional programme for South-East Asia and country programmes for Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; status: finalized);
 - ii. Independent in-depth evaluation of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness (subprogramme 3; status: ongoing);
 - iii. Independent in-depth mid-term evaluation of the Global Maritime Crime Programme (subprogramme 5; status: ongoing);
 - iv. Independent in-depth mid-term evaluation of the Global Firearms Programme: countering illicit arms trafficking and its links to transnational organized crime and terrorism (subprogramme 1; status: ongoing);
 - v. Independent in-depth final cluster evaluation of UNODC Programming in West and Central Asia (subprogramme 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; status: ongoing);
 - vi. Independent in-depth evaluation of the Global Programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of SDG 16 (subprogramme 3; status: ongoing);
 - vii. Independent in-depth final evaluation of the Global Programme on Terrorism Prevention (subprogramme 4; status: ongoing);
 - viii. Independent corporate evaluation of UNODC/UNOV Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan (subprogramme 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; status: initial stage).
 - ix. Independent in-depth mid-term cluster evaluation of Treating drug dependence and its health consequences and the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drugs Dependence, Treatment and Care (subprogramme 2; status: initial stage);
- (b) Independent evaluations of the following UNODC projects (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6)
- i. Evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin America and African Cities (finalized);
 - ii. Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa (finalized);
 - iii. Fisheries Crime Initiative “FishNET” – a joint project implemented under the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime and the Container Control Programme (finalized);
 - iv. Support to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC Convention (finalized);
 - v. Asistencia técnica a México para la implementación del Protocolo de Palermo contra la trata de personas (finalized)
 - vi. Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (ongoing);
 - vii. Action on Measuring and Assessing Organized Crime in the Western Balkans (ongoing);
 - viii. The Arab Initiative to Build National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking in the Arab Region (ongoing);

16.22 The findings of the evaluations referenced above, the evaluation meta-synthesis 2017–2018, and the innovative Crime Prevention Meta-Synthesis (2020) as well as other synthesized evaluation products have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2022. For example, in the bi-annual meta-synthesis, the need was highlighted for the strengthened integration of human rights (see General

Assembly resolution 73/207) and gender equality in the design, planning, implementation and reporting of UNODC. An identified best practice in this context related to UNODC efforts to advocate for awareness with national partners on the needs of most-at-risk populations in Central Asia. Furthermore, the need for improved results-based management, including more systematic collection of programme performance data, was identified in this biennial meta-synthesis. As a result of the above-referenced evaluations, subprogrammes within UNODC will continue to strengthen the approach to gender equality.

- 16.23 The following evaluations are planned for 2022:
- (a) Selected areas in UNODC subprogrammes;
 - (b) Selected regions and countries in line with UNODC programming;
 - (c) Independent evaluations covering various subprogrammes, regions and at a corporate level.
- 16.24 With regard to participation in the preparation for or conduct of joint and system-wide evaluations, in particular in relation to the principle of common country programming and the assessment of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, more strategic evaluations will benefit from UNODC's particular thematic expertise, in close coordination with the United Nations Evaluation Group, to inform evidence-based decision-making at all levels.
- 16.25 UNODC recognizes that independent evaluation is an essential tool for accountability and learning and, in 2022, its focus will be sharpened to ensure closer adherence to UN reforms requiring investments into strong, independent evaluations and in particular aggregate evaluation results to inform strategic decisions. The independent evaluation function at UNODC contributes to the Office's accountability and evaluation-based decision-making in the response to drugs, crime and terrorism, responding to organizational needs of inputs for evidence-based programming. It does so by ensuring a wide variety of services and products including the conduct of participatory, independent, gender-responsive evaluations at corporate, policy, programme and project levels, reporting directly on completed independent evaluations to Member States and UNODC's Executive Director. In response to information needs, key results and lessons learned of independent evaluations are synthesized and aggregated into innovative evaluation-based knowledge products, expanding the knowledge at UNODC for specific thematic areas. In line with UNGA resolution A/RES/69/237, technical assistance is offered to strengthening national evaluation capacities and systems. In 2022, further efforts will be made to strengthen evaluation capacity among UNODC staff through technical support and evaluation guidance and tools. With regard to cooperation with other evaluation functions in the UN system, UNODC, through its Independent Evaluation Section, actively participates in the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG), contributing to the continuous development of the standard and norm-setting network of UNEG. A key focus in 2022 will be to ensure that UNODC evaluations fully meet the Norms and Standard of UNEG and are utilization-focused, using learning opportunities of evaluation results to strengthen efficiency, effectiveness and organizational accountability at UNODC.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Countering transnational organized crime

Objective

- 16.26 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.27 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote international cooperation among relevant authorities within Member States, regional entities and other partners, through global, regional and interregional initiatives. The subprogramme will also continue promoting adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Protocols thereto. The subprogramme will continue supporting the work of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC, including supporting the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. This will be achieved by assisting States parties to participate successfully in the review process, both as countries under review and reviewers, in accordance with the tasks assigned to the secretariat in the procedures and rules for the functioning of the review mechanism and subject to the existence of the required resources. The subprogramme will also continue its normative and operational work in countering emerging and evolving crimes such as cybercrime, trafficking in cultural property, and wildlife crime and crime affecting the environment, among others, and will continue to provide substantive and organizational support to the negotiation of a United Nations convention on cybercrime.
- 16.28 The subprogramme will also continue to provide tailored technical assistance to Member States. The subprogramme will continue to build the capacities of central authorities and other criminal justice actors on international cooperation in criminal matters and act as a facilitator of mutual legal assistance requests through its support to international judicial cooperation networks and to individual Member States, particularly in trafficking cases. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 16.
- 16.29 The subprogramme will continue to promote the interdiction of contraband and support post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them. In doing so, the subprogramme will link national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors, and implement effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. Moreover, it will proactively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and related organized crime investigations, which will help Member States in making progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 5, 8, 10, 15, 16 and 17.
- 16.30 The subprogramme will continue to support Member States in their application of the Human Trafficking, Migrant Smuggling and Firearms Protocols. In the case of the latter, the subprogramme will support legislative and policy development aiming to reduce the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and ammunition, deliver training on the investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking and related offences and support global data collection and analysis on firearms trafficking to build an evidence-base for strategic decisions at policy and operational levels which will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 16, and in particular targets 16.1, 16.4, 16.6 and 16A.

Expected results

- 16.31 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in (a) increased international cooperation to prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes, and strengthened institutional and legislative capacities to do so, *inter alia*, through the review mechanism process; and (b) reduced trafficking in drugs, firearms and other contraband as a result of increased international cooperation and the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.32 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme adjusted the dates of a Working Group on Firearms and delivered all intergovernmental meetings in virtual or hybrid formats that allowed one delegate per delegation to be physically present with reduced meeting duration from 3 to 2 hours. The subprogramme also postponed the organization of arms collection campaigns planned for 2020. Furthermore, as decided by the General Assembly, the organizational session of the ad hoc committee established by resolution 74/247, was postponed. In addition, the subprogramme modified its comprehensive training and mentoring activities delivered to port control units to an online format. Likewise, training and mentoring activities for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors related to the trafficking and misuse of firearms, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants were adapted and delivered remotely. Some of these changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 below.
- 16.33 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely the issuance of several policy briefs on the impact of COVID-19 on organized crime, including a Thematic Brief on the “Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Trafficking in Persons”. The subprogramme developed this guidance based on rapid stocktaking as a measure to address the implications of the pandemic and assist Member States to adapt and continue the collective mission of protecting victims of trafficking and preventing and combatting this crime. The brief, which includes concrete recommendations for action, has been translated into 6 languages (AR EN ES FR PT RU).

Liquidity constraints

- 16.34 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included a delay in finalizing additional features planned to be implemented for the main data platform, SHERLOC, as well as a reduction in available staff support for intergovernmental meetings related to the UNTOC and its Protocols. For instance, support and servicing for the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which took place in October 2020 in a hybrid format, was adversely affected due to insufficient resources to service the meeting.

Result 1: Promoting identifications and referrals of human trafficking cases in Malawi [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.35 Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Almost every country in the world is affected by trafficking in persons, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims. The subprogramme has been supporting partner countries, including Malawi, in strengthening their response to trafficking in persons. Through the establishment of inter-agency coordination bodies to increase identification and referrals of trafficking victims, the subprogramme contributed to the identification of 228 (61 male, 16 female and 151 children) victims in Malawi between December 2018 and March 2020.
- 16.36 The subprogramme also provided training to frontline law enforcement officers on the application of the “Trafficking in Person Act: Regulations and Standards Operating Procedures and National Referral Mechanism”, following a request from the Ministry of Homeland Security. Furthermore, the subprogramme developed specialized training curriculum for Malawi Police Service related to trafficking in persons, including victim identification, and supported national data collection and analysis efforts.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.37 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by four new investigations initiated in Malawi, including a joint investigation with Zambia handled by a Criminal Investigator trained by UNODC, which led to the prosecution of four individuals for trafficking in persons in the first quarter of 2020 (see table 16.2).

Table 16.2
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020
The Government of Malawi and UNODC launch new project on trafficking in persons.	Enhanced capacities of frontline law enforcement officers to apply “Trafficking in Person Act: Regulations and Standards Operating Procedures and National Referral Mechanism”, with UNODC assistance. Improved data collection and analysis related to trafficking in persons.	Four new investigations initiated in Malawi, including a joint investigation with Zambia handled by a Criminal Investigator trained by UNODC, which led to the prosecution of four individuals for trafficking in persons in the first quarter of 2020.

Result 2: Crime in a box – cocaine smuggling (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.38 The subprogramme has been providing support to the Government of Colombia for the establishment of additional port control units. The subprogramme had to adjust its planned activities and support in light of the outbreak of COVID-19. Instead of the planned in-person capacity building activities on the identification and inspection of high-risk shipments for all 10 newly established port control units, the subprogramme focused its training activities in the central profiling and targeting centre (CENSO) and five port control units. In addition, the subprogramme piloted a global online training with customs and other law enforcement authorities in partner countries to share first-hand information about drug trafficking activities between countries and regions. To date, 185 online trainings have been completed with 1,925 officers trained online.
- 16.39 The above-mentioned work contributed to the signing of Memoranda of Understanding with four countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, including Colombia, and the operation of five port control units in that country, which did not meet the target of ‘Memoranda of Understanding with four countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region are signed and 10 port control units are operational in the country’, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The challenge and difficulties posed by COVID-19 prevented the functioning of the customs contingent of the port control units, as well as a delay in the roll-out of the training curriculum for customs officers.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.40 The subprogramme will continue the work related to detection of cocaine smuggling in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will further adjust its training curriculum to deliver virtual workshops on risk management, supply chain security and trade facilitation in seaports, and initiate a three-year mentorship programme to ensure

information-sharing and cooperation between new and already established units. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.3).

Table 16.3
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Colombia meets with Container Control Programme officials to discuss the activities for future implementation of the Programme in the country.	Colombia signs an agreement to become a Container Control Programme participating country and agrees to begin initial implementation activities.	Memoranda of Understanding with four countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, including Colombia, are signed and five port control units are operational in the country.	The new port control units are fully functional and successfully preventing the movement of illicit goods across borders.	Seizures of cocaine are made by the port control units preventing the movement of illicit goods across borders.

Result 3: Mainstreaming digital forensic evidence (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.41 The subprogramme has continued to provide digital forensic evidence capacity building to Member States. This has included the provision of hardware and software, training analysts, investigators and judges and mainstreaming new capabilities into “business as usual” responses. The subprogramme has also been working to ensure that countries’ operational capabilities lead to strengthened international cooperation, as States with the same capabilities can cooperate with each other in a proportionate, legal, accountable, swift and necessary manner.
- 16.42 The above-mentioned work contributed to an increase in law enforcement and judicial capability to handle digital forensic evidence in compliance with human rights, privacy and international legal standards, which met the planned target of ‘Digital Forensics Unit increases its knowledge and capacity for handling digital evidence’, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.43 The subprogramme will continue the work related to mainstreaming digital forensic evidence, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will deploy a specialist counter-cybercrime prosecution mentor to West Africa to ensure that national authorities for countries in the region receive tailored and specialized assistance. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.4).

Table 16.4
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UNODC works closely with requesting Member	National police force and UNODC collaborate to set up	Digital Forensics Unit increases its knowledge and its	National police forces are able to analyse digital	National police forces and prosecutors are able

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
State in delivering training and mentoring to address the technical and legal challenges posed by new technologies and devices.	the first digital forensics laboratory to respond to the country's specific needs.	capacity for handling digital evidence.	media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year.	to continue to analyse digital media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year.

Result 4: Harmonizing legislative and institutional frameworks and enhancing international cooperation and evidence-based approaches in line with the Firearms Protocol [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.44 The subprogramme has promoted adherence to and implementation of the UNTOC, its supplementing Firearms Protocol and related global and regional instruments on firearms, and supported the harmonization of legislative frameworks, in order to facilitate judicial cooperation and prevent organized criminal groups from exploiting legal loopholes to conduct their activities. Through its support to policy and legislative development and evidence-based criminal justice responses, including enhanced South-South and cross-regional cooperation through its Community of Practitioners and its operational actions, the subprogramme has contributed to Member States' efforts to counter illicit arms trafficking and related crimes.

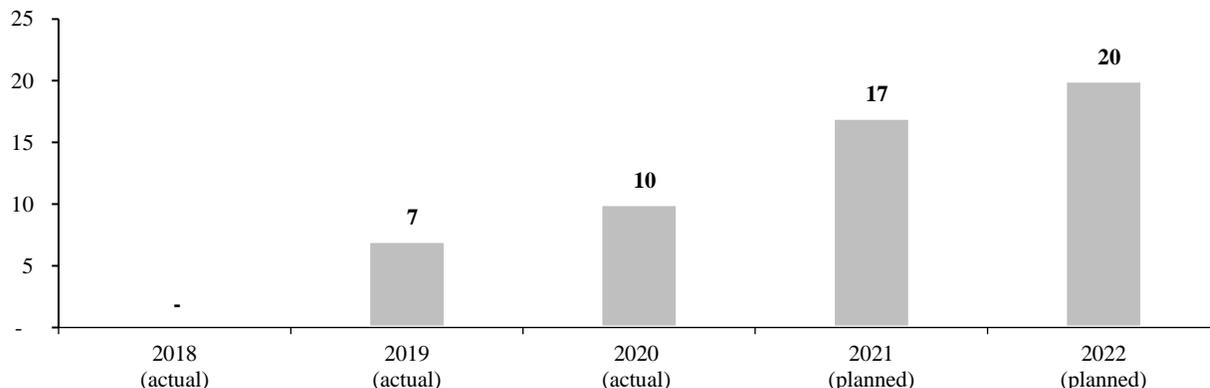
Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.45 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was a need to increase knowledge and awareness of the firearms issue and its international responses among Member States, as well as enhance legislative and institutional frameworks to respond to illicit firearms manufacturing and trafficking, in line with relevant international and regional instruments. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will conduct assessments of national legislative frameworks, upon request, and provide legislative assistance that will lead to the adoption of adequate legislative and institutional frameworks, in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments. Through its variety of operation-oriented initiatives and actions, the subprogramme will also contribute to enhanced criminal justice capacity, and more direct cross-border cooperation and information exchange among practitioners and prosecutors, to counter illicit firearms trafficking and enhance understanding and monitoring of its illicit flows.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.46 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the steadily increasing number of countries that have acceded to the Protocol and initiated processes aimed at revising and adopting adequate legislative and institutional frameworks, following the subprogramme's recommendations (see figure 16.1)

Figure 16.1

Performance measure: Number of Member States that have adopted adequate legislative and institutional frameworks


Legislative mandates

16.47 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	72/192	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework		
65/232	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	72/195	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	72/198	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
66/181; 67/189; 72/196; 73/186	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	73/146	Trafficking in women and girls
68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	73/184	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
71/1	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
71/211	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem	73/187	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes
71/322	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs	73/189	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs
72/1	Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	74/173	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and

	international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing	74/247	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes Statement of financial implications
74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity		
74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem		

Security Council resolutions

2331 (2016); 2388
(2017)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2017/18	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2019/23	Combatting Transnational Organized Crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

25/1	Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal	27/4	Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons
26/4	Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime	27/5	International cooperation against trafficking in cultural property
27/2	Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	28/2	Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
27/3	Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	28/3	Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

8/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime	8/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
8/2	Mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	9/1	Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
8/3	Strengthening the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	9/2	Enhancing and ensuring the effective implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

9/3 Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Deliverables

16.48 Table 16.5 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.5

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	32	32	15	32
1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups	32	32	15	32
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	26	26	15	26
2. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including meetings of its working groups	26	26	15	26
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	12	12	12	12
3. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat transnational organized crime	3	3	3	3
4. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods	4	4	4	4
5. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	2	2	2	2
6. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat cybercrime and money laundering	3	3	3	3
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
7. Publications on organized crime and illicit trafficking	3	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on the accession to the UNTOC and its Protocols to at least 15 remaining non-parties to these instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation on the instrument to at least 20 States parties; ongoing advocacy on the implementation of the instruments to all 190 States parties. Similar services were also provided to at least 5 Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: Maintenance of the SHERLOC platform, containing over 10,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,000 case summaries covering 15 crime types.				

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

Objective

16.49 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem through integrated demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures and enhanced international cooperation.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.50 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote rights-based, public health-focused and gender-responsive approaches that are grounded in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and are in line with scientific evidence. The subprogramme will assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services, drug dependence treatment, as well as care and rehabilitation of people with drug use disorders. The subprogramme will also assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and support services for people who use drugs, including for people who inject drugs and people in prison and other closed settings. In addition, it will also assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding access to and availability of controlled medicines whilst preventing their non-medical use. Progress in each of these areas will be accomplished through advocacy; the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, regional strategic planning sessions, support for policy development, expert group consultations and conferences; the provision of standards and operational guidelines based on science and evidence; and the development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers based on science and evidence.
- 16.51 The subprogramme will also assist Member States, upon request, to build and strengthen resilience of communities characterized by marginalization, poverty, insecurity and insufficient rule of law, by promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development. The subprogramme will continue to support the production of high-quality consumable goods, such as coffee, saffron and cacao, which can be sold for a premium price in cooperation with the private sector and in line with Goals 1 and 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals. Progress in this area will be achieved through collaboration with relevant actors, including United Nations country teams and other multilateral organizations; provision of technical assistance to Member States to promote coherent policy and institutional responses; enhancement of national health and justice systems and their responses; and implementation of operational programmes to counter illicit cultivation of drug crops and drug trafficking.
- 16.52 The subprogramme will also contribute to the objective by working to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. It will achieve this through its support to global, regional and interregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking by promoting the exchange of criminal intelligence and promoting multilateral operations that target international criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, while working in synergy with subprogramme 1, and including enhanced and better coordinated technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility. It will also build the capacity of national counterparts to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute drug-related offences, to strengthen maritime, air and land border control, and to identify and dismantle drug trafficking networks. In addition, in coordination with subprogramme 1, the subprogramme will promote the network of law enforcement (police, customs, specialized drug law enforcement agencies and others) training institutions to stimulate the exchange of best practices as well as training curricula, methodologies, and materials. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3, in particular target 3.5, as well as Goals 4, 5, 10 and 16.
- 16.53 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by enhancing online capacity building opportunities and expanding the collaborative sharing of data, research and best practices via online platforms. It will also explore alternate means of supporting essential services such as substance use disorder treatment and health related consequences such as HIV, and basic infrastructure provision and market access for alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops in supported affected communities.

