Draft proposed programme plan for 2021 and performance information for 2019 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 2021 and performance information for 2019 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.
Table of Contents

Foreword .................................................................................................................. 6

Overall Orientation .................................................................................................. 7
1. Mandates and background .................................................................................. 7
2. Strategy .................................................................................................................. 7
3. Legislative mandates .......................................................................................... 10
   Conventions ........................................................................................................... 10
   General Assembly ................................................................................................. 11
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice .......................... 12
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs ........................................................................ 12
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs Statements and Declarations ................. 12
4. Deliverables .......................................................................................................... 12
5. Evaluation activities ............................................................................................ 13

Subprogramme 1: Countering transnational organized crime ................................. 15
1. Objective .............................................................................................................. 15
2. Strategy ................................................................................................................ 15
3. Programme performance in 2019: Because organized crime knows no border in a rapidly digitizing world: competent national authorities communicate using UNODC-created data-mining technology .... 15
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result .................................. 16
5. Programme plan for 2021: Lao PDR mainstreams Digital Forensic Evidence ........ 16
6. Legislative mandates .......................................................................................... 17
   Conventions ........................................................................................................... 17
   General Assembly resolutions ............................................................................. 18
   Security Council .................................................................................................. 19
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ............................ 19
   Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ...... 19
7. Deliverables .......................................................................................................... 20

Subprogramme 2: A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem .................................................. 20
1. Objective .............................................................................................................. 20
2. Strategy ................................................................................................................ 21
3. Programme performance in 2019: Drug Demand Reduction and related measures for people who are at risk to use drugs or are using drugs in Asia............................................................... 21
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result .................................. 22
5. Programme plan for 2021: Accelerated implementation of a balanced drug demand reduction and supply reduction approach in Africa ................................................................................. 23
6. Legislative mandates .......................................................................................... 24
   Conventions ........................................................................................................... 24
   General Assembly resolutions ............................................................................. 24
   Economic and Social Council ............................................................................. 25
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs ........................................................................ 26
Subprogramme 3: Countering corruption ........................................................................................................... 33
1. Objective .................................................................................................................................................... 33
2. Strategy .................................................................................................................................................... 33
3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved capacity of Member States to prevent and combat corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption ........................................ 34
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result .................................................................... 35
5. Programme plan for 2021: Fast-tracking the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption by States parties .......................................................................................................................... 35
6. Legislative mandates ...................................................................................................................................... 36
   Conventions ................................................................................................................................................ 36
   General Assembly resolutions ...................................................................................................................... 36
   Economic and Social Council ..................................................................................................................... 38
7. Deliverables .................................................................................................................................................. 38

Subprogramme 4: Terrorism prevention ......................................................................................................... 39
1. Objective .................................................................................................................................................... 39
2. Strategy .................................................................................................................................................... 40
3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved capacity of Member States to prevent and combat terrorism ... 40
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result .................................................................... 41
5. Programme plan for 2021: Improved capacity of Member States to prevent terrorism in Sri Lanka ......... 41
6. Legislative mandates ...................................................................................................................................... 42
   General Assembly resolutions .................................................................................................................... 42
   Economic and Social Council ..................................................................................................................... 45
   Security Council ....................................................................................................................................... 45
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice .......................................................................... 46
7. Deliverables .................................................................................................................................................. 46

Subprogramme 5: Justice ................................................................................................................................ 47
1. Objective .................................................................................................................................................... 47
2. Strategy .................................................................................................................................................... 47
3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved capacity of Member States to prevent and combat terrorism ... 48
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result .................................................................... 50
5. Programme plan for 2021: Improved capacity of Member States to prevent terrorism in Sri Lanka ......... 51
6. Legislative mandates ...................................................................................................................................... 52
   Conventions ................................................................................................................................................ 52
   Economic and Social Council ..................................................................................................................... 54
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice .......................................................................... 56
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs .................................................................................................................. 56
Subprogramme 6: Research, trend analysis and forensics ................................................................. 58
1. Objective ........................................................................................................................................ 58
2. Strategy .......................................................................................................................................... 58
3. Programme performance in 2019: Member States enabled to create evidence-based policies and programmes on addressing drug use ........................................................................... 58
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result ............................................................... 59
5. Programme plan for 2021: Countries more effectively respond to the threat posed by synthetic drugs.. 60
6. Legislative mandates ...................................................................................................................... 61
   Conventions ..................................................................................................................................... 61
   Economic and Social Council ........................................................................................................... 62
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ................................................................. 63
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs ....................................................................................................... 63
   Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ...... 65
7. Deliverables ..................................................................................................................................... 65

Subprogramme 7: Policy support ......................................................................................................... 65
1. Objective ........................................................................................................................................ 65
2. Strategy .......................................................................................................................................... 65
3. Programme performance in 2019: Member States increase civil society involvement in their anti-corruption policies and measures ..................................................................................... 66
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result ............................................................... 67
5. Programme plan for 2021: Urban Safety Governance: local governments adopt urban safety governance policies to enhance access to services for populations in situations of vulnerability .................................. 67
6. Legislative mandates ...................................................................................................................... 69
   General Assembly resolutions ......................................................................................................... 69
   Economic and Social Council ........................................................................................................... 69
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs Statements and Declarations ....................................................... 70
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ................................................................. 71
   Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption ................ 71
7. Deliverables ..................................................................................................................................... 71

Subprogramme 8: Technical cooperation and field support .................................................................. 72
1. Objective ........................................................................................................................................ 72
2. Strategy .......................................................................................................................................... 72
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result ............................................................... 74
5. Programme plan for 2021: Improved regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique ......................................................................................... 74
6. Legislative mandates ...................................................................................................................... 76
   General Assembly resolutions ......................................................................................................... 76
   Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions ............................................................... 76
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions ........................................................... 77

Component 1: Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Objective .......................................................................................................................... 77
2. Strategy ............................................................................................................................ 77
3. Programme performance in 2019: Member States adopted by consensus the 2019 Ministerial Declaration to accelerate the practical implementation of international drug policy commitments beyond 2019
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result......................................................................................................................... 78
5. Programme plan for 2021: Strengthening the intergovernmental work on advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030 ......................................................................................................................... 79
6. Legislative mandates ........................................................................................................... 81
   General Assembly resolutions .......................................................................................... 81
   Economic and Social Council ......................................................................................... 81
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs ..................................................................................... 82
   Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ................................................ 82
7. Deliverables ....................................................................................................................... 82

Component 2: Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board

1. Objective .......................................................................................................................... 84
2. Strategy ............................................................................................................................ 84
3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved access to internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes ......................................................................................................................... 85
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result......................................................................................................................... 86
5. Programme plan for 2021: Safeguarding the capacity of INCB to monitor Governments’ treaty-mandated reporting and prevent diversion of internationally controlled substances ......................................................................................................................... 86
6. Legislative mandates ........................................................................................................... 87
   Conventions ..................................................................................................................... 87
   General Assembly resolutions .......................................................................................... 87
   Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions ................................................ 87
   Commission on Narcotic Drugs ..................................................................................... 88
7. Deliverables ....................................................................................................................... 88
Foreword

The mandate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) spans all three pillars of the UN – peace and security, sustainable development, and human rights – and our Office continues to strengthen support to Member States in advancing justice to fight corruption and crime in all its dimensions, counter the world drug problem and prevent terrorism.

The overarching goal of the UNODC Programme Budget Document 2021, supported by nine subprogrammes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 2020 Kyoto Declaration, is to drive results and improve effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out our mandates.

Through UNODC’s country, regional, and global operational programmes, from our network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna, we are working to design and implement coherent initiatives and policies to address the interlinked threats of drugs, violence, organized crime, terrorism and corruption, mainstreaming gender and human rights approaches across all mandate areas. Our Office is well placed to provide integrated assistance and build solid partnerships between Member States, civil society organizations and communities.

In April 2020, UNODC was honoured to support the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan. The resulting Kyoto Declaration united Member States in joint action to address shared challenges undermining the rule of law and sustainable development. I am pleased to note that on the margins of the Kyoto Congress a Youth Forum was held, where young people from around the world discussed issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice and sought solutions. UNODC will continue to empower young people as agents of positive change in the world.