Expected results

- 16.54 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in: (a) increased coverage of evidence-based interventions in the areas of drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention

treatment and care, and access to controlled medicines while preventing non-medical use; (b) increased quality of life and diversified, licit, sustainable income for families in rural areas affected by illicit cultivation of drug crops; (c) joint and coordinated work by law enforcement track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production and trafficking.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.55 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme truncated or postponed proposed meetings, training and capacity building related to prevention of drug use, treatment and rehabilitation of drug use disorders, and services for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV, as primary counterparts in Ministries of Health and other health partners prioritized available resources around the COVID-19 situation. UNODC also shifted capacity building activities whenever possible to an online forum as travel was limited. In relation to supply reduction, the subprogramme cancelled planned (in-person) training and mentoring events to Port Control Units, Air Cargo Control Units and Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces in participating Member States. Again, online training events were developed and substituted to ensure continuity of delivery against the objective. In addition, a planned port assessment mission to Malawi was postponed as a result of COVID-19. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 3 below.
- 16.56 At the same time, the subprogramme created and disseminated numerous guidance documents to assist Member States, key stakeholders and beneficiaries to support sustained, science driven, and safe service delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic to vulnerable persons, such as people who use drugs and with drug use disorders, who are in prison and who have HIV/Hepatitis C. The subprogramme organized the delivery of counselling and psychosocial therapy by phone and other remote means for parents and for people with drug use disorders. The new deliverable contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.57 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included the cancellation of three expert group meetings on drug demand reduction, HIV and alternative development; and one vacant post that cannot be filled leading to slower delivery of some drug use prevention initiatives and related activities as these are being backstopped by current staff. Liquidity constraints also entailed a greater reliance on extrabudgetary resources and required a more flexible planning approach to the use of these resources.

Result 1: Service providers continue to access support to implement integrated drug demand reduction, HIV prevention and alternative development. [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.58 The subprogramme continued to promote drug demand reduction efforts in line with the latest research and scientific evidence through the creation of International Standards and guidance documents that are translated into curricula to be taught at the higher education level and as ongoing professional development. One such example is the Universal Prevention Curriculum which is delivered in line with the UNODC-WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.
- 16.59 The subprogramme continued to work with key stakeholders at the national level to ensure consistent implementation within education settings. During COVID-19, in-person delivery could not take place and the materials were transitioned to electronic platforms and hybrid delivery. The subprogramme also produced immediate infographic guidance on the needs of and how to ensure the continuity of drug treatment services for people with drug use disorder, on HIV service provision

for people who use drugs in the context of COVID-19, and on COVID-19 prevention and control for people in prison. On the basis of the guidance on all of these themes, UNODC facilitated a series of country and regional webinars for decision makers and stakeholders at national level in each of these three thematic areas. Additional resources with a focus on drug use prevention, particularly parenting under COVID-19 and other prevention guidance to keep children safe has also been developed. Simultaneously, guidance was provided to Member States to highlight the critical nature of having sufficient access and availability of controlled medicines for patients during a global pandemic. All have been translated in multiple languages.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.60 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the continued support to provision of services to people who use drugs and people in prison settings (see table 16.6).

Table 16.6
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020
Capacity building materials developed, and peer reviewed to enhance knowledge and skills of professionals and policymakers for drug demand reduction, HIV service provision, and alternative development.	Enhanced capacity of policymakers, healthcare workers, civil society partners and other key stakeholders in three regions for drug demand reduction, HIV service provision, and alternative development.	Continued support to provision of services for people who use drugs, and people in prison settings, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Result 2: addressing drug use, drug use disorders and related consequences in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.61 The subprogramme has continued to conduct training for policymakers on alternatives to conviction or punishment for drug offences and to build the capacity of national partners in the Kenyan prison service to provide treatment and care, in line with the International Standards on Drug Use Treatment and capacity building around Treatnet and the implementation of the International Standard for Drug Use Disorders.
- 16.62 The subprogramme also piloted evidence-based programmes for families to prevent drug use and other risky behaviours, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, amongst children and youth, particularly in Cote d’Ivoire, Nigeria and Tanzania. Moreover, the Office supported Nigeria in strengthening its national drug control system to ensure access to controlled medicines whilst preventing non-medical use. Furthermore, the subprogramme held a virtual meeting, in conjunction with the African Union and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD), which increased the knowledge of over 250 health and justice professionals and policymakers on alternatives to incarceration or punishment.
- 16.63 The above-mentioned work contributed to increased coverage of medication-assisted therapy services at the community level and in prisons as well as enhanced capacities of national partners in the Kenyan prison service to ensure continuity of care for people in contact with the criminal justice

system, which met the planned target of ‘Adoption by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of concrete alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improving access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards’, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

16. 64 The subprogramme will continue the work related to drug use, drug use consequences and related disorders, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme’s work will evolve to include a wider geographical focus, expanding the provision of support in the areas of drug demand reduction, HIV services, health services for those in contact with the criminal justice system to Member States in Africa. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.7).

Table 16.7
Performance measure

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Insufficient provision of HIV services in the community and measures on alternatives to conviction or punishment for people who use drugs and lack of continuity of HIV services between the community and prisons.	Improved access to HIV services and alternatives to conviction or punishment measures for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system.	Adoption by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards.	Implementation by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of concrete measures to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards.	Improved access to drug demand reduction, HIV services and health services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system.

Result 3: a balanced, integrated drug demand reduction and supply reduction approach to be applied by selected countries in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.16)

Programme performance in 2020

16. 65 In the context of strategies promoting a balanced and integrated approach to both demand and supply reduction, the subprogramme conducted an assessment of interdiction capacities in Luanda sea port in Angola. This will lead to the creation of a multi-agency port control unit to strengthen its interdiction capabilities. Prior to the travel restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19

pandemic, the subprogramme also carried out training and mentoring activities with port and air cargo control units in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Sessions then reverted to online formats, and a total of 35 such activities were conducted in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Namibia and Mozambique, with further sessions planned for Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania and Uganda during the remainder of 2020. As an illustration of the success of such initiatives, the Air Cargo Control Unit at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Kenya made eleven separate seizures of controlled drugs during their training phase, including heroin, cocaine, khat, MDMA-ecstasy, ketamine, methamphetamine and morphine sulphate. All the efforts to counter drug trafficking as described above are provided through integrated programmes that also implement demand reduction activities.

- 16.66 The above-mentioned work contributed to the strengthening of relevant air and port control units in selected countries, as part of integrated programmes that also address drug demand reduction, which met the planned target of “Selected countries pilot integrated services related to drug demand reduction”, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.67 The subprogramme will continue the work related to a balanced, integrated supply reduction approach in Africa to include, in particular, assessments, training and mentoring activities with port and air cargo control units. In addition, the subprogramme will continue activities on drug demand reduction such as those highlighted in Result 2. In addition, it will step up support relating to increasing access to controlled drugs for medical purposes while preventing diversion and non-medical use, in line with its mandate. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.8).

Table 16.8
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Relevant authorities increase their knowledge of standards and guidelines for effective drug demand reduction responses.	Relevant authorities strengthen their capacity to provide a continuum of care to drug users.	Relevant air and port control units in Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Uganda strengthened as part of integrated programmes that also address drug demand reduction and HIV prevention, treatment and care.	Increased number of countries with integrated services across the continent.	Increased number of countries with strengthened supply and demand reduction responses, with a focus on increasing access to controlled drugs and preventing their diversion.

Result 4: From knowledge to practice: drug demand reduction programmes follow quality standards with a focus on gender, reduction of stigmatizing actions and language and support for human rights. [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

16.68 There was a time when drug prevention was limited to printing leaflets to warn young people about the danger of drugs, with little or no resulting behaviour change. Now, science allows us to tell a different story. Prevention strategies based on scientific evidence that working with families, schools and communities can ensure that children and young people, especially the most marginalized and poor, grow and stay safe and healthy into adulthood and old age. The subprogramme has been promoting drug demand reduction efforts in line with the latest research and scientific evidence through the creation and regular updating of International Standards and technical guidance documents, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, and through facilitating exchange of best practices. These materials are used by policymakers and practitioners and have contributed to increased knowledge on drug demand reduction.

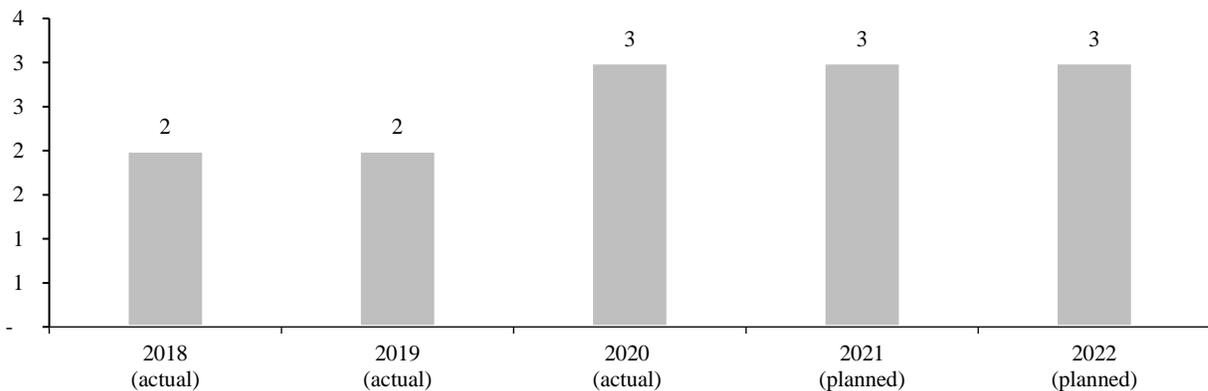
Lessons learned and planned change

16.69 The lesson for the subprogramme was that, in order to transition from knowledge on drug demand reduction to practice, the development and application of quality standards at the national level was required. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will utilize existing International Standards and technical guidance documents that are regularly updated to support requesting Member States in the development and implementation of national quality standards in drug demand reduction.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

16.70 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of countries that are developing or implementing national quality standards programmes each year (see figure 16.2).

Figure 16.2
Performance measure: number of countries initiating national quality standards programmes



Legislative mandates

16.71 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration	73/142	Inclusive development for and with persons of disabilities
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS		
49/168	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking	73/155 73/177	Rights of the child Human rights in the administration of justice
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis	73/301	Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan	74/20	Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS	74/121	Policies and programmes involving youth
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS	73/144; 74/124 74/126	Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking	74/137	A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
67/193; 69/201; 70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem		
69/200; 70/181	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016	74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
70/266	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030	73/164; 74/164	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief
72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues	74/170 73/186; 74/177	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
73/2	Political Declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases	71/211; 72/198; 73/192; 74/178 73/249; 74/239 74/274	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem South-South cooperation International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19
73/25	International Day of Education	74/306	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2003/32 2003/36	Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations	2004/35 2005/14	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs		

	Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	2013/11	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe	Decision 2013/249	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs	2015/2	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
2009/6	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Decision 2015/237	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Decision 2015/238	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-ninth session
Decision 2009/250	Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol	Decision 2016/246	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda for its sixtieth session
Decision 2009/251	Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2017/20	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues
2010/20	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Decision 2017/241	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019
Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Decision 2017/242	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	48/12	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse	49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems	49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
47/2	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users	50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body	50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz	50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
		50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
		Decision 50/2	Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers

51/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs		programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
51/11	Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking	53/8	Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences
51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	53/9	Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV
52/1	Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers	53/10	Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse
52/3	International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking	53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists
52/4	Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking	53/12	Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories	53/13	Use of “poppers” as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions
52/8	Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault (“date rape”)	53/15	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
52/9	Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences		
52/10	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking	Decision 53/1	Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
52/11	Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean	54/2	Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving
		54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes
52/12	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	54/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
		54/5	Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities
53/1	Promoting community-based drug use prevention		
53/2	Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention	54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
53/4	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
53/5	Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility	54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem
		54/12	Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem
53/6	Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrity of alternative development		

54/13	Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users	56/8	Promoting initiatives for the safe, secure and appropriate return for disposal of prescription drugs, in particular those containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control
54/14	Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem		
54/15	Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs	56/9	Strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for guiding international action in combating the world drug problem with a comprehensive and balanced approach
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances		
55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings	56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
55/3	One hundredth anniversary of the International Opium Convention		
55/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development	56/12	Preparations for the high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
55/5	Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies		
55/6	Developing an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
55/7	Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose	56/14	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the non-medical use and abuse, the illicit manufacture and the illicit domestic and international distribution of tramadol
55/8	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on special marketing regimes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development	56/15	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development
55/9	Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem		
55/10	Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies	56/16	Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking
55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety	57/1	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles
56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances	57/2	Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal
56/6	Intensifying the efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular the target to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015	57/3	Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities
56/7	Promoting the development and use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	57/4	Supporting recovery from substance use disorders
		57/5	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
		57/6	Education and training on drug use disorders

57/7	Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns	58/8	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
57/8	Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops	58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances	58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine
57/10	Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use	Decision 58/14	Provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the reconvened fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
57/11	Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion	59/5	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes
Decision 57/2	Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016	Decision 59/7	Inclusion of phenazepam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 57/3	Provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 2015, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016	60/1	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019
58/2	Supporting the availability, accessibility and diversity of scientific evidence-based treatment and care for children and young people with substance use disorders	60/2	Strengthening international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the illicit transit of drugs, especially developing countries, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility
58/3	Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet	60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances
58/4	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development	60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
58/5	Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature	60/6	Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem
58/6	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective	60/7	Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents
58/7	Strengthening cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to various aspects of the world drug problem	60/8	Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures
		60/9	Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training
		61/2	Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings
		61/4	Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV,

	hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs	62/3	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/5	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
61/6	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues	62/6	Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV attributable to drug use among women and for women who are exposed to risk factors associated with drug use, including by improving access to post-exposure prophylaxis
61/7	Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem	62/7	Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use
61/8	Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids	63/3	Promoting awareness-raising, education and training as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and improving their rational use
61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge	63/4	Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts
61/11	Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users	63/5	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy

Deliverables

16.72 Table 16.9 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.9

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	10	10	10	10
1. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	3	3	3	3
2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends	5	5	5	5
3. Note to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	27	28	27	31
4. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including its subsidiary bodies (e.g. HONLEAs), on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters; HIV/AIDS, and alternative development	21	22	21	25
5. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
6. Expert group meetings on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	5	5	5	5
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	11	12	11	11
7. Projects related to drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including access to controlled substances for medical purposes	5	5	5	5
8. Projects related to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	5	5	5	5
9. Projects related to alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	1	2	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	24	24
10. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction	15	15	15	15
11. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS, and alternative development	9	9	9	9
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
12. Publication on drug use prevention, treatment and access to controlled substances	2	2	2	2
13. Publications on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical support on evidence-based prevention and treatment, on HIV/AIDS prevention treatment and care, and on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods; substantive and technical support to the International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP) annual conference with 1000 participants from 100 countries; side events to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with 75 Member States represented and 750 persons participating; and advocacy for drug use prevention through online Listen First materials targeting youth, parents and policymakers with a monthly average of 1000 clicks.				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: annual celebration of World Drug Day on June 26 th with 100 countries participating and over 1000 national and local events.				

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

Objective

- 16.73 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent and counter corruption through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.74 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will provide policy and legislative advice, build the capacities of relevant actors and facilitate the transfer of expertise. The subprogramme will also continue to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening public sector institutions and the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia and the general public in the prevention of corruption, including by providing technical assistance to States in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as other types of technical assistance. The subprogramme will also continue to coordinate the implementation of mandates given by policymaking and treaty bodies, in particular the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and other governing organs, and support related intergovernmental processes, including in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, to be held in 2021.
- 16.75 The subprogramme will also promote international cooperation regarding the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences. It will also contribute to strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets. Furthermore, the subprogramme will help develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist Member States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research into corruption, including in collaboration with academia and other stakeholders, to enable informed policy decisions and progress in the international anti-corruption reform agenda. Based on the experiences of Member States in the implementation of the Convention, the subprogramme will further emphasize South-South cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices at the national and regional levels. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 16.
- 16.76 The subprogramme plans to support Member States in their response to, and recovery from, COVID-19 and future emerging crises by strengthening transparency and integrity in public procurement, and whistle-blower protection and oversight mechanisms, in Southern Africa, South America and South East Asia, including through its network of anti-corruption advisers.

Expected results

- 16.77 This work is expected to result in (a) substantially reducing corruption in all its forms; (b) strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets; (c) promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels; (d) ensuring equal access to justice for all; (e) developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; (f) ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels; (g) broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance; and (h) strengthening relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, so as to build capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.78 Due to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme cancelled some planned deliverables. Specifically, some meetings of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies were held with a reduced duration or were postponed within the year 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in an overall reduced number of meetings in 2020. The subprogramme also changed its approach with regard to fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by providing support to Member States remotely.
- 16.79 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on COVID-19 related issues, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely providing substantive support in the form of policy papers for Member States, survey tools for anti-corruption agencies, and advanced virtual methodologies for addressing corruption in the context of emergency procurement, to meet critical needs and with a view to highlight corruption as an important issue to tackle in the global response to COVID-19. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.80 During 2020, liquidity constraints impacted the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. This impact included two vacant posts that could not be filled, which reduced the ability to support and service meetings, resulting in decreased capacity to provide support to Member States in fully implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption. This shortage in staffing, for instance, led to delays in the completion of some of the country reviews, which are conducted under the Implementation Review Mechanism, which was established by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a peer review mechanism, under which States parties mutually assess each other's compliance with the Convention.

Result 1: Preventing corruption in times of crisis [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.81 In response to the outbreak of COVID-19, countries have taken a broad range of measures to contain and mitigate the spread of the virus, leading to a significant slowdown of global economic activity. In response, Member States have taken dramatic and significant measures to provide an economic safety net for citizens and businesses in distress. In doing so, safeguards have often been relaxed by trading compliance, oversight and accountability for speed of response and achievement of rapid impact, thus leading to the emergence of significant opportunities for corruption. The subprogramme has developed a number of corruption-related COVID-19 policy papers to help Member States navigate these times of uncertainty and address challenges in the context and aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 16.82 The subprogramme has also conducted analyses of fraud and corruption risks related to COVID-19 economic rescue measures in Southeast Asia and South America and Mexico and has provided advice to Member States on COVID-19 related emergency legislation, for instance in Kenya and Mexico, which requested legislative assistance on bills for whistle-blower protection amidst the crisis. Furthermore, the subprogramme has assessed the changing corruption risk landscape and proposed policy responses, including by collecting and consolidating information from its network of field-based advisers, for governments to ensure that investigations and prosecutions and international cooperation continue despite the challenges posed by COVID-19.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.83 This work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the provision of emergency guidance and advisory services, which assisted States to develop policy responses to support the swift and effective implementation of measures to respond to threats and vulnerabilities emerging during the COVID-19 pandemic, including detecting the proceeds of corruption. As pointed out by a Member State, UNODC training helped to effectively mitigate corruption in the procurement of testing equipment. (see table 16.10)

Table 16.10
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020
N/A	N/A	Provided emergency guidance and advisory services to States to identify and mitigate corruption risks resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Result 2: reviewing the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to spearhead national anti-corruption reforms (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.84 The subprogramme held the drawing of lots in a timely manner amid the global health crisis: Following Member States’ approval for the meeting of the Implementation Review Group to be conducted in a virtual manner, the subprogramme secured the successful launching of the fifth year of the Implementation Review Mechanism and hence mitigated a potential loss of time for countries in the final year of the review process.
- 16.85 The subprogramme also supported States in the timely completion of country reviews to advance the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The unprecedented measures taken by States parties to manage the health crisis caused by COVID-19 have had a dual effect on the completion of country reviews under the Implementation Review Mechanism – in some instances, it allowed for an accelerated finalization of executive summaries and country review reports, whereas in other instances, it had a negative impact on the pace of reviews, in particular the country visits. Among the most immediate consequences are delays in the preparation of self-assessment checklists, desk reviews and country reports as well as the postponement of already scheduled country visits. Despite UNODC’s efforts to encourage States to participate in virtual country visits, this has been met with reservations, with only one State under review in agreement with this adapted set-up.
- 16.86 The work above contributed to preventing and countering corruption in line with the Convention, as demonstrated by an overall of 118 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists for the second review cycle and the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, which met the planned target of “Additional self-assessment checklists submitted by States parties, with UNODC assistance”, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.87 The subprogramme will continue the work related to reviewing the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to spearhead national anti-corruption reforms, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will further progress towards the acceleration of the implementation of the Convention. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.11).

Table 16.11
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
76 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists since the start of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, in 2016.	98 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists since the start of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, in 2016.	118 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists and the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.	Further additional self-assessment checklists submitted with the continued support of UNODC to States parties.	An increased number of additional checklists submitted with the continued support of UNODC to States parties with a view to advancing the timely completion of the country reviews.

Result 3: fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by States parties (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.88 The subprogramme has established regional platforms composed of policy and decision makers, focusing specifically on fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at the global, regional and national levels, while also taking into account the outcomes of the country reviews conducted under the Implementation Review Mechanism. This approach has enabled participating States parties to identify and focus on specific priority thematic areas in their fight against corruption. It also enabled States parties to leverage South-South cooperation for a broader range of technical assistance support. In seeking to strengthen its effectiveness, the subprogramme will continue to assist States in implementing the Convention more effectively.
- 16.89 The subprogramme has also continued to provide support through the four regional platforms (Southeast Asia, East Africa, Southern America and Mexico, and Southern Africa), which comprise 37 States parties. The COVID-19 pandemic has substantially changed the way support is delivered. Work continued to be undertaken with participating countries remotely. In Southeast Asia, between November 2019 and December 2020, the subprogramme organized one regional workshop and provided national level support to five countries in the area of financial investigations and asset recovery. One regional webinar and one national event were delivered in the area of whistle-blower protection. Two regional webinars and two trainings at national levels were conducted in the area of prevention, including procurement, conflict of interest and beneficial ownership. One of the two regional events focused on supporting the oversight of emergency procurement processes. In addition, three regional studies were produced, namely on beneficial ownership transparency and companies' registration, on the oversight systems related to increased spending due to COVID-19, and on the utilization of digital datasets and artificial intelligence for the identification of fraud and corruption. In East Africa, capacity-building and mentorship activities were conducted in three countries with regard to public procurement. Due to COVID-19, activities increasingly centred on

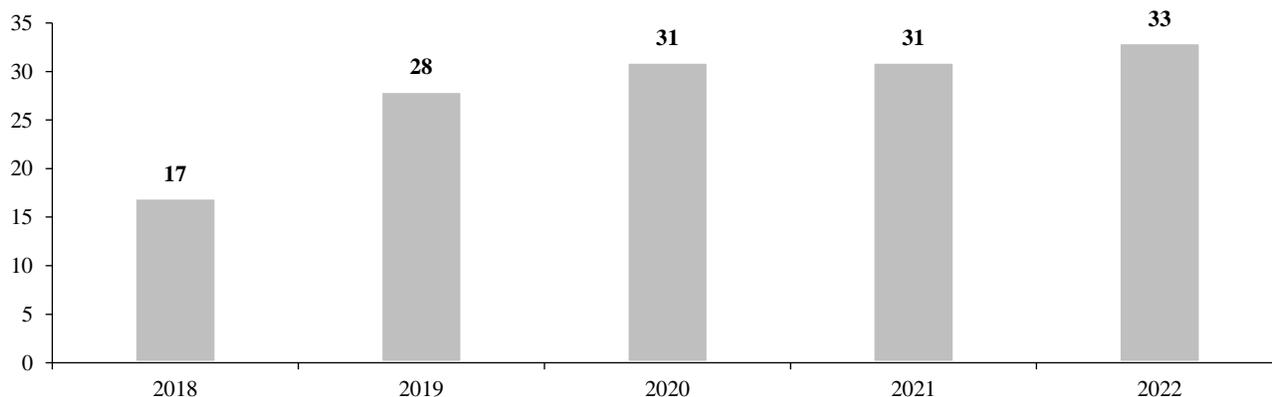
public procurement in the health sector. National level capacity-building was provided on whistle-blower protection in three countries. Mentorship was provided to support national enforcement officials to conduct parallel investigations linked to wildlife crime. Remote assistance on financial investigations was provided to three countries. The regional workshop on whistle-blower protection was postponed to early 2021, but a virtual platform to exchange and share experiences in all thematic areas of the project was piloted in East Africa. In South America and Mexico, mapping/baselining activities were conducted in all nine countries at national levels, ten national events and one regional online workshop were conducted in all thematic areas of the project. In Southern Africa, mapping/baselining activities were conducted in all eight countries at national levels and four national activities were conducted. Due to the severe COVID-19 situation in the region, no work was undertaken to develop or deliver a regional workshop.

- 16.90 Furthermore, the subprogramme developed an increased number of knowledge products, including e-learning modules to continue the reach and provide support remotely, given the travel restrictions that were in place for most of 2020. In this regard, three e-learning courses were developed and four publications were drafted. Finally, a survey on oversight mechanisms for COVID-19 response packages was carried out in the four regions covered by the platforms.
- 16.91 The work above contributed to 31 country-level activities and 17 mapping/baselining activities to fast-track the implementation of the Convention, which exceeded the planned target of 29 country-level activities, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.92 The subprogramme will continue the work related to fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by States parties, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue its work in all thematic areas of the four regional platforms. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3
Performance measure: number of country-level activities to fast-track the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption



Result 4: Renewing political commitment to, and shaping the future of, the fight against corruption [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.93 Corruption undermines governance, hinders development and has a destabilizing effect on entire societies through its very direct impact on the lives of citizens. It hurts most those who are disenfranchised – the poor, the women and minorities – who often have to pay bribes to gain access to essential services. Corruption is an instrumental enabler in the commission of many offences, including many serious crimes. The special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) against corruption will provide a rare opportunity to galvanize the political will of States and will present an excellent opportunity for the international community to advance the fight against corruption. The subprogramme plays a central role in improving the capacity of and cooperation among States parties in preventing and combating corruption and is therefore in a unique position to lead the preparatory process for the special session. The subprogramme provides all the necessary technical and substantive support to this process, as mandated by the General Assembly.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.94 The lesson for the subprogramme was that, in light of limited resources, catalytic action is needed to effectively prevent and fight corruption globally which calls for mainstreaming corruption across relevant initiatives, including by drawing upon the recommendations arising out of the Implementation Review Mechanism of the Convention. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will extend its reach and impact through supporting the implementation of joint commitments contained in the UNGASS High-Level Political Declaration, which is to be adopted at the special session in 2021, with the objective of maximizing multiplier effects in the fight against corruption.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.95 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the operationalization by States of the political declaration adopted in 2021 at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption (see figure 16.4).

Figure 16.4
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adoption of the resolution 73/191 on “Special session of the General Assembly against corruption” by the General Assembly.	Approval of a draft resolution entitled “Special session of the General Assembly against corruption” by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, for subsequent adoption by the General Assembly.	Adoption of the resolution 74/276 entitled “Special session of the General Assembly against corruption” and the decision 74/568 by the General Assembly.	Adoption of a concise and action-oriented political declaration at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021.	Operationalization by States of the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021.

Legislative mandates

16.96 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

Conventions

58/4 United Nations Convention against Corruption

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	70/178; 71/209; 72/196; 73/186; 74/177	in particular its technical cooperation capacity
51/59	Action against corruption	67/192; 68/195; 69/199; 71/208; 73/190	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
61/209; 62/202; 63/226; 64/237	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption		
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (paragraph 52)	70/174	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	71/206; 72/192; 73/184; 74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice		
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	73/191	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption
		74/170	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
66/179; 67/184; 68/185; 69/191	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	74/172	Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development
		74/276	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption
66/181; 67/189; 68/193; 69/197;	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,	74/568 (decision)	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2006/23; 2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct	2010/20; 2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption		
2007/20; 2009/22; 2011/35; 2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime	2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime		

Deliverables

16.97 Table 16.12 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.12

Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	80	80	100	80
1. Note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on crime prevention and criminal justice	0	0	1	0
2. Reports on the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	6	6	7	6
3. Thematic reports on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	2	2	2	2
4. Regional reports of the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents	16	16	16	16
5. Background documents for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and for the subsidiary bodies of the Conference (including executive summaries of country review reports for the consideration of the Implementation Review Group)	56	56	74	56
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	42	24	58	42
6. Meetings of the General Assembly (Third Committee) on matters relating to corruption and economic crime	1	1	1	1
7. Meetings of the Economic and Social Council	1	1	1	1
8. Meetings of the Conference of the States Parties and of its subsidiary bodies	40	22	56	40
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
9. Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness	1	1	1	1
10. Global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
11. Expert group meetings on developing guidance or tools for specific areas of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including based on the needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	4	3
12. Official publications on anti-corruption	4	4	4	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	4
13. Guidance and tools on anti-corruption	3	3	3	4
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: a) provision of training courses to governmental experts to conduct reviews under the Implementation Review Mechanism (5), b) facilitation of the completion and analysis of self-assessment checklist responses (22), c) conduct of country visits (20), d) drafting of country review reports (18) and e) drafting of executive summaries (20).				

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
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Databases and substantive digital materials: maintenance of a database of laws and jurisprudence, as well as of non-legal knowledge relevant to the Convention against Corruption, including for issues related to asset recovery; database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; and maintenance of the online anti-corruption portal known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge; electronic tools and training materials on standards, policies, operational procedures and good practices on the implementation of the Convention by States parties.

Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

Objective

- 16.98 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.99 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will respond to requests from Member States to provide normative and capacity-building support to prevent terrorism and violent extremism, as and when conducive to terrorism,² by initiating and supporting the development of cooperation frameworks with Member States at the national, regional and global levels; developing and implementing results-based projects on terrorism prevention; and strengthening the impact of field delivery through coordination, and integrated planning and implementation with partners that support Governments with terrorism prevention, in particular the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its working groups. This will help Member States to make progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 5 and 16. The subprogramme is mandated by the relevant General Assembly³ and Security Council resolutions⁴, as well as the 2006 Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its biennial Reviews to deliver counter-terrorism technical assistance to requesting Member States.
- 16.100 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on mitigating the restrictions related to COVID-19 by developing technical assistance tools and training activities in line with Member States' counter-terrorism needs within the context of COVID-19. The pandemic has significantly impacted the terrorism landscape and the subprogramme plans to support Member States respond to these threats more effectively.

Expected results

- 16.101 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in: (a) ratification by Member States of an increased number of international legal instruments against terrorism; (b) revision by Member States, accordingly, of domestic counter-terrorism legislation; (c) development by Member States of strategies and action plans for combating terrorism; (d) effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases by criminal justice officials, in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, standards and good practices; and (e) increased national, regional and international cooperation between law enforcement and judicial entities.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

² See General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#).

³ See General Assembly resolutions [72/194](#); [72/284](#); [74/175](#);

⁴ See Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) and previous related Security Council resolutions

- 16.102 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 in 2020, the subprogramme sought alternative avenues to continue to deliver technical assistance to Member States. In compliance with social distancing measures and in an effort to avoid the interruption of critical technical assistance, the subprogramme moved the delivery of its technical assistance activities online. The primary tool used to facilitate this was the Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. Due to travel restrictions, several workshops and events that were intended to be conducted in-person and which could not be delivered through online means were postponed.
- 16.103 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 within the overall scope of its objectives. For example, to support Nigeria to continue its counter-terrorism efforts while adapting to the COVID-19 context, the subprogramme developed guidelines for the Nigerian Police to reduce the risk of infection while protecting the public from criminal activity, including terrorism.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.104 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. This impact included the prevention of recruitment of interpretation services for expert group meetings which resulted in a less inclusive and diverse selection of participants.

Result 1: Criminal justice and law enforcement officials continue to receive critical counter-terrorism technical assistance during the pandemic [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

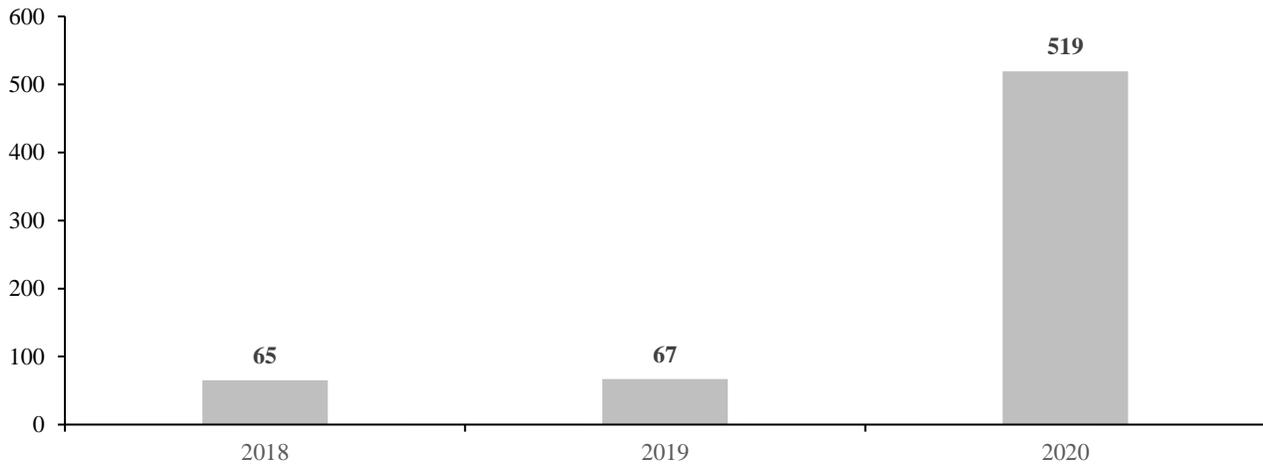
- 16.105 The terrorism landscape was drastically transformed by COVID-19. The health crisis meant that the number of individuals confined to their homes and spending more time on the Internet had skyrocketed. As a result of the pandemic, the preservation, collection and utilization of essential electronic evidence in terrorism cases has become even more critical. In response to this, the subprogramme has been developing new tools to offer tailored services to better address Member States' counter-terrorism needs in the context of COVID-19. For example, the subprogramme developed an online space on its Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, known as the iRoom, to specifically address matters related to electronic evidence. The iRoom is a secure online space that acts as a 'one-stop' shop for technical assistance delivery and allows for the exchange of best practices, stocktaking and the development of new tools related to electronic evidence. It was established for prosecutors, investigators and the judiciary to collaborate on cross-border terrorism and organized crime cases involving electronic evidence.
- 16.106 The subprogramme also continued to promote the application of international norms, standards and good practices in countering terrorism and continued to support Member States with their criminal justice responses against terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The subprogramme transferred the delivery of its technical assistance activities online, training over 1,000 criminal justice officials virtually since the outbreak of the pandemic. As part of these efforts, the subprogramme significantly scaled up the use of its Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. With a wide range of flexible features and tools, the platform features high levels of interaction between participants and moderators and includes over 3,000 criminal justice and law enforcement officers from more than 135 countries as registered members.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.107 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the enhanced capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officers to handle terrorism cases through the Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform (see figure 16.5).

Figure 16.5

Performance measure: Number of criminal justice and law enforcement officials with enhanced capacities to handle terrorism cases, through the Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform



Result 2: progress in the prosecution and adjudication of members of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh) (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.108 The subprogramme has been building capacity of criminal justice officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism in accordance with the rule of law and human rights. Despite the COVID-19 restrictions, the subprogramme delivered two training sessions on conducting and managing interviews for terrorist suspects in a human-rights compliant manner and on investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating crimes committed by ISIL/Da’esh. The subprogramme has also been promoting the role of Iraqi women officials to counter terrorism in Iraq through developing female officials’ knowledge and capacities to prevent, counter and prosecute terrorism in Iraq, considering the mandate under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 to promote and support women’s participation in peace processes and the implementation of UNSCR 2242.
- 16.109 The subprogramme also provided support on the use and promotion of alternatives to imprisonment in terrorism related cases. In addition, the subprogramme has been providing support to judicial institutions in the liberated areas, for example, the Mosul Investigative Court. Furthermore, the subprogramme initiated work to support the victims of ISIL/Da’esh in Iraq.
- 16.110 The above-mentioned work contributed to an increased number of victims of terrorism accessing the Iraqi judicial system; and the strengthening of judicial institutions, including by providing gendered perspectives and influence at policy, planning and technical levels, which met the planned target of “Steps taken to towards the establishment of national judicial mechanisms or processes for the adjudication of members of ISIL”, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.111 The subprogramme will continue the work related to prosecution and adjudication of members of the ISIL/Da’esh, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to deliver tailored technical assistance to strengthen criminal justice responses to terrorism, in line with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and will also support the victims of terrorism in Iraq through mechanisms to increase their role in criminal justice proceedings and provision of psychological support. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.13).

Table 16.13
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Iraq requests technical assistance for the development of national judicial mechanisms to prosecute and adjudicate ISIL-related crimes.	Discussions ensue on national judicial mechanisms or processes for the prosecution and adjudication of members of ISIL.	Increased number of victims of terrorism accessing the Iraqi judicial system; Strengthened judicial institutions, with increased participation of women at policy, planning and technical levels.	Enhanced capacities to handle domestic cases relating to ISIL while upholding fundamental rights.	Cases relating to ISIL are successfully prosecuted while upholding fundamental rights and protecting victims of ISIL.

Result 3: strengthened capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent terrorism (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.112 The subprogramme has been working on strengthening a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law. The subprogramme has been providing support to authorities in Sri Lanka in developing a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for counter-terrorism that is fully compliant with the rule of law, human rights standards and fundamental freedoms. The subprogramme has also been providing training to criminal investigators, prosecutors and judges on rehabilitation and reintegration, including alternatives to imprisonment and community-based interventions; special investigative techniques in identifying and responding to harmful online content; development of a national toolkit for criminal justice practitioners based on the “Digital Evidence Practical Guide”, to suit the local context and procedures; the use and admissibility of digital evidence in investigations and court; tailoring a “Regional Toolkit” for Judges to the national context of Sri Lanka and Maldives, which included components on supporting female criminal justice practitioners to serve in the judicial system.
- 16.113 The above-mentioned work contributed to enhanced capacity of criminal justice officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism in a human rights compliant manner, which met the following planned target: “criminal justice officials are certified to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law”, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.114 The subprogramme will continue the work related to strengthening capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent terrorism, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to train criminal investigators, prosecutors and judges and will also support inter-agency and regional cooperation between law enforcement and judicial officials to facilitate operational information exchange and mutual legal assistance. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.14).

Table 16.14
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N/A	N/A	Criminal justice officials are certified to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law	Officials are able to resolve and process terrorist cases in line with applicable international law, including gender norms	Strengthened inter-agency and regional cooperation between law enforcement and judicial officials

Result 4: Bringing terrorists to justice in line with rule of law and human rights [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.115 The right to a fair and speedy trial is paramount in ensuring access to justice. Delays in processing terrorism cases can ultimately obstruct access to justice. In Nigeria, thousands of persons have been detained for alleged association with Boko Haram. The subprogramme has been supporting Nigeria to build the capacity of the criminal justice system to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate these terrorism cases with respect for human rights to help address the backlog in terrorism cases. This extensive assistance has included the revision of over 1,200 terrorism cases as well as supporting the criminal justice system to effectively address gender dimensions including sexual and gender-based violence committed by terrorist groups.