Another important context for the proposed Programme Budget Document 2021 is the evolving reform of the UN Development System and identification of thematic priorities by the Secretary General and Member States. UNODC, with its strong field presence and delivery capacity in key countries, serves as a hub for the provision of substantive expertise to Member States, UN Country Teams and other counterparts for the development of locally owned and needs-based UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and operational programmes.

UNODC has been able to carry out its work thanks to the support of Member States, the private sector and other donors. Voluntary contributions have risen some 40 per cent over the past five years, a clear recognition of the value of UNODC assistance under its drug and crime-related mandates.

In 2021, UNODC’s work will continue to play a vital role in international efforts to achieve sustainable development, support human rights, and build peaceful societies to enhance international criminal justice cooperation and to better serve the people who need us most.

Yury Fedotov
Executive Director
UNODC
Programme of work

Overall Orientation

1. Mandates and background

xx.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 resolutions 45/179, 46/152 and 46/185 C. The thematic focus areas of the Office include transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking; drug prevention and treatment, alternative development, countering corruption; criminal justice reform, terrorism prevention; research and trend analysis and policy support. 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 and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development, and good governance around the world. Corruption, cybercrime, new technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI) for criminal purposes, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, as well as environmental crime, particularly illicit logging, 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 cultivation, manufacture, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs 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 to develop 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.

2. Strategy

xx.2 As a UN entity whose mandate spans three pillars of the UN – peace and security, sustainable development and human rights – the Office assists Member States in their fight against crime in all its dimensions, in countering the world drug problem, and to prevent international terrorism.

xx.3 It does so through three broad interconnected and mutually supportive work streams:

(a) normative work to assist States in 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 which help identify priorities, 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 national, regional and global levels, through increased knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues; and

(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 its extensive field network and headquarters.

xx.4 Recent developments in the international financial and political landscapes, including the slowdown in major economies and the increase in bilateral collaborations, sometimes at the expense of multilateral solutions, have provided an impetus for UNODC to provide integrated support to Member States, leveraging its thematic leadership and field presence.
On a policy level, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, the 2016 UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) outcome document, as well as the Kyoto Declaration adopted by the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have underscored the Office’s mandate areas. Additionally, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 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 a further impetus to the Office to integrate its programmes into broader UN systemwide initiatives, that will, in turn, foster greater national ownership and sustainability.

In 2021, UNODC will strengthen its efforts in thematic areas, as prioritised by the Secretary-General and Member States, providing strategic substantive leadership and expertise, to act as a driver for thematic coherence across the UN system, including through UNCTs. In addition, the Office will continue to serve as the institutional “hinge”, facilitating continuous and adaptable linkages between the normative, operational, and research dimensions in its mandated areas.

In implementing these initiatives UNODC will increase and sharpen the provision of advisory services, targeted technical support and policy advice, when and where needed, focusing on responding to Member States’ needs and strategic points of entry for coherent field delivery.

In line with the principles of the United Nations Development System reform and the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (Former United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF) rolled out in 2019 and onwards, UNODC is developing programmes aimed at:

(a) tailored, field-based, and complementary regional and global assistance to support the needs of Member States;

(b) stronger cross-sectoral integration of all relevant elements of its mandates to support Member States to counter drugs, crime, and terrorism;

(c) a clearer contribution to Member States’ efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inter alia, through leveraging synergies and joint initiatives involving other United Nations entities and partners, working in concert with the revamped UN Country Teams, and assisting the new Resident Coordinator system by providing specialized assistance in its mandate areas.

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 wellbeing. Indeed, research and analysis will play a fundamental role in better identifying, understanding, and shaping responses to drugs and crime challenges. It will do so by feeding into Common Country Analyses which will help shape United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the national level and 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 review mechanisms for the UN Convention against Corruption and UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

The ongoing changes brought about by United Nations reform, including reform of the Management System and of the Peace and Security Pillar, and their impact at the field level, amplify the need for UNODC’s expertise to be targeted to supporting effective delivery on the ground. They also necessitate that the Office identify and respond more rapidly and effectively to strategic priority needs through deployment of staff and other technical resources, offering effective, multidisciplinary, and impact-oriented delivery in the field. In order to roll-out these responses in a more systematic and strategic way, core substantive and programmatic capacity will be maintained and where needed, strengthened, with the aim of ensuring that the progress made in 2019 and 2020 is sustained in 2021.
xx.11 The Office’s focus will be sharpened to specially address the nodal links between drug use, illicit drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, illicit financial flows, corruption and terrorism, considering them within the broader framework of increased well-being of people.

xx.12 The delivery of field support and strengthening of UNODC’s capacity in key thematic areas will contribute to addressing the interlinkages between UNODC’s mandates and the 2030 Agenda. In addition, improved cross-cutting fundamental roles will help to ensure multi-sectoral and whole-of-government responses to ensure sustainability. UNODC will also develop results based technical documents to support strategic coherence in all its thematic areas.

xx.13 With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNODC is working with other stakeholders, Member States, and United Nations sister agencies at local, national, regional and global levels to help Member States better understand the nature of the challenges they face, as well as to design coherent programmes and policies to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Office will remain actively involved in the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a coordinating platform enabling Member States, the private sector, civil society, and international entities to work together to promote Goal 16. UNODC is also active 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 to enhance common approaches including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

xx.14 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); border management (the World Customs Organization); corruption (the United Nations Development Programme); trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling (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 (UN-Habitat); as well as ensuring coherence in collection of statistics pertaining to its mandates in coordination with the Statistics Division of DESA. The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 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 UN system to advance Member States’ achievement of the SDGs, through advocacy publications and digital communications.

xx.15 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2021 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 crime networks and their links with corruption and 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 UN system, and other multilateral organisations highlight the importance of strengthening fiscal governance and preventing the leakage of public funds in order to sustainably address issues under UNODC’s mandate and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in a holistic manner.

(d) Member States share real-time and other operational data with their counterparts across borders to mount effective, intelligence-led responses to dismantle organized crime networks.

**xx.16**

UNODC continues to ensure that a gender perspective is systematically mainstreamed in all its practices, policies, and programmes. By integrating a gender perspective, UNODC pursues the coherent and coordinated implementation of global commitments on gender equality in line with the UN system-wide policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women endorsed in 2006 by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021) and Action Plan continue 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 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). Implementation of the Strategy will be evaluated in 2021, with a second phase of implementation scheduled to begin in 2022. A Gender Team is located in the Office of the Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy, which aims to ensure that a gender perspective is systematically mainstreamed in programme approval processes; programme managers integrate gender perspectives in the operational activities of each subprogramme, and Gender Strategy Focal Points are consulted in programme development; gender analysis becomes an integral part of all UNODC programming processes; staff receive and benefit from capacity-building activities and tools to further gender mainstreaming; lessons learned and good practices emanating from evaluations and relevant fora are exchanged systematically within the UNODC network of Gender Strategy Focal Points; and UNODC stays abreast of new developments in the field of gender equality, through both the systemwide 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 (IANGWE).

**xx.17**

With the enhanced focus on gender-related results, UNODC has strengthened the integration of gender aspects in its mandated areas of work. In 2021, planned activities under subprogramme 5 include vocational training to help women prisoners develop skills and expertise to secure employment in the construction industry upon release. Under subprogramme 9, component 1, the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies continues to support the CND and the CCPCJ, through assisting them during the negotiation of resolutions targeting, among others, gender equality; in enhancing Commissions’ horizontal cooperation with the Commission on the Status of Women through participation in relevant meetings; as well as in contributing to the review of the progress on the implementation of, inter alia, Goal 5, through facilitating the Commissions’ annual contribution to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

### 3. Legislative mandates

**xx.17bis**

The programme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at the programme level:

*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 Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of 2000;
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of 2000;
- Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition of 2001;


General Assembly

62/272; 64/297; The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review 66/282; 68/276; 70/291 and 72/284.