Lessons learned and planned change

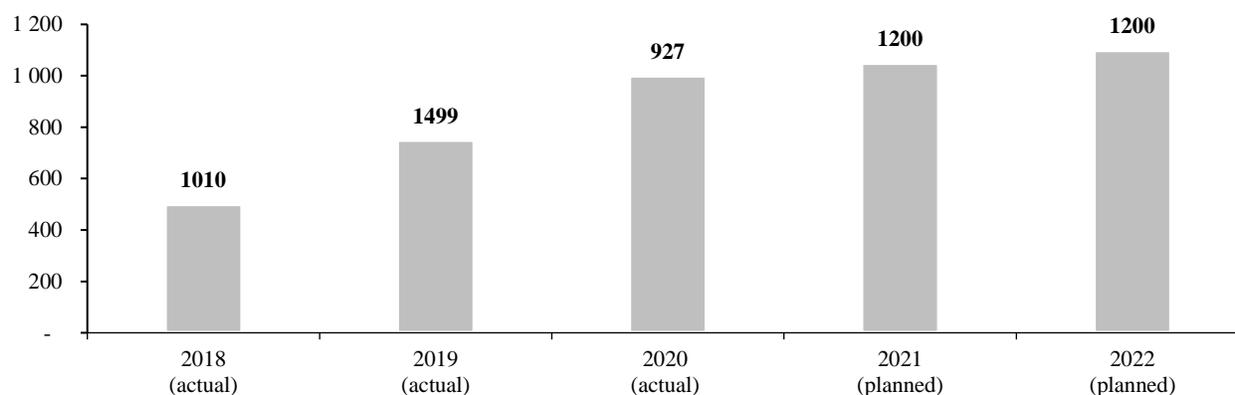
- 16.116 The lesson for the subprogramme was that, in addition to improving knowledge and skills of criminal justice officials, the subprogramme must also provide support to better equip criminal justice systems, in order to effectively address the backlog in terrorism cases. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will continue to build the knowledge and skills of criminal justice officials on criminal justice measures against terrorism but also expand this assistance to provide the necessary forensic equipment, logistics support, and policy and procedural guidance to assist criminal justice officials in Nigeria to more effectively put in practice the knowledge and skills gained.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.117 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of criminal justice officials trained with regard to the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases (see figure 16.6).

Figure 16.6

Performance measure: Number of criminal justice officials trained on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases



Legislative mandates

- 16.118 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

57/27; 58/81; 59/46; 60/43; 61/40; 62/71; 63/129; 64/118; 65/34; 66/105; 67/99; 68/119; 69/127; 70/120; 71/151; 72/123 73/211	Measures to eliminate international terrorism	65/221; 66/171; 68/178; 70/148 58/136; 59/153	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
57/173; 58/140; 59/159; 60/175; 61/181; 62/175; 63/195; 64/179; 65/232; 66/181; 67/189; 68/193; 69/197; 70/178; 71/209; 72/196; 73/186	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	60/288; 62/272; 64/297 62/46 62/172; 64/177	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism
57/219; 58/187; 59/191; 60/158; 61/171; 62/159; 63/185; 64/168;	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	65/74; 67/51; 69/50; 71/66 66/178; 68/187; 70/177; 72/194	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

66/282; 68/276;
70/291; 72/284 The United Nations Global Counter-
Terrorism Strategy Review

74/175

Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism

Security Council resolutions

1267 (1999)	2199 (2015);
1373 (2001)	2253 (2015);
1540 (2004)	2309 (2016);
1624 (2005)	2322 (2016);
2341 (2017);	2341 (2017);
2396 (2017)	2396 (2017)
2347 (2017)	2423 (2018)
2370 (2017)	2462 (2019);
2133 (2014);	2482 (2019)
2178 (2014);	

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2019/21 Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

21/3 Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities

22/4 Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships

Deliverables

16.119 Table 16.15 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.15

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	1	2
1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly	1	1	–	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	12	3	20	12
3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	2	1	2	2
4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies	5	2	5	5
5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly	4	0	–	4
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	0	13	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1	1	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	4	3	3	3
8. Guidelines on instruments related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)	–	0	–	--
9. Handbook on mainstreaming a gender perspective into preventing and countering terrorism	–	0	–	–
10. Handbook on promoting the use of non-custodial alternatives to pre-trial detention and imprisonment measures in terrorism cases	–	1	–	–
11. Handbook on strengthening cooperation and coordination among national counter-terrorism and intelligence services	–	0	–	--
12. Publications, handbooks and training manuals on specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism	3	2	2	3
13. Supporting legal responses and criminal justice capacity aimed at preventing and countering terrorism (menu of services)	1	0	1	0
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on legislative drafting and strategies and plans of action; consultation on the development of technical assistance plans; advisory services on the visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; and substantive support to national training institutions.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: updating and maintenance of the SHERLOC Counter-Terrorism Tools, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases, the online counter-terrorism learning platform, the observatory of jurisprudence for the Americas and the Central Asian network to prevent terrorism.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: global parliamentary summit on terrorism; promotion of the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism for the Member States that have not ratified; brochures, flyers and information kits on legal, criminal justice and related areas; and International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: update and maintenance of the website and social media platforms.				

Subprogramme 5 Justice

Objective

- 16.120 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent crime and ensure more effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems as a basis for the rule of law and sustainable development.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.121 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote the development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and facilitate their application through working with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all actors involved in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.
- 16.122 The subprogramme will also provide assistance, upon request, to Member States, and in particular criminal justice actors (such as the police, prosecution services, the judiciary, including the juvenile justice system, lawyers, community-based experts and prison staff) by enabling knowledge transfer, supporting institution-building, and providing capacity-building and technical advice. The subprogramme will also promote cooperation with other sectors, including education, health and social services. The work of the subprogramme will focus in particular on creating evidence-bases for crime prevention and addressing risk factors and root causes for offending and reoffending; promoting human rights-based policing; increasing access to legal aid; strengthening the effectiveness, fairness and efficiency of criminal justice processes; developing sentencing policies and promoting the use of alternatives to imprisonment, as well as improving prison conditions, improving treatment of violent extremist prisoners and preventing radicalization, and supporting social reintegration upon release. The subprogramme will incorporate cross-cutting issues related to victims and witnesses; gender in the criminal justice system, including violence against women; and children in the criminal justice system, including violence against children. The subprogramme will continue to share studies, good practices and information technology resources, and develop and disseminate practical tools, such as guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula, and model legislation, as well as support counterparts in applying these tools. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11 and 16.
- 16.123 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by strengthening criminal justice systems' abilities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from crisis. The subprogramme will continue to support strengthening of legal frameworks, and adoption and implementation of holistic and inclusive short-term 'crisis' strategies and related actions that ensure continued functioning of criminal justice systems and equal access to its services, while reducing risks of human rights violations of those affected disproportionately by the pandemic, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime. The subprogramme will also support long-term, evidence-based and sustainable recovery measures and take into account lessons learned during the crisis on the needs of both the population and the justice actors, leveraging existing capacities and using new technologies.

Expected results

- 16.124 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in: (a) enhanced coordination between justice actors, for example, between police officers, defence lawyers and investigating judges to address excessive and arbitrary police and pretrial detention; (b) improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases; (c) improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls; (d) improved prevention of and responses to violence against children; (e) increased access to justice for the vulnerable sectors of society and increased public trust in the justice system, including through countrywide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population; (f) enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism; (g)

prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities, and (h) empowerment of women and girls.

- 16.125 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in reduced scope of detention and imprisonment through strengthened functioning of and equal access to justice mechanisms, and in enhanced knowledge and capacity of justice actors to prevent and redress human rights violations and crime, counter discrimination and empower communities, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.126 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme changed the assistance provided through capacity building and tool development, by shifting methods of delivery from in-person workshops, trainings and conferences to virtual meetings and webinars, and postponed those events which were thought to better function in person to a later stage. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under results 1, 2 and 3 below.
- 16.127 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new and modified activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely timely development of up-to-date support by issuing guidance notes and operational advice, including on COVID-19 preparedness and responses in prisons; capacity building through online training programmes; development of eLearning courses on pressing issues such as violence against children; and organization of virtual meetings and conferences to disseminate knowledge and encourage exchange of experiences among countries, including on human rights-based policing, restorative justice programmes and restorative justice approaches to teaching criminal justice, as well as a global webinar series on gender-responsive criminal justice and prison reform. The subprogramme also assessed the impact of COVID-19 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to gender-based violence against women and girls, and approaches to apply non-custodial measures to decongest prison and detention facilities. Delivery also changed the focus of some activities from capacity building to direct financial assistance to service providers. The new and modified deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.128 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included cancellation of research activities to develop up-to-date guidance materials for Member States, for instance on life imprisonment. The liquidity constraints, in concert with challenges posed by the pandemic, also had an impact on modes of delivery of technical assistance, such as shifting from in-person capacity-building to online activities including webinars and eLearning modules. Furthermore, the subprogramme's ability to provide comprehensive support to requesting Member States on key challenges related to effective crime prevention and criminal justice reform was reduced.

Result 1: Enhancing access to legal aid for women offenders and victims in West Africa [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.129 Legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law and a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial. COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions have significantly constrained access to legal aid for victims of domestic violence thereby rendering legal aid more pressing as a means of protection from rights violations. The subprogramme, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), re-programmed existing joint activities on legal aid services to maintain and enhance access to justice for women and girls in Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone during COVID-19, by developing needs-based advocacy and remote training materials, and providing additional funding to legal aid providers to deliver services, as feasible, to women detainees, prisoners and victims of crime.

16.130 The subprogramme also promoted the establishment of alternative and remote mechanisms for women to access legal aid. For example, in Sierra Leone, a free hotline for victims of domestic and sexual violence was established, in partnership with the police and the Legal Aid Board. Data collection efforts have been promoted in all three project countries in order to understand how COVID-19 is changing the nature of cases encountered. The subprogramme, in close cooperation with national and local authorities and other stakeholders, particularly paralegals who are central to this effort, established one stop centres that will aid in this data collection effort and enhance access to legal aid for women who come into conflict with the law. Collecting data will provide public information to key ministries, stakeholders and civil society organizations in order to promote the inclusion of women’s rights in COVID-19 responses. Furthermore, the subprogramme supported legal empowerment initiatives in all target countries, as well as direct service provision by paralegals and lawyers to women detainees in police stations, and to women victims of crime.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

16.131 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the successful training of over 200 justice practitioners from Sierra Leone, Senegal and Liberia, and the provision of legal empowerment initiatives and legal aid services for over 900 women suspects, accused and victims. Positive examples included the judicial order for release of a woman after 9 years of unlawful imprisonment. (see table 16.16).

Table 16.16
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evidence-base in Sierra Leone, Senegal and Liberia created, through assessments conducted by UNDOC and UN Women, in collaboration with local stakeholders; • With the support of civil society partners in Liberia, national policy on legal aid reviewed. • A practical tool on training of trainers on legal aid service delivery for women suspects, accused and victims developed. • Gender mainstreamed in the curriculum of the Judicial Training Institute of Liberia. • In Sierra Leone, a legal education curriculum developed, which is used sessions in detention centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A legal aid policy adopted in Liberia; roll-out of policy supported by the project through information sharing and advocacy. • Action plans covering normative support, skill development and advocacy adopted during a regional workshop for lawyers, public officials and civil society members from the three target countries. • Over 500 women and girls who are detainees received legal aid services. • 400 women and girls with enhanced capacities on legal empowerment. • Based on the training of trainers tool on legal aid service delivery, over 50 legal aid providers from all countries become trainers for their peers on service delivery to women suspects, accused and victims. • 100 paralegals and 30 magistrates with enhanced capacity on access to legal aid for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public in the target countries sensitized on COVID-19 measures, with emphasis on the rights and needs of women, through distribution of public advocacy materials including posters and information brochures developed by the project. • Legal aid providers in all three countries received additional funding. • Based on needs of counterparts, the training of trainers-tool redeveloped as an eLearning tool to be used remotely to benefit from the successful trainings in 2019. • The impact of COVID-19 on women’s access to justice assessed and monitored in the three countries to feed into discussions on recovery measures in late 2020.

Result 2: Helping women prisoners in the Plurinational State of Bolivia prepare for their lives after prison (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.132 The subprogramme has developed and implemented a vocational training programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, that trained 50 female prisoners from two prisons in La Paz on construction techniques, as Bolivia’s construction sector is growing and has a high demand for qualified female workers. The subprogramme also held additional training sessions to support female prisoners in building self-esteem and inform them about their rights with a view to strengthen their employability upon release. Furthermore, the subprogramme together with the prison administration, prepared the prisoners for release by supporting them in joining the National Association of Women Constructors in Bolivia, which helps its members promote their services, find work opportunities, and eventually develop their own business.
- 16.133 The above-mentioned work contributed to the training of 50 female prisoners and preparing them for their reintegration into society by the beginning of 2020, which exceeded the overall planned target of training of 40 prisoners (10 in 2019, 20 in 2020, and 10 in 2021, respectively,) but which did not meet the target of training of 20 prisoners in 2020, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. Challenges were experienced due the impact of COVID-19 on in-person gatherings and holding individual meetings with prisoners to prepare them for their release. The project activities had to come to an end in early 2020.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.134 The subprogramme will continue the work related to preparing prisoners for their lives after prison, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme’s work will evolve to include rehabilitation and post-release support for prisoners across all regions by supporting requesting Member States in designing and implementing technical assistance programmes. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.17).

Table 16.17
Performance measure

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
N/A	50 female prisoners trained and/or employed after release	No additional female prisoners trained and/or employed after release	10 female prisoners trained and/or employed after release	Depending on the situation in countries and continuing of COVID-19 measures, remote or in-person training of prison staff and policymakers in requesting Member States

Result 3: Communities are more resilient to crime and violence (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.135 The subprogramme has supported Member States in developing and introducing policies and programmes that help to prevent crime as a contribution to their efforts to reach targets of relevant SDGs, including Goals 5, 11 and 16. In 2020, it supported Mexico in expanding the knowledge-base for crime prevention policies and programmes, and the development and assessment of dedicated strategies at State and city level, including with regard to the prevention of violence against women. The subprogramme also provided input and suggestions for the development of a draft law on crime

prevention in Krgyzstan, and continued its technical assistance activities in several other Member States, including Lebanon, Peru and Uzbekistan to facilitate the use of sport-based crime prevention initiatives in the context of youth-focused programmes. The subprogramme also provided technical assistance to the observer State of Palestine. Furthermore, the subprogramme supported Member States in making their policing more community-oriented and developed technical tools to guide States in their efforts to implement local crime prevention strategies, including manuals on restorative justice and the use of sport for the prevention of violent extremism⁵.

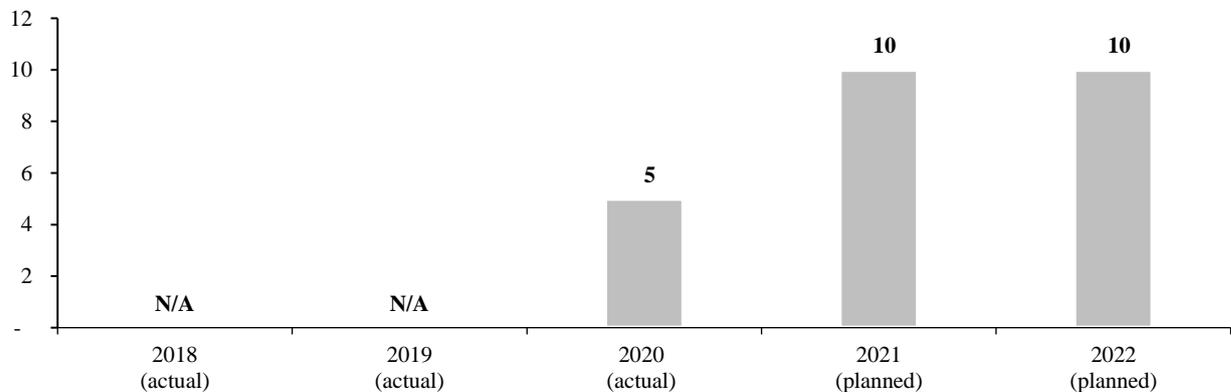
- 16.136 The above-mentioned work contributed to the development and implementation of crime prevention policies and programmes in 5 Member States, which met the planned target for 2020, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021, despite implementation challenges related to COVID-19.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.137 The subprogramme will continue the work related to community resilience to crime and violence, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will scale up its technical assistance through virtual and in-person capacity building and other activities to strengthen Member States’ capacity to effectively prevent crime, involving criminal justice practitioners, including law enforcements as well as other government entities and civil society. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 16.7).

Figure 16.7

Performance measure: number of States that develop and implement gender-sensitive crime prevention policies and programmes with the support of UNODC (cumulative)



Result 4: People in contact with the criminal justice system have increased access to justice services [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.138 Access to justice is a key component of a fair, humane, effective and efficient criminal justice, and a central component of the 2030 Agenda. To truly realize equal access, all those affected by a crime must be able to seek redress: the rights of alleged and sentenced offenders and their humane treatment before, during and after proceedings must be safeguarded; all those affected by the crime should be given an opportunity to participate in addressing the harm caused through restorative justice programmes; and victims impacted by crime should be given adequate protection and assistance, all the while ensuring that rights and needs of particular groups are

⁵ The term “violent extremism” refers to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#))

respected to ensure equity. COVID-19 created unprecedented challenges for criminal justice systems to be able to provide equal access to justice, especially as courts were closed, while social distancing measures were imposed and strictly enforced by the police. The subprogramme’s work has focused on promoting human rights-based policing, as well as access to legal aid, restorative justice programmes, and access to justice for victims of crime. On the basis of the relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the subprogramme has worked with actors from criminal justice institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector in awareness raising; developing of strategies, interventions and reform of mechanisms, laws and policies; data collection and analysis, tool development, knowledge transfer and capacity-building.

Lessons learned and planned change

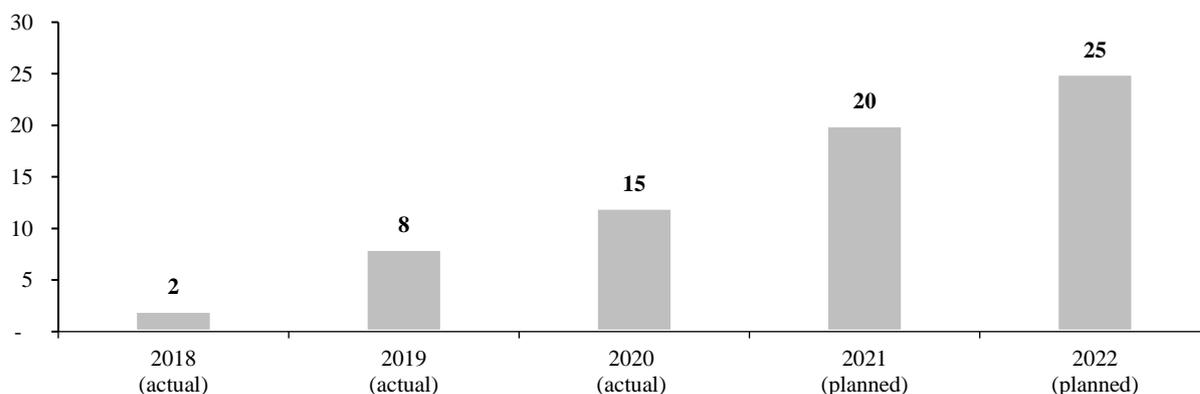
- 16.139 The lesson for the subprogramme was that because its broad mandate covers both supporting state authorities in preventing and responding to crime and violence, and ensuring that the rights of groups with specific needs are respected and essential services are provided, it was placed in an ideal position to address risks and challenges posed by the pandemic from both sides, that is, to ensure access justice while also addressing the need for security and safety. The subprogramme’s expertise regarding access to justice has grown significantly in the last few years, and the current situation has provided an opportunity to use the acquired expertise in linking the different mandate areas together. Additionally, it has spurred innovation and provided an opportunity to rethink how to transfer its wealth of guidance and knowledge through remote services. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will increase its support to empower communities to achieve access to justice for all, including by promoting human rights-based and community-oriented policing, reducing rates of police and pretrial detention and improving access to fair and effective restorative justice programmes. It will also put measures in place to ensure efforts are evidence- and needs-based, to enable recovery plans to truly reach, and secure the rights of those who are at risk of being left furthest behind. This will be done in a holistic manner using a people-centred approach through provision of support to draft and revise legislation and to develop inclusive and gender-sensitive policies and other reform outcomes that facilitate increased access to justice, as well as capacity-building and dissemination of knowledge to improve skills of justice actors to resolve justice problems of the population, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.140 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increase in Member States developing/revising legislation, policies and/or reform initiatives, and/or implementing capacity building and other concrete activities to increase equal access to justice for all, with UNODC assistance. (see figure 16.8)

Figure 16.8

Performance measure: number of Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all, with UNODC technical support (cumulative)



Legislative mandates

16.141 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

Conventions

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Convention on the Rights of the Child

General Assembly resolutions

34/169	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials		prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)	56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	60/177	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ⁷
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)	65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women
45/111	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)	65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty	67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition	67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking
45/117	Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters	67/188; 68/190; 69/192	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released	67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	68/189	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	69/194	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
51/59	Action against corruption ⁶	70/174	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security		
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women		
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century		
55/89	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment		
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the		

⁶ In particular the annex, entitled "International Code of Conduct for Public Officials".

⁷ In particular the annex, entitled "Bangkok

Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)		implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls	74/127	Violence against women migrant workers
71/256	New Urban Agenda	74/133	Rights of the child
72/193	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)	74/134	The girl child
73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment	74/137	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
73/155	Rights of the child	74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	74/170	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
73/184	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals	74/172	Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development
73/186	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
73/207	The rule of law at the national and international levels	74/191	The rule of law at the national and international levels
73/262	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive	S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
1984/50	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions
1989/57	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary	1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety
		1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles
		1997/30	Administration of juvenile justice ⁸

⁸ In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice

System”.

1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power		guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions	2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
1998/21	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice ⁹	2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
1998/22	Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings		
1998/23	International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing ¹⁰	2006/23	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct ¹³
		2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme		
1999/25	Effective crime prevention	2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice		
		2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/27	Penal reform ¹¹		
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice		
		2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power		
		2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters		
2002/13	Action to promote effective crime prevention ¹²	2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children		
		2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice		
		2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988		
		2013/33	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime	2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention
		2016/17	Restorative justice in criminal matters
2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform	2016/18	Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention
		2017/16	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention		
Decision 2005/247	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards	2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive

⁹ In particular the annex, entitled “Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”.

¹⁰ In particular the annex, entitled “Kadoma Declaration on Community Service.”

¹¹ In particular the annex, entitled “Arusha

Declaration on Good Prison Practice”.

¹² In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime”.

¹³ In particular the annex, entitled “Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct”.

crime prevention and criminal justice policies	2019/21	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

17/2	Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services	21/1	Strengthening Government oversight of civilian private security services and the contribution of such services to crime prevention and community safety
18/1	Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings	21/2	Countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea
18/2	Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety	22/6	Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
19/6	Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia		
Decision 19/1	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy	25/2	Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers
20/5	Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea	28/1	Strengthening the engagement of all members of society in crime prevention

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety	59/4	Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders
58/5	Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature	59/5 59/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies

Deliverables

16.142 Table 16.18 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.18

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	3	1	1
1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2	1	1	1
2. Working papers for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	2	2	–	–
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	0	1	1
3. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	0	1	1
4. Meetings of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	2	0	–	–

B. Generation and transfer of knowledge

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	5	5
5. Global projects to support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	4	4	5	5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	27	40	40
6. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice	40	27	40	40
Publications (number of publications)	2	3	2	3
7. Criminal justice handbook series	2	3	2	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: Substantive and technical support – remotely and in-person – on crime prevention and criminal justice to Member States, other relevant organizations and agencies and national and regional programmes; guidance on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.				

Subprogramme 6

Research, trend analysis and forensics

Objective

- 16.143 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure that Member States have enhanced knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.144 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to provide timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions through the production of global and thematic reports, an online monitoring platform and a data sharing portal. Through strengthened research capacity in the field and technical oversight at headquarters, the subprogramme will improve the quality and relevance of the evidence it generates resulting in better designed programmes and improved impact assessment of interventions. The subprogramme will also continue to support countries in the collection of and reporting on data regarding drugs and crime, as required to monitor progress against certain Sustainable Development Goals and targets, in particular Goals 3 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, crime and crime-related violence. The subprogramme also plans to provide support and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, including targeted assistance to increase capacity to produce data and monitor progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals. The subprogramme will also assist Member States, upon request, in identifying trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption. The subprogramme will also ensure that Member States have access to and use quality forensic and scientific services in support of their efforts to counter drugs, crime and terrorism. It will provide technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories, forensic institutions, and Member States, assisting in forensics standard-setting and the exchange of quality forensic data and services for policy- and decision-making. The subprogramme also provides scientific support to the three governing bodies under the International drug conventions, namely the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 16.
- 16.145 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by producing knowledge and tools on drugs and crime which are based on existing deliverables and adapted to

support national and multilateral responses to the COVID-19 recovery, including the use of new modalities for the delivery of its scientific and forensic services. By providing data and analysis to spur transformative change, as agreed upon by Member States, the subprogramme will support in addressing the most pressing policy needs in view of informing the COVID-19 recovery.

Expected results

- 16.146 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in: (a) enhanced knowledge among Member States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders on formulating strategic responses to existing and emerging drugs and crime issues; (b) increased capacity of Member States to produce and analyse statistical data on trends, including trends in specific and emerging drugs and crime issues; (c) improved scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers to meet internationally accepted standards of performance through quality assurance; and (d) increased percentage of institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance that report enhanced scientific and forensic capacity.
- 16.147 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in increased knowledge of Member States on drugs and crime related challenges which may have the potential to slow down the COVID-19 recovery. This will result in recovery policies and programmes which integrate drugs and crime issues, as specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.148 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme changed its approach to service delivery. This has included the development of a video series on the correct use and removal of various items of personal protective equipment as specified under result 1 below. While training activities planned in 2020 in the United Nations narcotics laboratory have been postponed, the subprogramme developed and delivered virtual training courses in forensics.
- 16.149 At the same time, the subprogramme identified new and modified activities and accelerated the implementation of planned activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely the production of dedicated briefs on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Also, COVID-19 related topics were included in the World Drug Report and the World Wildlife Crime Report. The subprogramme also developed a special module of the Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs focusing on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the opioid crisis and global responses as specified under result 3 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.150 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included reduced capacity of the subprogramme to serve Member States with data and analysis on drugs and crime, including the global reporting of SDG indicators. This may result in a limited visibility of Trafficking in Persons as a phenomenon and a narrowed understanding of related patterns and causes which, in turn, could lead to a diminished capability to guide evidence-driven responses to trafficking in persons. There was a reduced capacity to prepare the World Drug Report, and global and regional estimates of drug use and drug trafficking flows may not be updated, and Member States may not have the latest official data on drug trends for evidence-based decision making. Also, the subprogramme was unable to provide full support to illicit crop cultivating countries on methodological guidance, technical assistance and quality control to ensure accurate and timely information about areas under illicit crop cultivation and related drug production countries. Furthermore, the liquidity constraints may result in reduced coverage and timeliness of country data disseminated through the UNODC data portal and of selected SDG indicators reported to the SDG global database.
- 16.151 The liquidity constraints also had an impact on the planned scientific and forensic services of the subprogramme. The impact included not being able to provide chemical reference standards to over

130 national drug testing laboratories in 62 countries. Member States rely on the provision by UNODC of chemical reference standards of drugs under international control to fulfil their obligations under the international drug conventions, such as producing court evidence on drug-related cases. Court evidence generated by national laboratories without chemical reference standards can be challenged in court and might be rejected. In addition, maintenance and replacement of drug-testing equipment at UNODC was postponed. As a result, the subprogramme cannot fully implement the UNODC International Collaborative Exercises, a technical support and proficiency test for over 280 laboratories in 85 countries. A possible consequence of the reduced quality assurance services provided by UNODC is that evidence generated by national drug testing laboratories might be challenged in court and rejected. The liquidity constraints will also prevent UNODC from developing and publishing analytical methodologies to enable Member States to fulfil their obligations under the international drug conventions and implement the scheduling decisions made in March 2020, which *inter alia* address the ongoing opioid crisis which is resulting in the loss of lives in regions worldwide.

Result 1: Preventing the spread of COVID-19 to front-line law enforcement officers through correct use of personal protective equipment [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

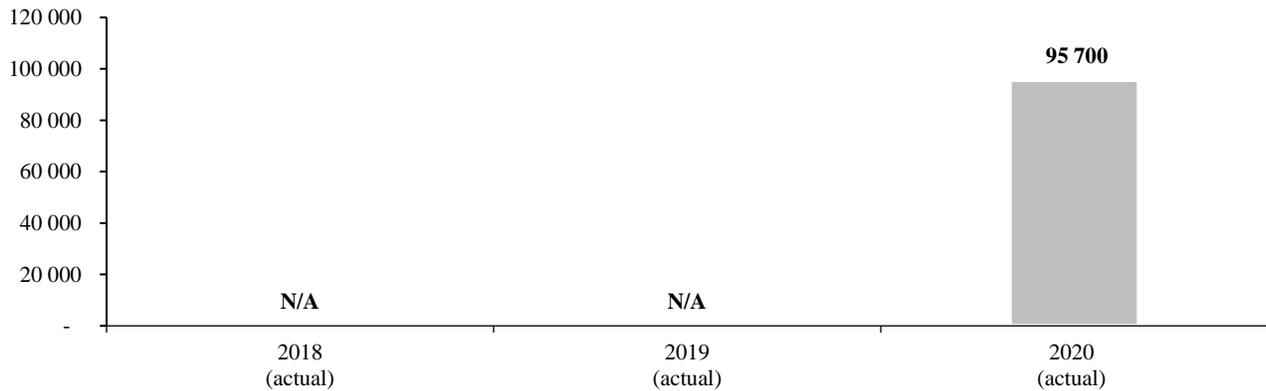
- 16.152 Based on the nature of law enforcement operations, the potential for front-line officers to be exposed to COVID-19 during the execution of their routine duties has increased significantly. The safety procedures, protocols and measures taken to protect officers from risk of exposure when handling dangerous/toxic substances can also protect from exposure to communicable diseases as COVID-19. In order to offer practical information and guidance to help protect front-line officers from risk of exposure and prevent spread of COVID-19 while enabling them to carry out their operational duties, the subprogramme has adapted content of its “Guidelines for the safe handling of substances and management of exposure risk for law enforcement and customs officers” to produce a seven-part series of instructional videos on the appropriate use of and removal and decontamination of personal protective equipment (PPE). These videos cover topics from the correct use and removal of appropriate masks and gloves to complete chemical and particulate PPE ensembles. Personalized kits containing all the essential elements of PPE have also been developed to be provided as part of training courses on safe handling to law enforcement, customs officers and forensic personnel to be delivered in person and using virtual reality. The video series was disseminated using social media and through a number of webinars and virtual meetings.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.153 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the engagement and interaction of users with the video series through the website of the Laboratory and Scientific Services and social media platforms, such as YouTube (4350 views) and Twitter (91350 impressions) (see figure 16.9).

Figure 16.9

Performance measure: Engagement and views on social media of video series on correct use and removal of personal protective equipment



Result 2: estimating the number of hidden victims of trafficking in persons (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

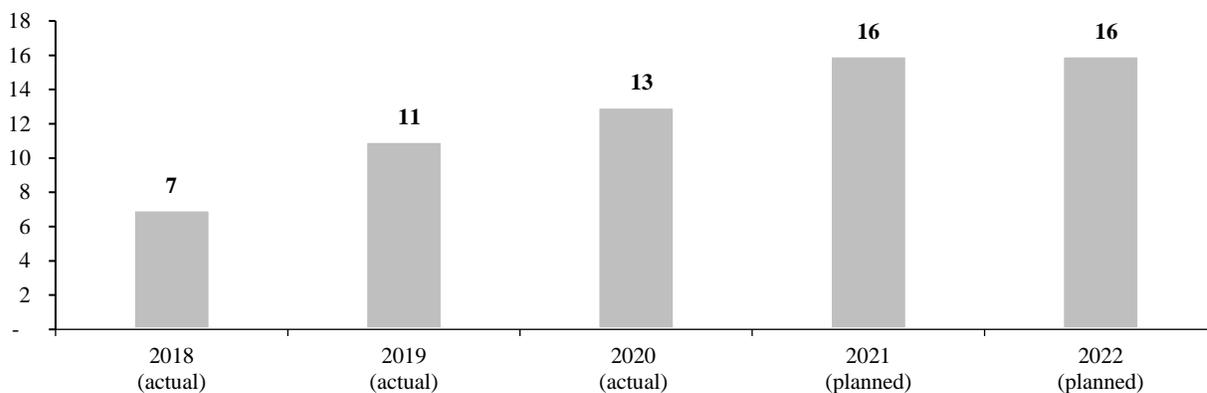
- 16.154 The subprogramme has continued to promote the Multiple Systems Estimation methodology as a sound way for Member States to estimate human trafficking victimization and report on Sustainable Development Goals indicator 16.2.2. The subprogramme also started the elaboration of written guidance for countries that wish to undertake national studies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons.
- 16.155 The above-mentioned work contributed to 13 countries initiating studies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons, including non-detected victims, which did not meet the target of 15 countries as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The planned 2020 target could not be met due to COVID-related travel restrictions preventing direct engagement with government counterparts and other stakeholders to build relationships of trust, which is crucial to studies that involve the collection and sharing of microdata on a particularly sensitive group of people, namely trafficking victims.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.156 The subprogramme will continue the work related to estimating the number of hidden victims of trafficking in persons, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to work with Member States, upon request, and initiate new studies to estimate the hidden victims of trafficking in persons, tailored to the situation in the given country. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 16.10).

Figure 16.10

Performance measure: number of countries initiating studies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons, including non-detected victims



Result 3: countries more effectively respond to the threat posed by synthetic drugs (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

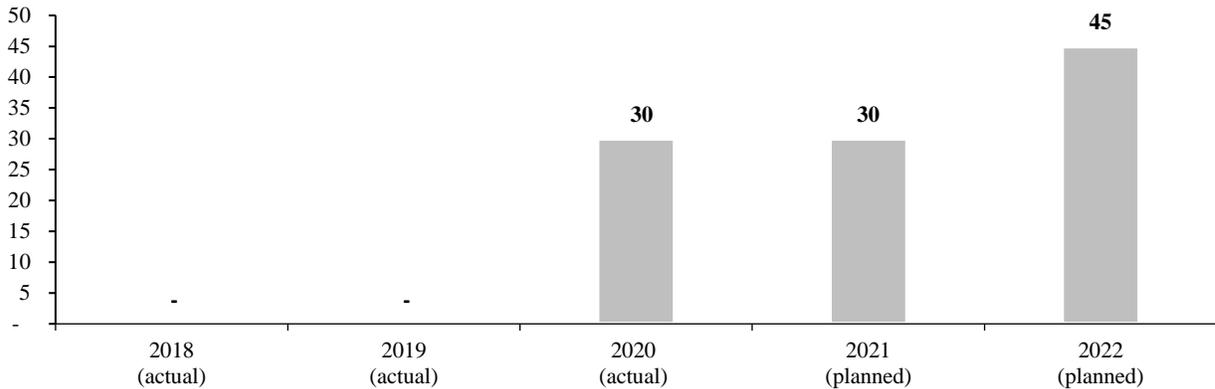
- 16.157 The subprogramme has developed three new specialized modules of the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, namely, Postal Security, Access to medicines while preventing their diversion, as well as a special module focusing on the impact of COVID-19 on the opioid crisis and global responses. The subprogramme has also developed a dedicated website for the Toolkit allowing Member States to access resources and facilitating their interaction with the guidance and tools provided.
- 16.158 The above-mentioned work contributed to 30 countries accessing the Toolkit to strengthen their responses to synthetic drugs, which exceeded the planned target of 15 countries, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.159 The subprogramme will continue the work related to strengthening responses to the threat posed by synthetic drugs”, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will target 45 countries and further develop three additional specialized toolkit modules to address the challenges of the complex drug markets involving the use of the Internet and the darknet, the use of cyberspace and cryptocurrencies, and the shipping of synthetic drugs using air cargo. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 16.11).

Figure 16.11

Performance measure: expected growth in the number of countries strengthening their responses to synthetic drugs



Result 4: More timely responses by Member States to drug trends and emerging issues [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

16.160 For effective responses at the national, regional and global levels, countries need timely and relevant information on drug markets, which are rapidly evolving, expanding and becoming increasingly complex. Latest trends, including such as the multifaceted global opioid crisis, the growing market for new psychoactive substances (NPS), the rapid rise in the non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on drug markets, demonstrate the need for rapid evidence-based responses. To address this issue, the subprogramme has developed an online monitoring platform that uniquely collects real time data on seizures of all types of drugs, building on and expanding the Drug Monitoring Platform and complementing other existing monitoring systems, to increase timeliness, relevance, accessibility and usability of drug seizure data.

Lessons learned and planned change

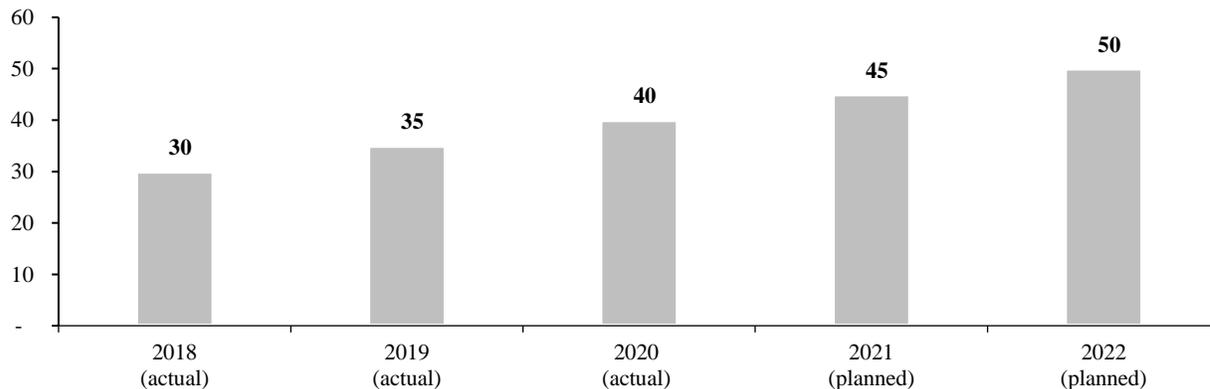
16.161 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was a clear lack of monitoring systems providing timely data and evidence on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and related crime and organized crime. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will accelerate the development of the online drug trafficking monitoring platform and integrate traditional data sources with innovative solutions based on big and smart data that build on new technologies and methodologies.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

16.162 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increased number of entities using the monitoring platform, including ministries, national, regional and international agencies, as well as specialized agencies and programmes, which will generate prompt and timely responses based on improved detection, processing and visualization of drug trafficking trends and threats (see figure 16.12).