70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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

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

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

73/185 The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals

73/186 Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

73/192 International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem

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

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Kyoto Declaration1

1 Prospective (exact title to be communicated to the CPC)
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice


Commission on Narcotic Drugs

63/xx Implementation of the budget for 2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*3

Commission on Narcotic Drugs Statements and Declarations

2019 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

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182

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

4. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.1 lists the cross-cutting deliverables, under the guidance of executive direction and management, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021.

Table xx.1

Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2019-2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Projects related to gender equality</td>
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<td>2. Projects related to the independent evaluation function</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops, training events</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. EGM on gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Conference on gender equality</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Side-events on gender equality related topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical materials</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Guidance note and other tools on gender equality related issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and syntheses studies</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches</td>
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2 Prospective
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<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
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**Non-quantified deliverables**

**C. Substantive deliverables**

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:**
Substantive input and contribution, including political advice and analysis, to the Secretary-General on drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues in the form of briefing materials, statements, and talking points.

Provision of support for multilateral efforts in the field of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption, and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, 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.

Regular monitoring of the Office’s divisions to ensure continued timely preparation and submission of documents to the governing bodies.

Effective management of the organization through policy advice, legal services, communication support, and support for office operations.

Coordination of cross-cutting institutional processes such as Enterprise Risk Management and implementation of the Secretary-general’s Strategy on New Technologies.

Consultation, advice and advocacy related to evaluation.

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

**D. Communication deliverables**

**Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:**
Evaluation briefs, website, annual reviews.

5. Evaluation activities

xx.18 The following evaluations and self-evaluations completed in 2019 have guided the programme plan for 2021:

(a) Independent In-Depth Evaluations:

- the independent In-Depth Evaluation of the Regional Programme for South-East Asia and the Country Programmes for Myanmar, Indonesia and Vietnam (sub-programme 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; status: finalised);
- the independent In-Depth Evaluation of the Global Action to prevent and address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, GLO.ACT (sub-programme 1; status: finalised);
- the independent In-Depth Evaluation of the Global Action to prevent and address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, GLO.ACT (sub-programme 1; status: ongoing);
- the independent In-Depth Evaluation of the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness (sub-programme 3; status: ongoing);
- the independent In-Depth mid-term Evaluation of the Global Maritime Crime Programme (sub-programme 5; status: ongoing);
- the independent In-Depth mid-term Evaluation of the Global Firearms Programme - Countering illicit arms trafficking and its links to transnational organized crime and terrorism (sub-programme 1, 9; status: ongoing);
- Moreover, one independent In-depth Evaluation of the Western Balkans Counter-Serious Crime Initiative (WBCSCI) in the context of the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) mechanism including the European Union action: "Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) Multi-Country Action Programme 2017 - Support to the Western Balkan Integrative Internal Security Governance", was conducted for the European Union, including a UNODC component (status: finalised);
(b) Independent evaluations of the following UNODC projects (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 5):

- Enhance Government and Civil Society Responses to Counter Trafficking in Persons in Bhutan;
- Supporting the establishment of an evidence-based drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation system for the Palestine National Rehabilitation Center;
- Asia-Pacific Joint Action Towards a Global Regime against Corruption;
- United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project Phase II (UN-PRAC)
- Improving the Criminal Justice Response to Violence against Women in Egypt; Fortalecimiento para la Seguridad de Grupos Vulnerables.

The findings of the evaluation and self-evaluations referenced as well as the Evaluation Meta-Synthesis 2017-2018 have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2021 of all sub-programmes. The Meta-Synthesis highlighted the need for strengthened integration of human rights and gender equality in the design, planning, implementation and reporting of UNODC projects and programmes. An identified best practice in this context related to UNODC’s 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 frameworks, including more systematic data collection, was identified in this biennial Meta-Synthesis. As a result of the above-referenced evaluations, sub-programmes in UNODC will continue strengthening the approach to gender equality. In coordination with UNEG and other oversight functions, the Independent Evaluation Section will lead Strategic Evaluations which will contribute to the review mechanism of the SDGs. Furthermore, system-wide evaluations, including the development of respective guidance and tools are supported.

The following evaluations are planned for 2021, however, changes in information needs of Member States and the Executive Director may influence the evaluation plan:

- Selected priority areas in UNODC’s sub-programmes;
- Selected regions and countries in line with UNODC programming;
- Independent evaluations covering various sub-programmes and regions.

With regard to the participation in joint evaluations, in particular in relation to the principle of common country programming and the assessment of UNSDCFs, more strategic evaluations will be conducted at UNODC in coordination with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) to also contribute to the review mechanism of the SDGs and inform evidence-based decision making at all levels.

UNODC recognizes that independent evaluation is an essential tool for accountability, learning and decision-making. The independent evaluation function at UNODC implements the UNEG norms and standards, quality assurance as well as management of strategic evaluations. The new web-based application “Unite Evaluations” was developed and rolled-out to increase the coverage, efficiency, and quality of evaluations. It was highlighted by OIOS as a notable good practice in the UN Secretariat. This innovative tool ensures effective follow-up mechanisms for improved programmatic performance and dissemination of lessons learned at an aggregate level to inform decision-making. Moreover, responding to information needs by Member States, the Section aims at diversifying and innovating its evaluation-based knowledge products to enable evidence-based decision making at all levels. As requested by Member States, (A/RES/69/237), the independent evaluation function at UNODC, in coordination with UNEG and UN country teams, continues its engagement in strengthening national evaluation capacity, contributing to the review mechanism of the SDGs and to strengthen accountability in public institutions, in line with SDG 16.
Programme of work

Subprogramme 1: Countering transnational organized crime

1. Objective

xx.23 The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking.

2. Strategy

xx.24 To contribute to prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, 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 also plans to continue promoting adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. To achieve the desired objective, the subprogramme will continue supporting the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention, including supporting the review mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols, and will continue to provide tailored technical assistance to Member States in accordance with relevant mandates, which is expected to result in reduced illicit trafficking and organized crime, as well as support Member States to make progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including 5, 8, 10, 15, 16 and 17.

3. Programme performance in 2019: Because organized crime knows no border in a rapidly digitizing world: competent national authorities communicate using UNODC-created data-mining technology

xx.24 The subprogramme has substantially contributed to strengthening and facilitating communication among central and competent authorities that Member States designate under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and other applicable legal instruments, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters. For this purpose, UNODC has maintained and expanded the online CNA Directory, a comprehensive database powered by the SHERLOC knowledge management portal, which has served as a "bridge-building" tool for an ever-growing number of users: 1,200 as of 2019, contrasting with the 54 users registered in 2006, when the technology was launched. Prosecutors, police, customs authorities, judges and law enforcement officials are among the users who, through their own personal UNODC-generated accounts, access a large volume of pre-formatted and pre-structured data on more than 1,600 authorities from 190 countries, covering 16 different areas of specialization.

xx.25 Ultimately, the directory's added-value is that it classifies, associates, clusters and tracks patterns of large batches of otherwise unstructured raw data. In other words, it makes it easier for each user to discover useful knowledge from a collection of data, which UNODC has previously mined (prepared, selected, cleaned and interpreted). As demonstrated by testimonies from users, the Directory is being used to narrow down a user's search request in a matter of less than one minute, thus significantly increasing the speed of access to useful knowledge, which in the past, would require hours or days to research, and additional time to generate the correlations that the Directory already offers in one user-friendly portal.

xx.26 Both the General Assembly and the Security Council have included, in recent resolutions, operative paragraphs entrusting UNODC to enlarge the Directory with focal points designated to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property (GA resolution 68/186) and authorities designated for terrorist-related cases (UNSC resolution (2016) 2322). Likewise, in 2019, the Directory was expanded to also list all the authorities designated under the United Nations Convention against Corruption, becoming a ‘one-stop shop’ for the details of agencies designated under the major treaties of which UNODC is a guardian.
Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

xx.27 This work contributed to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, as demonstrated by the increased number of account users, as well as increased number of central and competent authorities that are known to be cooperating with their foreign counterparts, as evidenced in the SHERLOC case-law database.