Figure 16.12

Performance measure: number of entities using the monitoring platform for timely information on drugs



Legislative mandates

16.163 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

Conventions

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

General Assembly resolutions

834 (IX)	United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
1395 (XIV)	Technical assistance in narcotics control		
45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control	61/183; 69/201; 70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues
48/12	Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities		
49/168; 52/92	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking	73/343	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders	71/211; 72/198; 73/192; 74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	69/197; 70/176	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
65/190	Trafficking in women and girls	72/198; 73/186; 74/177	
68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	S-20/2	Political Declaration
		S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem ¹⁴
		S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

¹⁴ In particular the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants

and Their Precursors contained therein.

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1984/48	Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development	2011/36	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
1988/9	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations
1988/13	Strengthening of cooperation and coordination in international drug control	2013/37; 2015/24	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development
1993/40	Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora
1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors	2013/41	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	2013/42	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2015/23	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2009/22	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime	2018/17	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime	2019/23	Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

19/5	International cooperation in the forensic field	21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities
20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime		

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

1 (XXXIII)	Cooperation in the strengthening of action against the illicit drug traffic through training in the African region		trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking	50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories
1 (XXXIX)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement	50/9	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis
42/3	Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation	52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation	53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and		

54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes	59/3	Promoting informal networking within the scientific community and the sharing of scientific evidence-based findings that may inform policies and practices to address the world drug problem
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	59/8	Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants
54/9	Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it	60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances	Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings	61/3	Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances	61/8	Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids
56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling	61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge
56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances	62/4	Advancing effective and innovative approaches, through national, regional and international action, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs, particularly synthetic opioids
58/9	Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories	63/1	Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities
58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine	63/2	Promoting and improving the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem
		63/5	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
		63/15	Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

5/4	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition
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Deliverables

16.164 Table 16.19 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.19

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
3. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
4. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
5. Workshops/training courses on drug control, crime prevention and forensics	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	10	10
6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention	5	5	5	5
7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention	4	4	4	4
8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	14	14	14
9. Technical research materials on the monitoring of illicit drug crops	5	5	5	5
10. Technical forensic materials on drug control and crime prevention	9	9	9	9
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultation, advice and advocacy, advisory services, support and information to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories; on drugs and crime statistics and on forensics.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: international statistics on crime, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey; international statistics on illicit drugs; online database of individual drug seizures (40,000 visits per year); early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances (3000 sessions per month, 30 news clips/alerts per year.)				

Subprogramme 7

Policy support

Objective

16.165 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance institutional reform and strengthen policy and operational responses by Member States on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.166 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will facilitate and provide assistance to headquarters and field-based offices, related to supporting institutional reforms and ensuring policy coherence through strengthening policy dialogue and enhancing interdivisional coordination. The subprogramme will also provide assistance in the development of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), upon request. In addition, the subprogramme will continue to institutionalize a results-based management culture across the Office by providing technical advice and capacity building with a view to further strengthening transparency and accountability in UNODC's interventions. Furthermore, the subprogramme will, as necessary, undertake policy analysis and coordinate with other United Nations agencies on emerging issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.
- 16.167 The subprogramme will strengthen strategic engagement with Member States, regional entities and United Nations system and multilateral bodies in promoting the rule of law, security and justice under the framework of the 2030 Agenda and build capacity of civil society, academia and the private sector to assist Member States in meeting their obligations. Furthermore, the subprogramme will conduct dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities through the use of traditional and new media in substantive areas such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption. This will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17.

Expected results

- 16.168 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in increased awareness of and capacity to (a) address the interlinked issues of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism by Member States at global, regional, national and local levels, in partnership with UN country teams and through the relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that reflect UNODC mandates; (b) implement mandated areas of the international normative framework that address cross-cutting, systemic issues, such as corruption and economic crime; and (c) achieve progress towards the implementation by Member States of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets thereof and other commitments (such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda).

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.169 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme adapted its activities, such as changing in-person training related to effective participation of civil society organizations to online training. Three training events related to results-based management and strategic planning were also cancelled due to COVID-19. In addition, the methodology for urban safety governance assessments had to be adapted to incorporate remote data collection methods. This change had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 3 below.
- 16.170 At the same time, however the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on COVID-19 related issues, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely adoption of a UNODC/UNOV COVID-19 Crisis Communications Strategy fully aligned with the global UN COVID-19 Communications Response Initiative, prepared by the Department of Global Communications (DGC) and announced by the UN Secretary-General; establishment of a dedicated COVID-19 web page; delivery of an online workshop to train UNODC staff on recording short videos using smartphones for communication and advocacy purposes and for use on social media; as well as the organization of press and other special events online, and later in a hybrid format, with both online and in-person participation. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Result 1: Refocusing communications activities to provide timely and effective information for a better COVID-19 response [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.171 During 2020, the subprogramme focused on communicating UNODC’s support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. With an overarching emphasis on the importance of addressing the pandemic in specific pockets of vulnerability, the subprogramme created a dedicated webpage on the corporate UNODC website, as a one-stop-shop for all information about the Office’s COVID-19 related activities and materials. This included policy documents, technical guidance, social media content, and opinion pieces on a wide range of issues under UNODC’s mandate. This page has also been linked to the main UN COVID-19 website, making it easier for Member States, and for the broader public, to access all relevant information with one click.
- 16.172 The subprogramme also conducted an online training on recording short videos using easily available devices, such as smartphones, for UNODC staff both at Headquarters in Vienna and in the field. Due to social distancing measures and travel restrictions, the Office’s video production team was unable to record planned footage or in-person interviews with experts or beneficiaries. Besides mitigating the negative impact of the pandemic on UNODC’s video production, which forms an essential part of Office’s communications in line with the UN Secretary-General’s digital first approach, the workshop also enabled UNODC staff from around the globe to contribute high-quality videos. Furthermore, the subprogramme organized press and other special events online and later in a hybrid format. One example was UNODC’s First Virtual Music Concert on 30 July, the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, with 30 artists from around the globe performing to raise funds for the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.173 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the development and adoption of the UNOV/UNODC Crisis Communications Strategy and growth in the number of followers on UNODC’s social media channels (see table 16.20).

Table 16.20
Performance measure

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
N/A	N/A	UNOV/UNODC COVID-19 Crisis Communications Strategy developed and adopted. 250 additional followers per day on all UNODC social media channels combined between March and June 2020, an increase of 35 per cent compared with the same period in 2019. Member States receive timely and effective information and guidance related to UNODC’s COVID-19 response.

General public becomes better informed on UNODC's COVID-19 response.

Result 2: Whole-of-government approaches to safer, more inclusive and more resilient societies (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.174 The subprogramme has supported the Regional Office for Central Asia in coordinating and providing support to the Government of Uzbekistan on taking an integrated and systems approach to addressing the interlinked problems of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. This was done by supporting participation in policy dialogue, advisory services to key interlocutors and engagement with senior counterparts in relevant parts of the Government of Uzbekistan.
- 16.175 The above-mentioned work contributed to securing policy level buy-in by the Office of the Prosecutor General to a holistic approach to urban safety, health and good governance, which partly met the planned target of “cities adopt cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism¹⁵”, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.176 The subprogramme will continue the work related to whole-of-government approaches to safer, more inclusive and more resilient societies, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme’s work will evolve to include providing technical expertise in the development of a new regional programme for Central Asia. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.21).

Table 16.21
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cities have limited capacity to develop cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism.	Cities have enhanced capacities to develop cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption,	Policy level buy-in secured for a holistic urban safety governance model to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and terrorism.	Cities begin implementation of cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism and monitor	Launch of Regional Programme for Central Asia to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and terrorism.

¹⁵ The term “violent extremism” refers to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#))

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	organized crime and violent extremism.		progress to ensure ongoing adaptability to changes in local conditions.	

Result 3: Urban safety governance – local governments adopt integrated and inclusive policies for safer urban areas (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

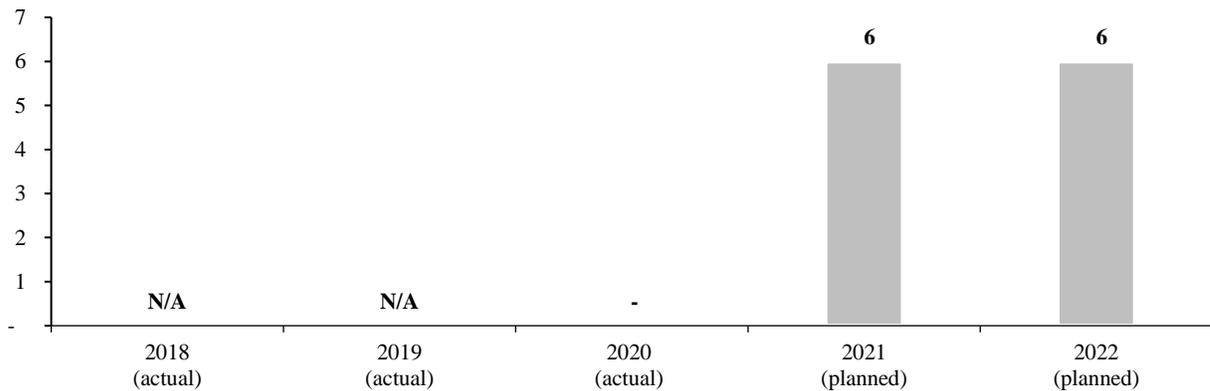
- 16.177 The subprogramme has been working on an urban safety governance initiative. This initiative is premised on the safety governance approach, which recognizes that challenges to urban safety emerge from a complex interaction of risk factors at the local, national and global levels. The safety governance approach provides policymakers with a more inclusive framework within which to address the intersection of global threats and local dynamics in order to revert risk factors for urban safety, including through strengthening legitimate governance, reducing inequality, and promoting inclusion and individual and community resilience. The subprogramme developed the urban safety governance assessment tool, a hands-on guide that offers general and practical guidance on conducting such assessments in urban areas. Furthermore, on the basis of this guidance tool, the subprogramme conducted urban safety governance assessments in cities in Central Asia, Latin America and East Africa.
- 16.178 The above-mentioned work contributed to the identification of local challenges to urban safety and good governance and priority areas of intervention, which did not meet the target of three cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. Due to lockdown measures imposed in response to COVID-19, research teams’ capability to collect data from concerned communities was impacted, resulting in delays. Research teams adapted their methodology to enable remote collection of data in order to complete the urban safety governance assessments. However, due to delays experienced, the development and adoption of integrated and inclusive approaches to address identified challenges will take place in 2021 and 2022.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.179 The subprogramme will continue the work related to ‘urban safety governance – local governments adopt integrated and inclusive policies for safer urban areas’, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will utilize the results of the urban safety governance assessments to support local governments to develop integrated and inclusive strategies and policies to address identified challenges, thereby improving urban safety and local governance. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 16.13).

Figure 16.13

Performance measure: number of cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Result 4: Increased knowledge and stakeholder engagement on the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

16.180 With the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Protocols thereto, the international community demonstrated its political will to address a global challenge with a global response. Successful implementation of the UNTOC requires a multi-stakeholder approach that brings together not only actors from the government but also draws on experience and expertise from civil society, academia and the private sector. The engagement of these stakeholders in constructive dialogues, as part of the Review Mechanism, will allow them to share independent views on the review process as well as ensure communication between Member States and other stakeholders, in line with UNTOC COP Resolution 9/1 (2018). The subprogramme has been enhancing capacities of stakeholders from civil society, academia and the private sector on the implementation of the Convention and its Review Mechanism, facilitating networks for collaboration and coordination, as well as fostering dialogue between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities. This inclusive multi-stakeholder approach will enable Member States to have well-equipped and informed partners to engage with in the implementation of the UNTOC, thereby strengthening policy and operational responses towards transnational organized crime.

Lessons learned and planned change

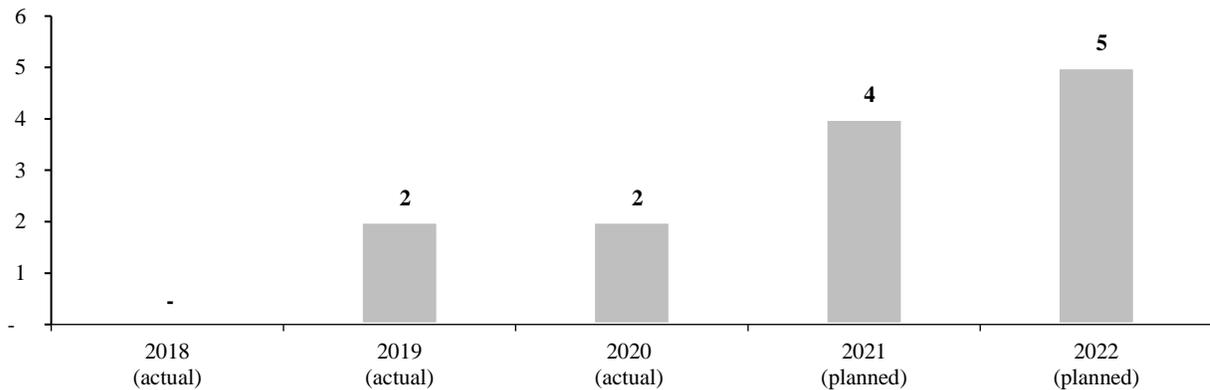
16.181 The lesson for the subprogramme was that without having a platform for constructive dialogue, non-governmental stakeholders and Member States will not be able to engage as effectively in the UNTOC Review process. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will build on the outcomes of capacity building activities, including region-specific recommendations, to foster policy dialogue and strengthen stakeholder networks to counter transnational organized crime at a local level.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

16.182 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of countries volunteering to host dialogues on organized crime between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities (see figure 16.14).

Figure 16.14

Performance measure: number of countries volunteering to host dialogues on organized crime between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities (cumulative)



Legislative mandates

16.183 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

51/59	Action against corruption	TBC	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals	70/181	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem
66/180	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	71/243	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/178	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	71/256	New Urban Agenda
68/188	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015	72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/193; 69/197	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
69/195	Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015	74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations	Decisions 2013/246; 2015/234; 2017/236	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination	2014/22	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	2015/24	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development
2010/20; 2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

20/9	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight	22/2; 24/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	57/5 58/1; 60/3	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
53/16	Streamlining of the annual report questionnaire		
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem	59/5	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug related policies and programmes
54/17	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight	60/6	Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

9/1	Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto		
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Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

4/6 Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption 5/6 Private sector

Deliverables

16.184 Table 16.22 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.22

Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	5	5	5	5
1. Field and technical cooperation project related to results-based management and strategic planning	1	1	1	1
2. Field and technical cooperation project related to advocacy and global communications	1	1	1	1
3. Field and technical cooperation project related to civil society partnerships	1	1	1	1
4. Field and technical cooperation project related to urban safety governance	1	1	1	1
5. Project managing the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	30	34	33	35
6. Training events on effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	15	27	18	30
7. Training events on mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans	5	0	5	0
8. Training events on results-based management and strategic planning	10	7	10	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
9. Publications related to the effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	1	1	1	1
10. Publications related to results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda	1	1	1	1
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons, and the International Anti-Corruption Day reaching approximately 737 million people across the world; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector.				
External and media relations: press events; and development of new fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector in support of the United Nations United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: design, maintenance and update of the UNODC website and social media channels reaching around 6.3 million people monthly; and social media packages, including audio-visual and text content.				

Subprogramme 8

Technical cooperation and field support

Objective

- 16.185 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen Member State-owned programmes countering drugs, crime and terrorism.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.186 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination to all UNODC field offices for the development and implementation of integrated operational programmes and ensure their full implementation, notably through synergies with other areas of work in UNODC. The subprogramme will ensure operational accountability and programmatic efficiency, including by engaging in the development of business operational strategies and common back offices, and monitoring risks and by ensuring the inclusion of effective results-based management in the planning, monitoring and reporting of all UNODC field presences. UNODC field offices will provide support, according to their mandates and at the request of interested Member States, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security, preventing and countering drugs, crime and terrorism with a human rights perspective in the implementation of joint United Nations programmes.
- 16.187 Building on the normative and technical assistance mandates of the Office, the subprogramme also plans to support the development of regional strategies and operational programmes promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development through policy dialogue and coordination, as well as serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society. In addition, the subprogramme will support the establishment of South-South cooperation and devise interregional cooperation among partner countries designed to foster full ownership by regional entities. Furthermore, the subprogramme will enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 16.188 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by engaging, especially at field level, in the implementation of the Socio-Economic Responses Plans (SERPs), Global Humanitarian Response Plans (GHRPs), and Strategic Preparedness and Response Plans (SPRPs) in close coordination with the leads WHO, OCHA, DCO and UNDP and respective UNCTs. In particular, UNODC is expected to contribute to different extent in supporting the five pillars of the SERPs, in some countries with lead or co-lead role in outcomes related to health, protecting people, social cohesion and community resilience. This will be achieved through hybrid meetings and training that combine in-person local experts with support offered by international experts, as well as through the development or adaptation of e-learning modules.

Expected results

- 16.189 This work is expected to result in (a) improved UNODC support to Member States through a rigorous review of capacities and responsibilities as well as potential efficiency gains to ensure that field offices network is fit for purpose to achieve results and impact on the ground; (b) effective and coordinated delivery and impact of the normative and technical assistance mandates of the Office in the field; (c) selected countries benefiting from a UNODC field presence that is fully aligned with the United Nations development system reform and able to effectively deliver capacity-building to

counter drugs, crime and terrorism; (d) selected countries receiving tailored programmes in particular in priority areas for UNODC mandates, to support relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the security and human rights agendas; (e) renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators and regional DCO desks under both development system and business operations reforms which enhance the efficiency of our support to Member States.

- 16.190 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in increased technical, normative and analytical capacity of those we serve, through alternative methods of delivery.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.191 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme changed its approach and adopted alternative methods for consultation and tripartite review with all stakeholders in order to continue ongoing consultations with Member States with a view to deliver technical assistance, normative support and policy advice, including with regard to the development of new theories of change and programmes. The subprogramme supported field offices to adjust programmatically and operationally in order to rapidly respond to Member States' needs, in coordination with respective UNCTs. The subprogramme was instrumental, particularly through its field office network and presence, to scale up capacity building programmes, including by deploying hybrid forms of training with local expertise in person and international experts contributing virtually.
- 16.192 At the same time, the subprogramme identified new and modified activities to support Member States on COVID-19 related issues, within the overall scope of its objectives, tailored research and policy analysis; provision of information, education and communication materials; procurement and supply of personal protective equipment, medical support and other needs; and mentoring, advice and technical support. The new and modified deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Result 1: Adjusted delivery modalities to support Member States [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.193 The COVID-19 pandemic presented a number of challenges to UNODC's traditional technical assistance delivery approach which usually relied on in-person delivery of workshops and meetings. Despite this, many of UNODC's regional and country offices in cooperation with various teams in Headquarters and in coordination with respective UNCTs successfully adopted new innovative approaches in technical assistance delivery. The subprogramme devised an "easy implementation guide" based on the experiences gathered from UNODC field presences providing field offices and global programmes with concrete, coherent and tested options to continue to implement technical assistance. The modalities of implementation were divided into two categories: (i) COVID-19 related interventions; and (ii) continuing implementation in the COVID-19 context.
- 16.194 The subprogramme, in coordination with field offices, responded to several requests from Member States to translate new priorities and policy guidance into technical assistance on ground. In particular, the subprogramme devised actions to operationalize UNODC's rapid response including through the urgent procurement and supply of personal protective equipment or medical supplies to meet the needs of Member States. The target beneficiaries included prisoners, people who use drugs, potential victims of human trafficking, law enforcement offices (police, wildlife units, port authorities, airport authorities, forensic authorities, maritime crime law officials), social workers, volunteers, frontline health workers and other staff in drug treatment centres. UNODC's rapid response was also operationalized through online training and capacity-building programmes; tailored research and policy analysis; development, adaptation and provision of information,

education and communication materials; as well as mentoring, advice and technical support, including through expanding partnerships with civil society and local actors’ to maintain the support and delivery of regular services (in line with the Secretary General’s COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan). For countries where the ICT infrastructure did not allow for a wide use of ICT-enabled implementation modalities, UNODC supported stakeholders with the establishment of specialized training centres offering computer-based training and e-learning resources. In some countries, UNODC established new lessons for partnerships, and this adaptation of delivery model contributed to the inter-divisional development of a reformed partnership framework which is more agile and efficient to allow UNODC to work with partners to better provide support to our beneficiaries. Furthermore, the subprogramme spearheaded internal effectiveness agenda driven work streams aimed at empowering field colleagues to fully exploit the Delegation of Authority, to engage with external partners and to engage and contribute to various UN reform streams.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.195 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the containment of the problem in several instances including prison settings, border posts and ports, drug rehabilitation centres as well as social care and schools and other settings; establishment of specialized training centres offering computer-based training and e-learning resources; and the development of internal policy for partnership (see table 16.23).