![Number of State officials using the CNA Directory](image)

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

xx.28 A planned result for 2019, which is increased capacity of requesting Member States, with the assistance of UNODC, for effective action against transnational organized crime, including in the areas of money-laundering, combating illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, trafficking and smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms and emerging crime, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the additional legal and operational tools, and good practices on transnational crime brokered and/or supported by UNODC. An example is the development and implementation of a training module covering trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants for the in-mission induction training of United Nations Police Personnel (UNPOL).

xx.29 In response to Security Council resolutions 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017) on trafficking in persons in conflict situations and the General Assembly resolution (A/RES/72/1), UNODC’s Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section engaged with the Integrated Training Service (ITS) of the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Field Support (DPO/DFS) and developed the training module. UNODC and ITS identified MINUSMA as the appropriate peacekeeping mission to pilot the training module and tailored the training module to the Malian context. UNODC organized a Training of Trainers workshop for the Induction Training Team and individual trainers and supported the first two trainings delivered by the Induction Training Team, in addition to a specialized training to Malian Law enforcement independently organized by one of the trained officers using the UNODC Manuals. A session on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants has been integrated into the regular induction training programme offered by the MINUSMA UNPOL Induction Training Team to Individual Police Officers (IPOs). The subprogramme contributed to increasing capacity of IPOs to detect and report on cases of trafficking and smuggling. In the first nine months after the training, trained MINUSMA personnel supported five investigations of possible human trafficking cases and five investigations of possible smuggling of migrants’ cases conducted by Malian security forces. Currently, UNODC is planning to replicate the training in other UN Field Missions, in consultation with DPO.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Lao PDR mainstreams Digital Forensic Evidence

xx.30 The subprogramme has been working on supporting all Member States to counter cybercrime, as a means to effectively prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking committed through the misuse of information and communication technologies. In this regard, tailor-made technical assistance has been developed to meet the needs of Member States, upon request. In 2019, UNODC developed and delivered the first-ever Digital Forensic Evidence
Laboratory in the People’s Democratic Republic of Lao. The laboratory gave law enforcement professionals the ability to gather and use the digital evidence held on the devices of suspects thus leading to more proportionate, legal, accountable, and necessary convictions and releases. Furthermore, this capability ensured that Lao PDR’s international cooperation potential was significantly increased, as seen in 2020.

Internal challenge and response

xx.31 The challenge for the subprogramme was to effectively respond to the specific needs and particular context of the requesting Member State. In response, for 2021, the subprogramme will strengthen its efforts to provide tailor-made technical assistance to Lao PDR to enhance the capacity of national relevant authorities to carry out digital forensic analysis. By 2021, the work of the Digital Forensic Lab will be mainstreamed into all high-risk transnational organized crime and terrorism operations within Lao PDR and, taking into account the relatively small size of the Lab, it will be capable of providing its proportionate share of digital forensic evidence to investigations carried out in cooperation with other Member States.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

xx.32 This work is expected to contribute to preventing and combating transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking committed through the misuse of information and communication technologies, or that have a digital component at any point in their preparation or commission, which would be demonstrated by the strengthening of the rule of law in Lao PDR, more successful convictions, following due process, release of the innocent and consistent and reliable international cooperation through professional digital forensic evidence acquisition. UNODC, if funded, will continue to provide mentoring, advice, training and support to the Unit for this purpose.

xx.33 As an underlying risk for the attainment of this result is the current lack of funding in 2021 for the portion of the subprogramme that delivers cybercrime technical assistance, namely the Global Programme on Cybercrime. This funding will need to be secured in order to counter the significant consequences for the ability of the subprogramme to deliver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>UNODC works closely with Lao PDR in delivering training and mentoring to address the technical and legal challenges posed by new technologies and devices</td>
<td>Lao Police Force and UNODC collaborate to set up the first Digital Forensics Laboratory to respond to the country’s specific needs</td>
<td>The Digital Forensics Unit increases its knowledge and capacity for handling digital evidence, with continuing support from UNODC</td>
<td>Lao Police Force, through the Unit, are able to analyse digital media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Legislative mandates

xx.34 The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

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;


- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of 2000;
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of 2000;
- Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition of 2001.

General Assembly resolutions

46/152 Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
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
66/177 Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effect of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
66/181 Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
67/189 Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
71/1 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants
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
72/1 Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
71/211 International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
72/195 Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
72/196 Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation
73/146 Trafficking in women and girls
73/185 The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73/186</td>
<td>Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73/187</td>
<td>Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73/189</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Security Council**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S/RES/2388</td>
<td>Maintenance of international peace and security - trafficking in persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/RES/2331</td>
<td>Maintenance of international peace and security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic and Social Council**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E/RES/2017/18</td>
<td>Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/RES/2019/20</td>
<td>Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/1</td>
<td>Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2</td>
<td>Mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime


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

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

7. Deliverables

xx.35 The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.2 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.2
Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including meeting of its working groups</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat transnational organized crime</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat cybercrime and money laundering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials (number of materials)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Publications on organized crime and illicit trafficking</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC platform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subprogramme 2: A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

1. Objective

xx.36 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, integrating demand reduction and related measures, and supply reduction and related measures including through promoting international cooperation.
2. Strategy

To contribute to ensuring comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, integrating demand reduction and related measures, as well as supply reduction and related measures, the subprogramme will assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services, drug dependence treatment HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services for drug users, including people who inject drugs, in line with scientific evidence. The subprogramme also plans to assist Member States, upon request, in establishing inclusive social assistance approaches with a shared common responsibility in promoting sustainable livelihoods through alternative development, including, and where appropriate, preventive alternative development. This will work on the following areas:

- Collaboration between 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;
- Support the enhancement of national health and justice systems, including the systems responses; and
- Implementation of operational programmes to combat illicit drug cultivation and trafficking.

Each of these areas will be accomplished through the provision of advocacy, technical assistance, capacity building, regional strategic planning sessions, support for policy development, expert group consultations, conferences, and providing standards, operational guidelines based on science, developing and disseminating manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers based on science and evidence.

The subprogramme promotes human rights-based, public health-focused, and gender-responsive strategies and policies at the global level through programs that save lives, such as the UNODC SOS Initiative that helps Members States effectively address and prevent overdose especially in places most impacted by the opioid crisis, in line with SDG target 3.5. In addition, the subprogramme supports the production of high-quality coffee which is then sold for a premium price in cooperation with the private sector, ensuring an increased quality of life and guaranteed income for families in rural areas, in line with relevant SDGs, including 1 and 8. All operational programming under subprogramme 2 integrates gender responsiveness, equality, and empowerment of women in line with SDG 5.

To contribute to ensuring comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, the subprogramme will support global, regional, interregional and international cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking by promoting criminal intelligence exchange and multilateral operations targeting international criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking working in synergy with subprogramme 1 where Member States are assisted to combat other forms of trafficking. 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 exchange of training curricula, training methodologies, best practices, and training materials.

3. Programme performance in 2019: Drug Demand Reduction and related measures for people who are at risk to use drugs or are using drugs in Asia.

The subprogramme has contributed to ensuring a comprehensive and balanced response to the world drug problem in Asia. Under drug demand reduction and related measures, upon request from Member States and utilizing primarily extrabudgetary funds, UNODC shares progress in Indonesia, Vietnam and Lao PDR.

In Indonesia, prevention of drug use was strengthened through the piloting of Strong Families for families living in challenged settings. Additionally, UNODC built the capacity of professionals in the field of substance use disorder treatment through implementation of the Universal Treatment
Curriculum (125 participants), the UNFT or Treatment Family Intervention, and through encouraging standards for the quality assurance for drug use disorder treatment services and systems.

xx.43 In Vietnam, the quality and coverage of HIV counselling and testing was increased in 25 prisons and 15 pre-trial centres from high-burden provinces. This activity was conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Security, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and civil society partners, as well as relevant UNAIDS co-sponsoring organizations.

xx.44 In Lao PDR, coffee cultivation has been initiated as a long term, high income crop with the first commercial harvest in the Fall of 2019. The subprogramme has used innovative story-telling to link alternative development products to the global market by combining the community behind the product, the history of the country, future aspirations, and the human factor to tell a compelling story which allows consumers to identify with the product they are buying.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

xx.45 This work contributed to progress towards comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, as demonstrated by the integrated demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, and international cooperation adopted by Vietnam, Indonesia and Lao PDR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Lao PDR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Prison authorities sensitized and initial capacity building provided on HIV</td>
<td>Health professionals participated in a regional meeting on the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.</td>
<td>Project document signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>HIV services introduced, including provision of methadone in prisons</td>
<td>Decision makers and policymakers received guidance from the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders.</td>
<td>262 families from 10 villages sign on and are provided tools, agriculture input and training necessary for coffee production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Targeted training provided for prison authorities and prison health staff focused on HIV</td>
<td>National staff hired in the UNODC office to coordinate training in drug demand reduction – 184 trained in UTC.</td>
<td>Project expanded to 331 families and first seedlings are transplanted from nurseries to farmer plots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>HIV services piloted in an expanded cadre of prison settings</td>
<td>Government Ministries committed to a family-based prevention strategy and a rapid assessment report showed areas to focus.</td>
<td>First trainings on cooperative management, market linkages and coffee processing conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Scaling up of HIV testing services in 25 prisons, geographically distributed</td>
<td>Piloted Strong Families, 125 participated in UTC training with additional training in Treatment Family Intervention.</td>
<td>Preparation for first harvest, including construction of wet-processing centres and assessments on international markets and export logistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

xx.46 A planned result for 2019, which is, increased balanced application of a continuum of measures aimed at drug demand reduction, as well as vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, with the assistance of UNODC, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved as evidenced by additional (15) countries implementing
drug use prevention interventions in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence, with the assistance of UNODC.

xx.47 In addition, in 2019, the subprogramme also assisted 20 countries in implementing drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration interventions, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence. The subprogramme also assisted 26 countries developing, adopting, and implementing strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to drug users, particularly people who inject drugs.

xx.48 The balanced application of drug demand reduction in Latin and South America was exemplified through implementation of parenting and family skills interventions in Panama and other countries in the region. Additionally, Brazil built the capacity of the healthcare workforce, government officials and civil society partners on how to address increased risks of communicable diseases, particularly focused on HIV and viral hepatitis, as it relates to stimulant drug use.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Accelerated implementation of a balanced drug demand reduction and supply reduction approach in Africa

xx.49 The subprogramme has been working in several regions to contribute to comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, integrating demand reduction and related measures, and supply reduction and related measures. Anticipated accomplishments for 2021 include piloting an accelerated integrated approach on the African continent in selected countries representing each sub-region of the continent. Strategic prioritization of countries, and its operationalization will be done in consultation with relevant colleagues within UNODC Divisions.

xx.50 UNODC headquarters together with its field offices, including country offices, regional offices, and satellite offices, have undertaken a number of activities and plans to continue, under this subprogramme to:
- Conduct assessments at the country level related to demand reduction and supply reduction;
- Build capacity of healthcare workforce as well as law enforcement, prison officials and other relevant authorities at the national level;
- Continue to assist Member States in engaging and empowering civil society and community-based organizations at national and regional level; and
- Integrate with relevant regional bodies such as African Union, Southern African Development Community, League of Arab States.

Internal challenge and response

xx.51 The challenge for the subprogramme was that activities were sometimes overlapping, and synergies or links were not sufficiently identified pre-event and capitalized on post-intervention during implementation. In response, the subprogramme will deploy innovative approaches in closer collaboration between UNODC subprogrammes to ensure coherence in planning and leverage the internal capabilities of UNODC.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

xx.52 This work is expected to contribute towards a more comprehensive and integrated response that demonstrates a strong understanding of a continuum of care within the public health approach to drug demand reduction and related measures and enhanced capacity of law-enforcement agencies to take supply reduction and related measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevant authorities sensitized and initial capacity building provided on continuum of care</td>
<td>Introduction of Standards and Guidelines for effective drug demand reduction interventions</td>
<td>Rolling out of preliminary policy discussions and capacity building</td>
<td>Piloting of integrated services in selected countries</td>
<td>Scaling up of integrated services across the continent, geographically distributed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Legislative mandates

The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-20/2</td>
<td>Political Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-26/2</td>
<td>Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-30/1</td>
<td>Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49/168</td>
<td>International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/160</td>
<td>Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60/179</td>
<td>Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60/262</td>
<td>The Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/277</td>
<td>Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70/266</td>
<td>Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/186</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/193</td>
<td>International cooperation against the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69/200</td>
<td>Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69/201</td>
<td>International cooperation against the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70/181</td>
<td>Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70/182</td>
<td>International cooperation against the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71/211</td>
<td>International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/197</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/198</td>
<td>International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

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

Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs

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

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 Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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

Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session
Decision 2015/238
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-ninth session

Decision 2016/246
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda for its sixtieth session

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

Decision 2017/241
Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

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

44/14
Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed

46/2
Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

47/1
Optimizing integrated drug information systems

47/2
Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users

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

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

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

49/3
Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs

49/4
Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users

50/2
Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs

50/5
Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture

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
The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking

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

Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers

International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking

Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking

Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories

Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault (“date rape”)?

Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences

Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking

Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean

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

Promoting community-based drug use prevention

Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention

Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse

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

Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrity of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development

Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences

Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV

Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53/11</td>
<td>Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53/12</td>
<td>Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53/13</td>
<td>Use of “poppers” as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53/15</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 53/1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/2</td>
<td>Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/3</td>
<td>Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/4</td>
<td>Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/5</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/6</td>
<td>Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/8</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/11</td>
<td>Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/12</td>
<td>Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/13</td>
<td>Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/14</td>
<td>Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/15</td>
<td>Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/1</td>
<td>Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/2</td>
<td>Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/3</td>
<td>One hundredth anniversary of the International Opium Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/4</td>
<td>Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/5</td>
<td>Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Developing an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose

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

Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem

Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies

Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances

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

Promoting the development and use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

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

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

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

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

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

Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the non-medical use and abuse, the illicit manufacture and the illicit domestic and international distribution of tramadol

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

Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57/1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/2</td>
<td>Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/3</td>
<td>Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/4</td>
<td>Supporting recovery from substance use disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/5</td>
<td>Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/6</td>
<td>Education and training on drug use disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/7</td>
<td>Providing sufficient demand services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/8</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/9</td>
<td>Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/10</td>
<td>Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/11</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/12</td>
<td>Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/13</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/1</td>
<td>Supporting the availability, accessibility and diversity of scientific evidence-based treatment and care for children and young people with substance use disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/2</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/3</td>
<td>Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/4</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/5</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/6</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 58/8</td>
<td>Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 58/10</td>
<td>Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 58/11</td>
<td>Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 59/5</td>
<td>Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/6</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 58/14</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 59/7</td>
<td>Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/2</td>
<td>Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/4</td>
<td>Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/5</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/7</td>
<td>Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/8</td>
<td>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 demand reduction measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 60/9</td>
<td>Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 61/2</td>
<td>Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 61/4</td>
<td>Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 61/5</td>
<td>Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 61/6</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 61/7</td>
<td>Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resolution 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

Resolution 61/9  Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge

Resolution 61/11  Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users

Commission on Narcotic Drugs Statements and Declarations

2019 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

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182

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

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.3 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.3

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>planned</td>
<td>actual</td>
<td>planned</td>
<td>planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including its subsidiary bodies, on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters; HIV/AIDS, and Alternative Development</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Expert group meetings on Drug Demand Reduction, HIV/AIDS and Alternative Development</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Projects related to drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation including access to controlled substances for medical purposes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Projects related to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Projects related to Alternative Development/Sustainable Livelihoods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seminars, workshops and training events</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(number of days)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Training on drug demand reduction; HIV/AIDS; and alternative development</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(number of publications)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Publication on drug use prevention, treatment and access to controlled substances</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Publications on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-quantified deliverables

### 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; on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods.

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### Subprogramme 3: Countering corruption

#### 1. Objective

xx.55

The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent and combat corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