Table 16.23
Performance measure

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
N/A	N/A	<p>Successful re-purposing of the funds to address immediate COVID-19 related needs of the criminal justice practitioners and law enforcement agents.</p> <p>Establishment of specialized training centres offering computer-based training and e-learning resource.</p> <p>Development of easy implementation guide compiling lessons and good practices from field network.</p> <p>Supported the inter-divisional development of new partnership framework enabling enhanced programme and mandate delivery.</p>

Result 2: switching from opium to coffee in Myanmar (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.196 The subprogramme has made significant progress towards enabling farmers to move away from opium poppy cultivation, by supporting Green Gold, a cooperative established in 2015 that includes over 1,000 coffee growers, to further increase the quality and output of exportable coffee and successfully transition to organic cultivation, enhancing the income for participating farmers. The subprogramme also supported Green Gold to obtain equipment and expertise to address specific challenges in coffee cultivation, contributing to enhanced sustainability as farmers are increasingly able to resolve quality issues without UNODC or other external support. Furthermore, the subprogramme continued to work with approximately 2,000 farmers and reached the milestone of almost 2,000 hectares in areas managed by local communities as so called ‘community forests’. The subprogramme protected against the expansion of opium poppy plantation and trained the local communities in the use of wood and non-wood forest, measures that protect against deforestation and forest degradation, as well as water conservation to limit the expansion of opium poppy plantation in natural forest area.
- 16.197 The above-mentioned work contributed to the expansion and sustainability of Green Gold, which partially met the planned target of “Green Gold obtains organic certification and becomes the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar”, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. Green Gold in 2020 was indeed the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar in terms of contributing farmers, and among the largest producers in terms of output. However, while the cooperative has managed to move to full organic production as anticipated in the programme budget, actual confirmation of the certification will only be obtained after three years of maintaining relevant standards in cultivation.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.198 The subprogramme will continue to support farmers to switch from opium to coffee production in Myanmar, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to support Green Gold in further expanding output and market access while maintaining organic cultivation standards which will eventually allow full formal organic certification. At the same time, the subprogramme will enhance farmers’ access to additional value chains (such as tea, avocados and honey) to ensure inclusiveness for the entire community, including women and those without access to land; to enhance sustainability of the switch to coffee by reducing incentives to plant poppy as side crops; and to further consolidate emerging licit economy dynamics in the project area. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.24).

Table 16.24
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
First container of Green Gold coffee shipped from Myanmar (October 2018).	Fair trade certification for Green Gold obtained.	Green Gold moved to organic cultivation, took steps towards formal organic certification, and became the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar.	Green Gold exports seven containers of coffee under fair trade conditions. Green Gold has its own processing facility.	Green Gold obtains full formal organic certification. Farmers in the project area can rely on additional value chains (e.g. tea, avocados, honey) for enhanced inclusiveness and sustainability.

Result 3: improved regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.199 In line with the Maputo Strategic Roadmap against Transnational Organized Crime, Drugs and Terrorism, that was formally approved by the Government in June 2020, the subprogramme engaged with relevant Mozambican authorities to improve the regional security as a whole through targeted technical cooperation. The Office promoted regional cooperation by implementing a Virtual Trilateral Planning Cell to allow for information sharing and operational coordination to counter heroin trafficking between Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania and held a virtual Western Indian Ocean regional roundtable on security against maritime terrorist attacks to help address this emerging threat in Northern Mozambique. The subprogramme is also contributing to establishing multi-agency units to enhance the interdiction of illicit traffic activities through containerized cargo and air-freight. Two units, one at the port of Maputo and one at the cargo area of Maputo International Airport, were completed by the end of 2020. On the UNODC Data Day in September 2020, the Mozambican authorities have, for the first time, provided data relating to drug seizures by reporting significant seizures in 2020, by air, land and sea.
- 16.200 The subprogramme also deployed staff on surge that ensured that the country's needs and regional emerging threats were adequately reflected, including in the work programme of the UNCT in defining the key priorities for the sub-region. In particular, the above-mentioned work contributed to strengthened regional cooperation on maritime security, and Mozambique's interdiction capacity at ports and airports. The subprogramme did not fully meet the target of the full establishment of the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force in Maputo, the establishment of transnational crime units and improvement in laboratories to increase the forensic evidence used for criminal cases. The national election in December 2019, and delays in forming the new Government, together with COVID-19 pandemic has significantly delayed implementation plans, which will lead to some performance measures to be shifted to 2021 and 2022.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.201 The subprogramme will continue its work to improve regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will ensure that delayed objectives are met, relevant initiatives are supported and will strengthen cooperation on issues related to terrorism. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.25).

Table 16.25
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rates of seizures of illicit drugs, wildlife and forest products and firearms • High rates of drug abuse • High HIV/AIDS prevalence rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of the UNODC office in Mozambique • Strategic dialogue leading to new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including key deliverables under relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 3, 16 and 17 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the Maputo Roadmap • Regional Trilateral maritime crime planning cell established with Tanzania and South Africa • Port control unit established at a first seaport and airport cargo area • Increase in seizures at ports, airports and land borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased law enforcement joint operations • Port control unit established at a second seaport • Decrease or stability in rates of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevalence • Increase in the proportion of seized small arms and light weapons, as well as other items • Successful investigation and prosecution of cases of money-laundering and increase in assets being recovered • Wildlife and forest areas being restored in key parts of the country • Mentorship programmes and training curricula integrated in relevant training institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened cooperation with neighbouring Member States on issues related to terrorism • Improvement of laboratories and increase in scientific evidence used for criminal cases • Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force established and operational at Maputo International Airport • Establishment of transnational crime units

Result 4: Regional strategic vision for Latin America and the Caribbean to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.202 The UNODC dialogue with and presence in Latin America has gradually evolved in the last 15 years, partially reflecting the evolution of the region in political, economic and social terms. Latin American Member States are playing a prominent role in shaping the multilateral response in areas that fall under UNODC's mandate. Similarly, Latin American Member States have substantially increased their ownership of the UNODC presence and technical cooperation initiatives in their countries by both directly investing important financial resources in UNODC projects and by supporting the presence of UNODC in their countries. On its side, UNODC has progressively adapted to the evolving and challenging environment by reshaping its presence and portfolio,

including, *inter alia*, by promoting regional cooperation through centres of excellence, advocacy initiatives, and research and analysis. In parallel to this dynamic, the dialogue between Latin American Member States and the UN system revealed the need for the office to mainstream its position within the new UNDS architecture, including at the country level and through targeted engagement with the Regional Economic Commissions to fulfil its mandate in the context of the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, the subprogramme is developing a strategic vision for UNODC’s assistance to Member States in the region. This will be based on the identification of strategic goals, UNODC’s core expertise and a careful analysis of needs, relevant stakeholders and the most effective pathways for intervention that will result in a tangible impact.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.203 The lesson for the subprogramme was, that a consolidated regional vision could further consolidate the support provided to Member States and solidify the increasing coordination and collaboration with and among Member States. The new UNODC leadership stressed the need for a regional strategy that builds on the gains of the development system reform. In applying the lessons learned, the subprogramme will support the development of the substantive elements of the strategic vision for UNODC’s work in the Latin American and Caribbean region, including the definition of main technical cooperation streams, resources and field presence to reflect the value added of UNODC for the region. In doing so, the subprogramme will engage Member States and relevant national partners, UNRCs, RUNSDG LAC, ECLAC, DPPA, academia and civil society in the development of the strategy through an inclusive and open process. The identification of strategic goals will be supported by the development of theory of change analysis to describe the intended impact particularly in term of end beneficiaries. The subprogramme will align with the new UNODC Strategy 2021-2025, the UN Development System Reforms, the 2030 Agenda, as well as the most recent COVID-19 related UN initiatives.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.204 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by six LAC countries having developed formal strategies for implementation of the 2030 Agenda with specific focus on the mandated areas of UNODC. In particular, it is expected that the planned deliverables will reflect the current and emerging priorities for the regional countries and the identified response measures will contribute to strengthened capacities and related normative frameworks and sectoral policies of Member States in the areas of crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism and the overall implementation of the 2030 Agenda (see table 16.26).

Table 16.26

Performance measure

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
UNSDCF reflecting UNODC participation in the SDGs	18	20	20	22	24
Presence of UNODC on the ground	18	20	20	22	24
Joint initiatives and programmes launched (through MPTF)	3	4	6	7	8

Legislative mandates

- 16.205 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	74/301	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/302	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
74/238	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/306	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system	74/307	United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

52/10	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking	55/9	Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
52/13	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	62/9	Budget for the biennium 2020-2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
54/7	Paris Pact initiative		

Deliverables

16.206 Table 16.27 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.27

Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	22	15	18	20
Technical cooperation and field support for regional and country programmes	22	15	18	20
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiatives and options, including partnerships; strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services; and advisory services for Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks in UNODC-mandated areas.				
E. Enabling deliverables				
Safety and security: safety and security services to 105 physical field office locations.				

Subprogramme 9

Component 1: provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice

Objective

- 16.207 The objective, to which component 1 of this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with issues relating to drugs, crime and terrorism, as well as the effective and efficient functioning of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in fulfilling their advisory roles.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.208 To contribute to the objective, the component will continue to support the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and its five subsidiary bodies (the Sub commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies) through the provision of substantive and organizational services. The component will continue to provide substantive and technical support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and to the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the follow-up to the 14th Crime Congress and the implementation of the provisions of its outcome document. In addition, the component will continue to provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation (FINGOV) of UNODC through facilitating the preparations for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17.
- 16.209 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by organizing meetings on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and crime-related matters in the framework of the Commissions and subsidiary bodies, as well as on the work of UNODC within FINGOV. The organization of future meetings is foreseen increasingly in a hybrid format, containing both in-person and online components.

Expected results

- 16.210 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in: (a) enhanced cooperation among Member States in accelerating the implementation of international drug policy commitments made over the past decade; (b) enhanced cooperation among Member States in the implementation of comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges faced by criminal justice systems; and (c) enhanced understanding of Member States of governance and financial matters relating to UNODC.
- 16.211 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in an increased knowledge of the impact of COVID-19 on drug and crime related matters and in an enhanced capacity of Member States to address related challenges. Offering the meetings in a hybrid format will strengthen remote participation in the meetings of CND and subsidiary bodies, CCPCJ, UN Crime Congress and FINGOV, and as such support delegations not represented in Vienna or unable to travel to participate online, which is specified in more detail under result 1 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.212 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component postponed the holding of the 14th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from April 2020 to March 2021. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under results 2 and 3 below.

- 16.213 In addition, the formats of the meetings of the CND and its subsidiary bodies, the CCPCJ, the UN Crime Congress and FINGOV were modified to online or hybrid formats. In line with COVID-19 related safety measures, the holding of the 29th session of the CCPCJ, scheduled for May 2020, was postponed and scaled down to take place in December 2020 in a hybrid format. The meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the CND were reconfigured to (scaled-down) extraordinary online meetings in October. The holding of the CND topical meetings on the scheduling of Cannabis in August, September and October 2020 were modified with remote interpretation in a hybrid format. Also, the thematic discussions of the CND on drug demand reduction took place in October in a hybrid format. Intersessional meetings and meetings of the Extended Bureaux of the CND and CCPCJ, and formal and informal meetings of FINGOV, as well as the negotiations of the outcome declaration of the 14th Congress were held in online and hybrid formats. The component organized and serviced the meetings which enabled the engagement of experts from around the world in interactive discussions. This contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.
- 16.214 At the same time, however, the component identified new as well as modified activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely by organizing meetings with a substantive focus on the impact of COVID-19. Two dedicated briefings were organized in April and May 2020 in the framework of FINGOV, enabling a substantive discussion between Member States and UNODC on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial situation as well as programmatic, intergovernmental and field work of the Office. Furthermore, the extraordinary (scaled-down) meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the CND in October were dedicated to the topic of the current situation with respect to addressing and countering the world drug problem in the light of COVID-19, and the thematic discussions of the CND on 19-21 October analysed the impact of COVID-19 in the area of drug demand reduction.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.215 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the component. The impact included the severely reduced level of human and financial resources due to the liquidity crisis, which entailed that many CND and CCPCJ-related meetings could only be serviced because they took place in a reduced, scaled-down, format due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the component, two out of five professional posts are vacant and nearly 60 per cent of the operational budget is not available. At the same time, the number of mandates by both Commissions have increased in recent years, as has the number of meetings to be supported substantively and organizationally. With the mid- to long-term substantive impact that COVID-19 is likely going to have on drug and crime-related matters, the trend of an increased demand for CND-and CCPCJ related meetings is expected to continue in the years to come. Servicing of hybrid meetings requires more staff resources as it adds an extra layer of technical and organizational work. Virtual or hybrid meetings were in some cases equally costly or even more expensive than in-person meetings, as they imply higher interpretation costs and require more staff and efforts for servicing. It was only due to the considerable reduction in meeting time for the scaled-down meetings, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, that the 2020 meetings could be serviced within the reduced resources, which entail a considerable reduction both in terms of staff resources and financial resources for travel of representatives and staff. Business continuity was only possible with the existing staff due to this reduction. This is not sustainable for future years when intergovernmental bodies will again need to address all the items on their agendas.

Result 1: Digital transformation: accelerating remote participation of Member States in intergovernmental meetings [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.216 Remote participation has enhanced the interactive discussions in the framework of the Vienna-based Commissions in recent years, through the use of video messages, video conferencing systems and

webcasting of meetings. With the emergence of COVID-19, the component has fully embraced the necessity to enhance the possibility for delegations to participate in online meetings in an interactive manner, emulating in-person participation in times where this is not possible, and complementing it to support comprehensive representation otherwise. The component led – notwithstanding serious budgetary constraints – the development of online and hybrid meeting formats for the intergovernmental meetings serviced by UNODC.

- 16.217 The component also developed instructions for meeting participants and meetings organizers, tested remote interpretation software and provided support to remote participants to enable their participation. Furthermore, the component also substantively and organizationally serviced online and hybrid intersessional meetings of the CND and scaled-down meetings of its subsidiary bodies, intersessional meetings of the CCPCJ and of FINGOV.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.218 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the business continuity of the Vienna-based Commissions, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding serious budgetary constraints, all possible efforts were undertaken to hold meetings online or in a hybrid format, and these meetings enjoyed the participation of participants from around the world (see table 16.28).

Table 16.28
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020
N/A	N/A	Fifteen intergovernmental meetings with remote participation of participants from around the world conducted.

Result 2: advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda: the Crime Congress returns to Kyoto in 2020 (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.219 The component has continued to support the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in line with its mandate, and assisted Member States in advancing work within the CCPCJ towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The preparations for the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice were supported, as reflected in the programme plan for 2020, and were on track until the Congress had to be postponed due to COVID-19. The preparations have been resumed after the General Assembly decided that the 14th UN Crime Congress would take place in March 2021 (A/DEC/74/550B). Substantive preparations for the Congress include the preparation of the parliamentary documentation, support for the negotiations of the Kyoto Declaration, the organization of the work of the plenary and the committee meetings, as well as work relating to the invitations and registration process. The component also initiated the conceptualization of a hybrid concept for the Congress in March 2021 with variable in-person and online participation components, with a view to ensuring business continuity despite unpredictable future developments and possible restrictions for in-person meetings at the time of the Congress. Furthermore, the component supported the development of a communications plan for the Kyoto Congress, the establishment and maintenance of the related website, the organization of a programme of high-level side events and in coordination with other services and the host county, supported the organization of ancillary meetings, exhibitions and a youth forum. The component also

addressed issues related to travel of staff and representatives as well as budgetary and other administrative matters related to the preparation of the event.

- 16.220 The above-mentioned work above contributed to 0 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development which did not meet the target of 70 per cent, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The reason for not meeting the target is that the meetings of the CCPCJ and the Crime Congress did not take place as planned in April and May 2020 due to COVID-19, and as such there were no statements in which Member States could have reflected on their national efforts to contribute to the 2030 Agenda. The CCPCJ will meet on 3 December 2020 to conduct the work of its regular session in a scaled-down format, and the Crime Congress has been postponed to March 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.221 The component will continue the work related to the preparations and servicing of the UN Crime Congress in Kyoto, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the component's work will evolve to include strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030 in the follow-up to the Kyoto Congress, outlined in result 3 below. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.29).

Table 16.29
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
50 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development.	60 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for	As meetings of CCPCJ and Crime Congress did not take place in April and May 2020, 0 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the	75 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for	75 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including on the follow-up to the Crime Congress, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	achieving sustainable development.	building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development.	achieving sustainable development.	

Result 3: strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030 (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

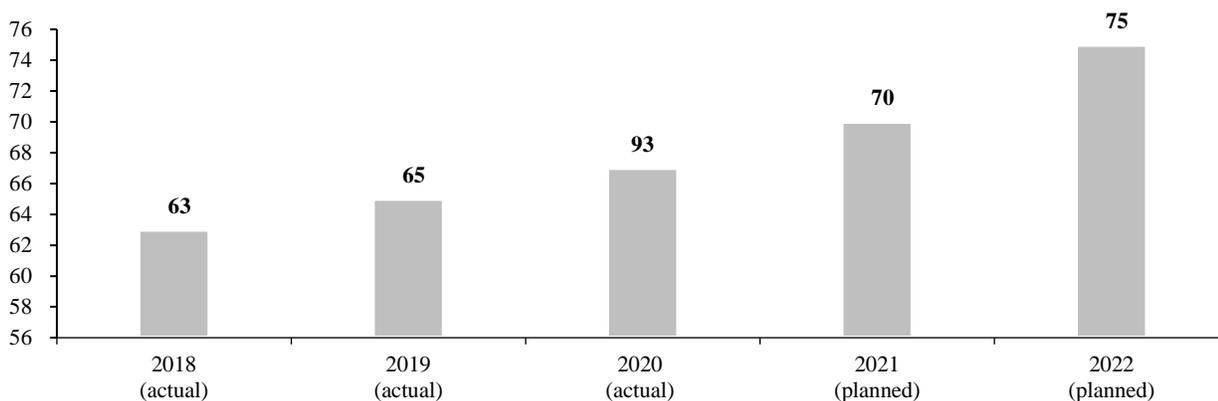
- 16.222 The component has been working on supporting the preparations for and conduct of the UN congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice that have been held in different regions of the globe since 1955, bringing together policymakers, legislators, practitioners, youth and representatives of international organizations, civil society and academia to explore ways and means to enhance the international community’s response to crime. In 2020, the component continued leading the preparations for the Congress that was scheduled to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2020. Furthermore, the component already set the stage for the follow-up to the Congress by the CCPCJ, being the main policymaking body of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice matters and the implementing body for the crime congresses. However, since the Congress had to be postponed due to COVID-19 to March 2021, this follow-up (which was foreseen to commence in 2021) was impacted. While support to the CCPCJ in translating the outcome document of the Congress into policy action had to be postponed until after the Congress, the component has commenced follow-up in terms of operational cooperation towards the implementation of the outcome, including concept development and the preparation of related e-learning tools. This work will be further strengthened throughout 2021, subject to availability of the necessary resources.
- 16.223 The above-mentioned work contributed to **93 per cent** of Member States expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime which met the planned target of 67 per cent as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.224 The component will continue its work related to follow-up to the UN Crime Congress, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will support the CCPCJ in translating the outcome of the 14th Crime Congress into policy initiatives in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.15).