#### 2. Strategy

xx.56

The subprogramme will continue to contribute to preventing and combatting corruption in line with all the chapters of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by promoting the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption through providing policy and legislative advice, building the capacities of relevant actors, and facilitating the transfer of expertise. The subprogramme also plans to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in enhancing their capacities to prevent and combat corruption, including within public sector institutions, and strengthening 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 Implementation Review Mechanism, as well as other types of technical assistance within Article 13 of UNCAC. The subprogramme will also continue to coordinate the implementation of mandates given by treaty-based organs, in particular the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, as well as other governing bodies, and support related intergovernmental processes, including in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) against corruption, to be held in 2021.

xx.57

Additionally, the subprogramme will promote international cooperation in the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of corruption and related offences. Furthermore, the subprogramme will contribute to developing and disseminating knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention, as well as assist Member States, upon request, to produce data and conduct statistical and analytical studies and research on 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 share good practices and encourage knowledge exchange. This work is expected to result in progress towards the attainment of relevant SDGs, including Goal 16, in particular substantially reduce corruption in all their forms; strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets; promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels; broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance; and strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries.
3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved capacity of Member States to prevent and combat corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The subprogramme contributed to improved capacity of Member States to prevent and fight corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including through the analysis of recommendations and technical assistance needs emerging from country reviews conducted under the Implementation Review Mechanism. The work contributed to an increased number of countries drafting or revising domestic legislation, with assistance from UNODC, to incorporate provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as to the number of countries in developing capacity to prevent corruption, and/or develop anti-corruption strategies/action plans, with the assistance of UNODC. Data is available in relation to the countries assisted in 2019 in two specific areas: (a) technical assistance, including training events, in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Implementation Review Mechanism and technical assistance needs identified in the reviews; and (b) other types of technical assistance. All the activities in both areas fall within the scope of the planned activities for 2019.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work contributed to preventing and combating corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as demonstrated by the high level of success in relation to the abovementioned activities. According to available data, 24 activities, 16 of which in follow-up to a recommendation emerging from the Implementation Review Mechanism, and technical needs identified have been in support of anti-corruption legislation and eight activities were in support of the development of national anti-corruption policies. The average level of satisfaction among participants with capacity building and technical assistance events was at over 90%, based on surveys administered at the conclusion of those events.

In addition, the Conference of the States Parties at its eighth session held in Abu Dhabi in December 2019, adopted a number of resolutions on a wide range of topics in the anti-corruption area. Throughout 2019, the subsidiary bodies of the Conference met to discuss substantive issues of relevance to preventing and combating corruption, including technical assistance. The average level of satisfaction among participants with the services provided by the secretariat to these policy-making processes was at over 90%, based on surveys administered at the conclusion of those meetings.

This contributed to progress towards preventing and combating corruption in line with the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

A planned result for 2019, which is improved capacity of Member States to prevent and combat corruption in line with the UN Convention against Corruption, was fully achieved through the technical assistance provided by UNODC, upon the request of Member States, including, *inter alia*, in revising domestic legislation, and policies to incorporate provisions of UNCAC, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 and, as evidenced by the high-level of satisfaction of Member States. Available data shows that, in 2019, in the area of technical assistance provided specifically in follow-up to the Mechanism, 42 activities targeting 36 States at country and regional levels, were organized. In addition, other technical assistance services included 77 activities conducted in 90 countries.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Fast-tracking the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption by States parties

The subprogramme has been working on the establishment of fast-tracking platforms comprising policy and decision-makers, focusing specifically on accelerating the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption at the global, regional and domestic levels, but, given the need for such assistance, more remains to be done. In seeking to strengthen its effectiveness, the subprogramme will continue to accelerate its efforts in assisting States to more effectively implement the Convention.

*Internal challenge and response*

In the course of carrying out activities relating to the Implementation Review Mechanism, it has emerged that States wished to implement the Convention in a more expeditious manner and that UNODC needed to better integrate the outcomes of country reviews in the technical assistance provided to States. In response, for 2021, in addition to increasing the number of training activities available to Member States and its tailor-made advisory services, including workshops, on-site assistance, mentorship activities, and trainings to an increased number of countries, the subprogramme will explore ways to further improve and intensify its assistance to States parties in their efforts.

In order to advance and accelerate the implementation of the Convention, the subprogramme will, more specifically, organize two regional workshops and conduct at least five national level activities on financial investigation and asset recovery matters in Southeast Asia. In addition, two national-level workshops will be organized in the thematic area of prevention of corruption (especially procurement). In East Africa, capacity building and mentorship activities will be provided in three countries with regard to public procurement matters. Capacity building activities in whistleblowing protection will continue in at least five countries. On-site assistance will be provided to at least three countries in financial investigations. Mentorship will be provided to five parallel investigations linked to wildlife crime. At least one main regional workshop will be organized in East Africa to discuss all the thematic areas of the project. In the newly created platform in South America and Mexico, activities at national level will be conducted in at least three countries for each thematic area. Twelve national-level activities will be conducted as well and at least one regional workshop will be organized. In Southern Africa, twelve national-level activities will be conducted, and one regional workshop will be organized.

*Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures*

This work is expected to contribute to preventing and combating corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as demonstrated by surveys to be conducted in the framework of the aforementioned activities.
6. Legislative mandates

The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

**Conventions**


**General Assembly resolutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46/152</td>
<td>Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/209</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/202</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63/226</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64/237</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/1</td>
<td>“Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/227</td>
<td>Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/177</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66/181</td>
<td>Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

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 the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption


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 the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

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Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

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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 the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Special session of the General Assembly against corruption

Economic and Social Council

2006/23  Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2006/24  International cooperation in the fight against corruption
2007/20  International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2007/22  Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2009/22  International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related
2009/25  Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
2010/17  Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
2010/20  Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2010/21  Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
2011/32  Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
2011/34  Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2011/35  International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2013/39  International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.4 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.4
Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Quantified deliverables
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) 100 100 80 100
1. Note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on crime prevention and criminal justice 1 1 0 1
2. Reports on the annual session of the Conference of the States Parties and on the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Conference 7 7 6 7
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 the eight session 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) 74 74 56 74

Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) 46 44 46 46
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 44 42 44 44

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 the Promotion of 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, workshop and training events (number of days) 8 8 8 5
11. Expert group meetings on the proceeds of corruption, on developing guidance or tools on specific areas of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, based on the needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism, including prevention and criminal justice systems 8 8 5 5
Publications (number of publications) 3 3 4 4
12. Treaties and related publications on corruption, including the UN Convention against Corruption, the Legislative Guide on the Implementation of the Convention, the official records of the negotiations of the Convention, the rules of procedure for the Conference of the States Parties and background documents for the Implementation Review Mechanism. 3 3 4 4
Technical materials (number of materials) 4 4 3 3
13. Guidance and tools on anti-corruption 4 4 3 3

Non-quantified deliverables

C. Substantive deliverables
Consultation, advice and advocacy:
Advisory services throughout the process of operating the Implementation Review Mechanism with regard to, inter alia, preparing the governmental experts for conducting reviews, analysing self-assessment checklist responses, the conduct of country visits, and the drafting of country review reports as well as executive summaries.

Databases and substantive digital materials:
Maintenance of a database of laws and jurisprudence as well as non-legal knowledge relevant to the United Nations 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 web-based 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

1. Objective

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

xx.70 To contribute to strengthening a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law, 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 terrorism⁴, by initiating and supporting the development of cooperation frameworks with Member States at the national, regional and global levels, based on Member States’ strategic objectives in preventing terrorism; 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.

xx.71 This is expected to result in Member States ratifying an increased number of international legal instruments against terrorism, revising domestic counter-terrorism legislation accordingly and developing strategies and action plans for combating terrorism; criminal justice officials increasingly effectively investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating terrorism cases in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, standards and good practices; and increased national, regional and international cooperation between law enforcement and judicial entities in support of effective and compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism. These outcomes support Member States in the implementation of relevant SDGs, including Goal 16.

xx.72 The subprogramme mainstreams gender policies in its projects. In 2019, the subprogramme published the UNODC Handbook on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism which provides guidance to Member States’ officials on taking gender considerations into account throughout the spectrum of State responses to terrorism. The Handbook supports Member States with the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality.

3. Programme performance in 2019: Middle East and North African countries disrupt terrorist activity in the region

xx.73 The subprogramme established a network for Member States in the Middle East and North Africa, known as the Multi-Agency Task Force (MATF), to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation within terrorist cases, and specifically those related to foreign terrorist fighters, to contribute to the strengthening of a criminal justice regime against terrorism. In light of its extensive experience in establishing similar mechanisms, the subprogramme organized a series of regional coordination meetings to connect the focal points of the Task Force with those of other networks prior to its establishment. Most notably, this helped to equip the focal points with the relevant tools required to build an effective and sustainable mechanism.

xx.74 The network, composed of security and judicial focal points from the participating countries, are responsible for the investigation and prosecution of terrorist cases. The network facilitates cooperation between regional counterparts, including for joint investigations, mutual legal assistance and extradition. It offers a platform that allows the focal points to work together to identify and analyse operational challenges in ongoing foreign terrorist fighter cases, and in parallel, exchange good practices. In some instances, these exchanges enabled the focal points to identify links across cases that subsequently led to new leads and new investigations. With the subprogramme’s support, the focal points of the Task Force developed a practical guide to draft cooperation requests to Member States of each of the MATF countries as well as the draft rules of procedure. The latter aims to serve as a term of reference to guide the work of the focal points within the Task Force.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

xx.75 This work contributed to the strengthening of a criminal justice regime against terrorism in the some of the countries in the Middle East and North Africa, as demonstrated by the disruption of terrorist activities in the region. This included the arrest of individuals suspected of involvement

⁴ E/RES/2019/21; A/RES/72/194
in terrorist activity as well as the seizure of precursor chemical materials that were suspected to be used in an improvised explosive device for a terrorist attack. Furthermore, the network enabled the exchange of judicial information that led to the expedition of extradition requests in some of the countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member States expressed the need for inter-institutional and multilateral cooperation to enhance cooperation among States on matters related to foreign terrorist fighters</td>
<td>Member States made recommendations to establish a cooperation network to enhance the operational exchange of information within foreign terrorist fighter cases</td>
<td>Network was launched</td>
<td>Network was established</td>
<td>Reports of arrests of terrorist suspects and seizure of precursor chemical materials resulted from the cooperation that was facilitated through the network and ultimately led to a disruption of terrorist activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

xx.76 A planned result for 2019, which is improved capacity of UNODC to support Member States to prevent terrorism in accordance with the rule of law at the national and international levels, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 1,200 additional national criminal justice officials who were trained with respect to implementing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Strengthened capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent terrorism in Sri Lanka

xx.77 The subprogramme has been working on strengthening a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law and Sri Lanka. In the case of Sri Lanka and following the terrorist attacks in the country during Easter in 2019, the subprogramme supports authorities with its criminal justice responses against terrorism, promoting the application of international norms, standards and good practices in countering terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Regional and national activities, online training courses, and train-the-trainers workshops, will contribute to the long-term sustainability and impact of the project. The approach to capacity-building will follow best practices, including simulations of investigations and prosecutions and sustained mentoring support.

xx.78 Specifically, the subprogramme will provide support to developing national policy, a strategic and legal framework, and action plan to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism5. Further, the subprogramme will train criminal investigators, prosecutors and judges to support effective, compliant and fair investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related criminal cases in accordance with applicable international law, taking into account the proper collection and evaluation of evidence. The subprogramme will also support strengthened inter-agency and regional cooperation between law enforcement and judicial officials to facilitate operational information exchange and Mutual Legal Assistance.

5 E/RES/2019/21; A/RES/72/194
**Internal challenge and response**

xx.79 The challenge for the subprogramme was a lack of gender mainstreaming considerations in project activities as stipulated by an OIOS project audit in 2017. As a result of this, the subprogramme actively works to ensure that a gender component is incorporated across all areas of project development.

**Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures**

xx.80 In response, and in line with the relevant recommendation, the subprogramme will continue to ensure that all capacity-building activities contain didactive material in relation to the gender dimensions of the criminal justice responses to terrorism, including in Sri Lanka, and ultimately work towards contributing to a strengthened criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and implemented by Sri Lanka in accordance with the rule of law. This would be demonstrated by criminal justice officials in Sri Lanka processing terrorism cases effectively and in accordance with applicable international law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No terrorist incidents</td>
<td>No terrorist incidents</td>
<td>Terrorism attacks against soft targets.</td>
<td>Criminal justice officials build capacity to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law</td>
<td>Officials resolve and process terrorist cases in line with applicable international law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6. Legislative mandates**

xx.81 The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

**General Assembly resolutions**

57/27 Measures to eliminate international terrorism

57/173 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

57/219 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

58/81 Measures to eliminate international terrorism

58/136 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

58/140 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

58/187 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

59/46 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
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 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism
65/74 Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
65/221 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
65/232 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
66/105 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
66/171 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
66/178 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
66/181 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
66/282 Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
67/99 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
67/51 Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
67/189 Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
68/119 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
68/178 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
68/187 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
68/193 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
68/276 Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
69/50 Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
69/127 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
69/197 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
71/66 Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources
70/120 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
70/177 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
70/178 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
70/291 Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
70/148 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
71/151 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
71/209 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
72/194 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
72/196 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
72/284 Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
73/111 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
73/186 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Economic and Social Council

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

Security Council

S/RES/1267 Afghanistan -
S/RES/1373 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/1540 Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
S/RES/1624 Threats to international peace and security (Security Council Summit 2005)
S/RES/2133 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2178 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2199 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2253 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2309 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Aviation security
S/RES/2322 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2341 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2347 Destruction and trafficking of cultural heritage by terrorist groups and in situations of armed conflict
S/RES/2370 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts – Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons
S/RES/2396 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/RES/2423 The situation in Mali
S/RES/2462 Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

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

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.5 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.5
Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantified deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Guidelines on instruments related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism and United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Handbook on mainstreaming gender perspective in preventing and countering terrorism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Practical handbook on developing alternatives to imprisonment for foreign terrorist returnees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Handbook on Strengthening Cooperation and Coordination among Domestic Government Counter-Terrorism and Intelligence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Publications, handbooks and training manuals on specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Supporting Legal Responses and Criminal Justice Capacity to Prevent and Counter Terrorism (Menu of Services)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-quantified deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory services on legislative drafting and strategies/plans of action; consultation on the development of technical assistance plans; advisory service on the visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; substantive support to national training institutions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update and maintenance of the Counter-Terrorism Legislative Database, the Database of National Central Authorities for Counter-Terrorism Cases, the Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, the Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas, the Central Asian Network to Prevent Violent Extremism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Communication deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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; brochures, flyers and information kits on legal, criminal justice and related areas; International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Acts of Terrorism.

Digital platforms and multimedia content:
Update and maintenance of the website and social media platforms

Subprogramme 5: Justice

1. Objective

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.

2. Strategy

To contribute to preventing crime and ensuring more effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems as a basis for the rule of law and sustainable development, the subprogramme will continue to promote further 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.

The subprogramme also plans additional work to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, by enabling knowledge transfer, institution-building, capacity-building, and advice on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, including through developing and disseminating reference and operational tools, guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula, model legislation, studies, good practices, and information technology resources on the following core components: police reform; the functioning of prosecution services and the judiciary; access to legal aid; prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment; relevant oversight mechanisms, as well as cross-cutting issues related to: victims and witnesses; gender in the criminal justice system, including violence against women and girls and women in conflict with the law; violence against children and justice for children; which helps Member States make progress towards relevant SDGs, including Goal 16, particularly its targets 16.2 (“End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”) and 16.3 (“Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all”). These activities will also advance Member States’ progress towards achieving SDG 5 with a focus on its targets 5.1 (“End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”) and 5.2. (“Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation”), as well as SDG 11 on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The subprogramme’s work is expected to result in, inter alia, improving coordination mechanisms between justice actors, e.g. better coordination between police officers, defence lawyers and investigating judges to address excessive and arbitrary pre-trial detention, better coordination among police, prosecutors, and the judiciary for a more effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls; increasing equal access to justice for the vulnerable sectors of the society including through nationwide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of groups with specific rights and needs, like women and children, by leveraging existing capacities and use of new technology; building capacity of judges to be able to better apply alternatives to imprisonment where appropriate through best practice exchange; strengthening of operational programmes for vocational training in prisons to support prisoner’s social reintegration and prevent recidivism; and preventing victimization through establishing sustainable projects for crime prevention that address the risks of offending and make communities safer, including by focusing on youth and the teaching of life skills and empowering women and girls.
In the context of delivering as one UN, the subprogramme will coordinate UNODC crime prevention and criminal justice efforts with other relevant United Nations entities, including in: the framework of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group; the Global Focal Points for the police, justice and corrections; areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations; as well as the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and other intergovernmental organizations.