Figure 16.15

Performance measure: percentage of Member States expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat of the Governing Bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Result 4: strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice and accelerated implementation of international drug policy commitments, towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030 [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

16.225 The component will continue to provide secretariat support to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in line with its mandate, towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, subject to the availability of the necessary resources. The component has supported Member States through the CND with the implementation of all international drug policy commitments. In supporting the transition from theory to practice, and in line with the commitment made by Member States to leave no one affected by the world drug problem behind, the component is facilitating the conduct of thematic discussions within the CND, which bring together the expertise of Member States, UN entities, international and regional organizations, civil society and affected populations. These thematic discussions provide opportunities to share good practices and challenges in the practical implementation of international drug policy. With the aim of translating policy commitments, made at the international level, into concrete action at the national level, the component will further continue to facilitate remote participation to ensure that all voices are heard, in particular in view of the Commission’s upcoming progress review, as laid out in the 2019 CND Ministerial Declaration, to be held in 2024. The component has supported the work of the CCPCJ in the follow-up to the UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and will continue to do so during 2022, in particular with regard to the implementation of the policy outcome of the 14th Crime Congress and with regard to initial preparations for the 15th UN Crime Congress in 2025.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.226 The lesson for the component was that effective multilateralism requires comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings. To achieve good policy results that are accepted by all and, as such, enjoy the legitimacy that will foster universal implementation, it is important that all delegations and interested stakeholders have the chance to make a contribution and have their voice heard. In applying the lesson, the component will further enhance the possibilities for remote participation in Commission meetings by organizing more meetings in hybrid format, which will provide delegations the opportunity to include additional experts in their delegations participating online.

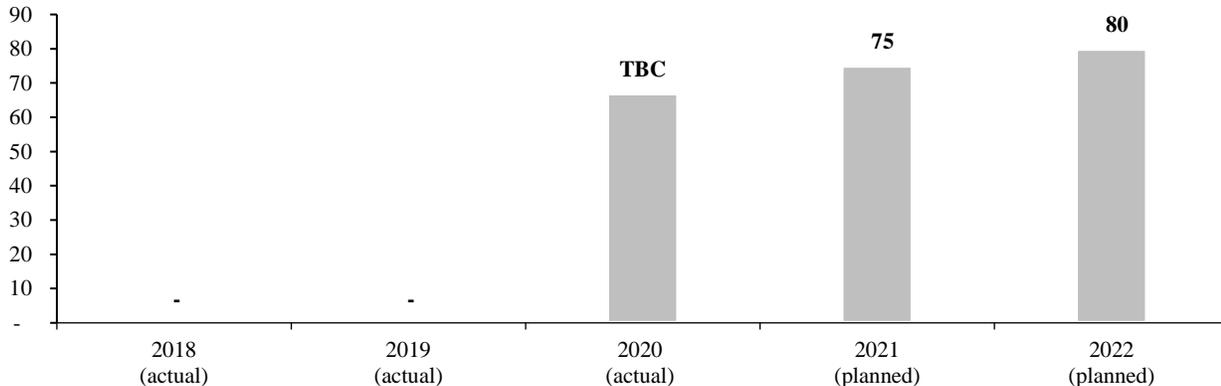
Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

16.227 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the percentage of Member States expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive

services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (see figure 16.16).

Figure 16.16

Performance measure: percentage of Member States expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.



Legislative mandates

16.228 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

415 (V)	Transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
46/185	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992–1993	74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
61/252	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007		
72/305	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council	74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
		74/550B	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1946/9 (I)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	1985/11	Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region
1974/1845 (LVI)	Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region		

1987/34	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region	1992/22	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1990/30	Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region	Decision 2017/236	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations
1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		
1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice		

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

26/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental		working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

60/1	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019		and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
60/3	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance	Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Deliverables

16.229 Table 16.30 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.30

Subprogramme 9, component 1: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	82	TBC	71	65
1. Reports to the General Assembly on international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and on crime prevention and criminal justice, including reports on the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	22	TBC	4	5
2. Notes to the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development	2	TBC	2	2
3. Annual reports to the Economic and Social Council on the regular and reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	4	TBC	4	4
4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	14	TBC	14	12
5. Reports to the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	–	TBC	–	
6. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	12	TBC	13	14

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
7. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to the subsidiary bodies, including on their meetings, cooperation and implementation of recommendations	24	TBC	30	24
8. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commissions on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	2	TBC	2	2
9. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2	TBC	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	187	TBC	164	154
10. Regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	–	TBC	–	–
11. Meetings of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	33	TBC	–	–
12. Meetings of the Economic and Social Council	6	TBC	6	6
13. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	46	TBC	46	46
14. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission	86	TBC	96	86
15. Meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	12	TBC	12	12
16. Ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4	TBC	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	5	TBC	5	5
17. Report on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors	1	TBC	1	1
18. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties	1	TBC	1	1
19. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions	3	TBC	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: provision of substantive and technical support to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, permanent missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders relating to the work of the Commissions; issuance of notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; and coordination and monitoring of the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: maintenance and updating of database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors; maintenance and updating of database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and development and updating of the secure webpages for use by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: organization and promotion of special events of the Commissions, including the launch of the annual <i>World Drug Report</i> (2).				
External and media relations: preparation of web stories to be posted on the UNODC website, highlighting key developments and updates in the work of the Commissions and the crime congresses (4).				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: further elaborating and updating of dedicated websites for the Commissions, the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 and the follow-up to the 2019 ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs ; and managing dedicated social media accounts, including Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and Flickr (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, follow-up to the 2016 special session of the General Assembly, and United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice).				

Subprogramme 9

Component 2: provision of secretariat services to the International Narcotics Control Board

Objective

- 16.230 The objective, to which component 2 of this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-based mandate of monitoring and promoting the full implementation of and full compliance with the three international drug control treaties. This also includes those provisions that relate to substances under international control, ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing their diversion, contributing to the efforts of Member States to prevent the diversion of precursors from licit channels and advancing the global response to trafficking in new psychoactive substances and non-scheduled precursors.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 16.231 To contribute to the objective, the component will continue to provide independent secretariat services and substantive support to the Board, including ensuring that the Board is provided with advice on treaty implementation and raising the awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through the publication and dissemination of the treaty-mandated reports of the Board. The component also plans to raise the awareness within Governments and the international community on the need to develop and implement national drug control policies and regulatory control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. The component will support Governments in the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through INCB Learning and the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), and build the capacity of competent national authorities to ensure availability of controlled substances for licit purposes. In addition, the component will monitor the international movement of precursors and the illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors, ensuring the worldwide cooperation and exchange of information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), projects Prism and Cohesion, and task force efforts. The component will also provide technical advice to the International Narcotics Control Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention. Furthermore, the component will enhance cooperation among and build the capacity of law enforcement, customs, postal and other national agencies to safely detect and interdict new psychoactive substances and non-scheduled precursors, through the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, Project Ion, the global Operational Partnerships to Interdict Opioids' Illicit Distribution and Sales (OPIOIDS) project and the Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS). This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3.
- 16.232 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by updating the model guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency medical care in cooperation with the World Health Organization. In addition, the component plans to support Member States in identifying and responding to changing patterns in the trafficking in and abuse of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids that may take place due to emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expected results

- 16.233 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in: (a) an advancement of the Board's dialogue with Governments to promote the implementation of the drug control conventions and the Board's recommendations and engage on treaty-related matters; (b) the effective functioning of the

international system for licit trade in controlled substances; (c) Governments more accurately identifying and reporting on their needs for and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes; (d) a lower volume of precursor chemicals available for the illicit manufacture of drugs; and (e) a reduction in the trafficking in and illicit consumption of internationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances.

- 16.234 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in Member States being able to better respond to emergency situations requiring expedited international trade in and humanitarian supply of controlled substances for medical purposes, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below. The planned support is also expected to result in strengthened capacity of Member States to respond to COVID-19-related changes in the demand for and trafficking of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 16.235 Owing to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, the component had to service a shortened and postponed 128th session of the Board. Several INCB treaty-monitoring country missions supported by the component for which dates had already been confirmed with Governments had to be postponed. Also, the component held the Expert Group Meeting on methodologies for collection of data on consumption of psychotropic substances online instead of in-person. In addition, the modality of capacity building activities delivered by the component under the INCB Learning project and the GRIDS Programme was changed to online or hybrid to the extent possible; and several activities originally planned for the first and second quarters of 2020 were postponed. The following deliverables of the component were affected: parliamentary documentation; substantive servicing of meetings; conference services for meetings; and training events.
- 16.236 At the same time, the component identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely updating the model guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency medical care in cooperation with the World Health Organization, as specified under result 4 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 16.237 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the component. The impact included delays in the production and limited distribution of treaty-mandated reports and publications (INCB annual report, precursor report, reports on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances). It has also impacted the timeliness and efficient delivery of mandates of the Board related to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in the area of estimates. The number of supplementary estimates received from Government increased since the global onset of the COVID-19 pandemic because the supplies of specific narcotic drugs, which are necessary for severely ill COVID-19 patients that need ventilators, were running low and the Board is required to review and authorize these transactions under the provisions of the 1961 Convention. The UN drug control treaties mandate the publication and distribution of the above-mentioned reports. They are widely read by policymakers in Governments, and other key stakeholders in international organizations, civil society and by the general public. The reports, in particular the Annual Report, serve as the Board's primary method to convey its analysis of the world drug situation and provide policy guidance to the 180+ countries party to the drug control conventions.
- 16.238 As a result of COVID-19, the sessions of the Board had to be held in a virtual format. The impact of liquidity constraints decreased the ability of the secretariat to provide substantive and secretariat services to these virtual sessions. Given that Board Members are located all over the world and all INCB resources are based in Vienna, holding virtual sessions of the Board led to technical and organizational challenges which could not be overcome due to a lack of resources. Liquidity constraints have also resulted in postponement of proposed INCB country missions to review treaty compliance.

Result 1: Member States address new trends in trafficking and abuse of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids during the COVID-19 pandemic [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

16.239 The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in apparent new trends in trafficking and abuse of new psychoactive substances and highly potent non-medical synthetic opioids, and increased trafficking through the exploitation of Internet-related services and delivery of goods to individuals by mail and courier services. These trends are expected to continue and grow in the years ahead. The component strengthened the capacity of Member States in intelligence analysis and exchange, on dangerous substances trafficking through the Internet, and in the safe handling of shipments possibly containing highly toxic substances.

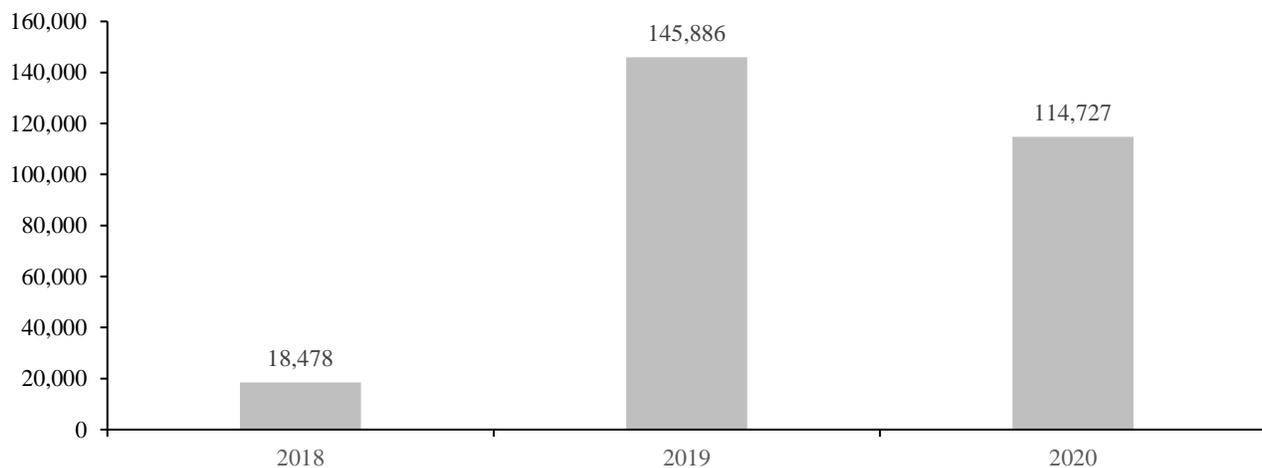
16.240 The component also collaborated with the World Customs Organization, the Oceania Customs Organization, and with Internet-related service providers, mail and courier service providers and online financial intermediaries for the prevention of trafficking in new psychoactive substances, non-medical synthetic opioids and non-scheduled precursors. Furthermore, the component facilitated the exchange of information among Member States on new trends in trafficking and abuse of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

16.241 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the increase in the real-time exchange between Member States of information on trafficking on new-psychoactive substances (see figure 16.17).

Figure 16.17

Performance measure: number of pieces of information on trafficking in new psychoactive substances exchanged in real time among Member States (2020 figures up to 31 August 2020)



Result 2:

16.242 The component has no result to carry over from the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)), since the component did not have the opportunity to present a highlighted planned result for 2020 as it was at that time part of a single subprogramme together with component one of subprogramme 9.

Result 3: Safeguarding the capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the treaty-mandated reporting by Governments and to prevent diversion of internationally controlled substances (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect. 16)

Programme performance in 2020

- 16.243 The component has been working with UNODC on modalities for ensuring that all estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors are established by year end. The component also supported the Board in the supervision of the licit trade in internationally controlled substances to ensure availability for licit purposes. Furthermore, the component consulted with UNODC to ensure the sustainability of the international drug control system and that estimates and assessments of licit requirements are submitted by Member States and established by the Board more efficiently.
- 16.244 The above-mentioned work contributed to the continued operation by the Board of the international drug control system, which met the planned target of establishing 100 per cent of estimates and assessments for licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors submitted by Member States, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.245 The component will continue the work related to safeguarding the capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the treaty-mandated reporting by Governments and to prevent diversion of internationally controlled substances, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will support Member States in implementation of new modalities that enable more efficient submission of estimates and assessment of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, and their establishment by the Board by year end. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.31).

Table 16.31
Performance measure

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
All estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as submitted by Governments, established by year end.	All estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as submitted by Governments, established by year end.	Consultations with UNODC and other stakeholders on modalities for ensuring that all estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors are established by year end.	Cooperation with UNODC and other stakeholders to develop improved modalities to ensure that all estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as submitted by Governments, are established by year end.	Supporting Member States in the implementation of the new modalities, enabling more efficient submission of estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, and establishment by the Board by year end.

Result 4: Uninterrupted trade in internationally controlled medicines during emergencies and other urgent situations [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.246 The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the need for the international community to reassess modalities for ensuring adequate access to and availability of internationally controlled drugs during emergencies and other urgent situations. During the pandemic, Member States faced challenges in the international trade in controlled substances. The component provided guidance on the basis of the joint WHO/INCB model guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency care.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.247 The lesson for the component was that there is a need to update the WHO/INCB model guidelines to further strengthen the ability of Member States and humanitarian assistance organizations in their important work to ensure adequate access to and availability of internationally controlled substances in emergency situations, pandemics and other urgent situations. In applying the lesson, the component will consult with Member States, WHO and other relevant stakeholders to develop updated guidelines.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 16.248 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the adoption of updated model guidelines ensuring that trade in medicines containing internationally controlled substances can continue with minimum interruption during emergency, pandemics and other urgent situations (see table 16.32).

Table 16.32

Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N/A	N/A	Secretariat initiating with WHO a review of the model guidelines.	Consultations with WHO and Member States on proposed revisions to the model guidelines.	Adoption of updated model guidelines.

Legislative mandates

- 16.249 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

General Assembly resolutions

45/179 Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control

46/104

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

59/162 Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

S-20/2

Political Declaration

S-30/1 Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

Security Council resolutions

1817 (2008)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1966/1106 (XL)	Implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	1996/29	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion
1967/1196 (XLII); 1991/48	Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board		
1973/1775 (LIV)	Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	2003/39	Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking
1992/29	Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2004/38	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	61/8	Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	62/1	Strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration
56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/4	Advancing effective and innovative approaches, through national, regional and international action, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs, particularly synthetic opioids
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances	62/5	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/8	Supporting the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-mandated functions in cooperation with Member States and in collaboration with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization
60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	63/1	Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities
61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		

63/3 Promoting awareness-raising, education and training as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring access to and the

availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and improving their rational use

Deliverables

16.250 Table 16.33 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.33

Subprogramme 9, component 2: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	52	37	52	52
1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board	1	1	1	1
2. Reports of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, on narcotic drugs and on psychotropic substances	3	3	3	3
3. Reports on the supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes and on the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes	8	8	8	8
4. Report on intersessional developments, report of the Committee on Finance and Administration, report of the Standing Committee on Estimates and report on the implementation of decisions taken at its previous session, and reports on matters examined and decisions taken by the International Narcotics Control Board	11	10	11	11
5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs, assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances, and assessments of licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors	6	6	6	6
6. Evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments, report on measures to ensure the execution of the international drug control treaties, reports on missions conducted by the International Narcotics Control Board, and specific studies on and evaluation of implementation by Member States of recommendations made by the Board	23	9	23	23
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	92	98	98
7. Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	50	60	60
8. Meetings of ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
9. Meetings in connection with global projects of the International Narcotics Control Board	20	20	20	20
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	92	98	98
10. Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	50	60	60
11. Meetings of ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
12. Meetings in connection with global projects of the International Narcotics Control Board	20	20	20	20

B. Generation and transfer of knowledge

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	28	4	4
13. Training courses for national authorities to improve compliance with drug control treaties and improve availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing diversion and abuse	4	28	4	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	56	88	56	92
14. Updates of estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	24	64	24	64
15. Annual update of forms for treaty-mandated reporting by Member States on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions and related Economic and Social Council resolutions, and annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions	12	12	12	12
16. Periodic maintenance of the tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and annual update of the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals	5	5	5	5
17. Monthly alerts on issues related to drug control and treaty compliance, and update of training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of three drug-control conventions	15	7	15	11

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: Country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board to review implementation of the conventions and to make recommendations aimed at improving treaty adherence and implementation, with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse.

Databases and substantive digital materials: International Drug Control System (IDS) used by the INCB secretariat; International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), used by 68 Governments; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, used by 165 Governments; Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), used by 123 Governments; and Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), used by 135 Governments.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: side events during intergovernmental meetings.

External and media relations: press releases and press conferences on activities of the International Narcotics Control Board; responses to media requests; statements by members of the Board at intergovernmental meetings; newsletters for Governments; and dissemination of recommendations and positions of the Board to decision makers and the general public.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: updating and maintenance of the website of the International Narcotics Control Board and the secure areas for Board members and competent national authorities.