3. Programme performance in 2019: A global response to children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups

The subprogramme has addressed the challenges posed in seeking to prevent and effectively respond to violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The subprogramme has been supporting Member States dealing with a particular serious form of violence against children, namely the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist and violent extremist groups.6

Several United Nations Reports7 note extreme levels of violence that children are subjected to, including torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and sexual and gender-based violence. Child recruitment and exploitation violates their rights of children and causes lasting physical, developmental, emotional, spiritual, and mental harm. These children in some cases are instrumentalized and led to commit criminal offences, including acts of terrorism, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.8 Member States increasingly face challenges in trying to combine effective prevention and responses to this form of violence against children, whilst also ensuring accountability mechanisms and robust justice systems to uphold the rule of law and the maintenance of public security.

Responding to requests from Member States in Central and West Africa and the Middle East and North Africa regions to address these challenges, UNODC, based on its longstanding expertise and mandates in violence against children and counter-terrorism, has increased its efforts on prevention and response to violence against children committed by terrorist and violent extremist groups. As a result of the success of this work, the General Assembly, in its resolution 72/194, requested UNODC to continue to provide assistance to Member States in addressing challenges related to the treatment of these children.

In this regard, UNODC has been proactively supporting Member States through awareness-raising activities; strengthening of legal and policy framework in accordance with applicable international law; carrying out technical assistance needs assessments (TANAs) to identify needs, gaps and opportunities to strengthen existing laws, practices and the capacity of professionals to prevent and respond to violence against children; supporting institution-building through regional, national and online capacity-building for justice and child protection professionals; developing handbooks and tools; advancing the coordination and inter-operability between child protection, justice and other relevant systems; and promoting international and regional cooperation to support the effective treatment of children in contact with the justice system.

Regionally, UNODC has undertaken nine capacity-building events assisting 308 participants from the child protection, justice and counter-terrorism sectors from over 32 countries in West Africa, Sahel, East Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia, on various aspects of dealing with the phenomenon. At the national level, the subprogramme also supported the Government of Niger in strengthening its capacity in dealing with children allegedly recruited by terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram. A TANA was undertaken, providing legal advisory

6 The terms “violent extremist” and “violent extremism” are used as referring to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (E/RES/2019/21)

48
services, advocacy and tailor-made, comprehensive training cycles with a multi-disciplinary approach elaborated in partnership with the National Training School. UNODC also extended its support to strengthening specialized juvenile justice system by extending the operationalization of rehabilitation centres for child alleged offenders.

The subprogramme, in order to provide support to Member States in combating this complex and multifaceted problem has developed a comprehensive training package on how to deal with and treat these children. It is comprised of the ‘Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System’, which is the first United Nations publication offering guidance on the interpretation of the multiple legal frameworks related to this issue, and on the design of coherent, comprehensive, and effective policies for the prevention and treatment of these children; three training manuals on prevention, justice responses to, and rehabilitation and reintegration of these children, primarily addressing practitioners from the justice system as well as policymakers and professionals from other systems (such as health, education, and child protection), who share the responsibility to protect children from violence. This training package is further complemented by the ‘Roadmap on the Treatment of children Associated with Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups’. This package is the result of four years of technical assistance work provided under the subprogramme to Member States.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work contributed to progress towards preventing crime and ensuring more effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, as a basis for the rule of law and sustainable development, as demonstrated by the work undertaken by UNODC in Niger. As a result, 128 national justice professionals on the treatment of child victims of violence, with a focus on recruitment and trafficking, and 129 professionals on the treatment of child alleged offenders, with a focus diversion and alternatives to detention; a clearer legal and policy framework establishing that these children should be considered and treated primarily as victims of crimes and overcoming the dichotomy between preserving public safety and protecting child rights. In addition, as a result of joint efforts of multiple UN agencies, over 100 children deprived of liberty due to their association with Boko Haram were released and transferred to child protection authorities to commence a process of reintegration in their communities. The work carried out jointly with the national judicial training institutions has multiplied knowledge of local trainers and produced tailored national training material ensuring the long-term results of capacity-building efforts.
Niger took part in the first UNODC regional awareness raising event on “children recruited by Boko Haram”. Niger participated in a second UNODC regional event (June) and requested technical assistance to UNODC. As a result, the first national roundtable was held in September. A handover protocol was signed between the Government and UN entities following a joint advocacy strategy by UNDOC, SRSG-CAAC and UNICEF. A UNODC technical assistance needs assessment (TANA) was carried out and a national workplan was developed and agreed with national counterparts. A report on training needs was elaborated in partnership with national counterparts. Capacity-building events for lawyers were delivered. Over 100 children have been released from detention and have started a reintegration process. Two training cycles were carried out, on treatment of child victims, and on diversion and alternatives, respectively. 128 practitioners trained during first cycle and 104 during second cycle. National training modules were jointly developed with National Training Schools and Training of Trainers sessions were delivered. Equipment for reintegration centres was handed over.

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

A planned result for 2019, which is, “Crime prevention and criminal justice system reform initiatives within the UNODC mandate are developed and implemented in accordance with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice” as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was fully achieved and surpassed, as evidenced by 98 countries having been assisted by UNODC in utilizing tools and training materials for improving criminal justice procedures and practices regarding the treatment of prisoners. As the custodian of the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), UNODC has proactively enhanced its capacity to respond to the increasing number of requests from countries to provide guidance on prison legislation, prison staff training, and technical assistance in various aspects of prison management.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that in 2019, more than 510 prison officers from 98 countries were assisted by UNODC in utilizing the first ever scenario-based e-learning course on the Nelson Mandela Rules, a very innovative tool which assists prison officers in translating the Rules into action in the course of their daily work. Recognizing both the fact that the buy-in of prison officers is a major pre-condition for making the Rules a reality in prisons and that practice-oriented guidance is required, the course complements theoretical learning with a series of 25 interactive videos – filmed in selected prisons in cooperation with the national prison administrations of Algeria, Argentina, and Switzerland. These scenarios, in which prison staff acted as both officers and prisoners, expose the user to concrete situations of daily prison life, and asks them to identify the correct option on how to respond to these. The course, which was developed with the contributions and the active support from more than 20 national prison
5. Programme plan for 2021: Communities are more resilient to crime and violence

The subprogramme has been working on supporting Member States in introducing policies and programmes that help to prevent crime as a contribution to their efforts to reach targets of relevant SDGs, including Goals 11 and 16, which concern the reduction of crime and violence and the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies (SDGs 11, 16). The United Nations crime prevention standards, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention, and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, provide strategic guidance to authorities on how to avert crime and victimization. In addition, UN standards in criminal justice more broadly, for example regarding access to legal aid, violence against women and children as well as penal reform, include important guidance in terms of prevention and the need to address risk and strengthen proactive factors.

Research and good practices from countries around the world indicate that crime prevention efforts that engage local communities and promote programmes that have proven to be able to address the conditions that give rise to anti-social behaviour and crime before these problems arise are particularly effective. These may include for example community mobilization initiatives, gang prevention and intervention, creating opportunities for mentoring, vocational training and employment for youth, after-school recreation, parenting programmes as well as problem-oriented approaches to policing.

Supporting the implementation of above-mentioned standards and norms and taking into account international best practices, the subprogramme is working with national and local stakeholders in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, the MENA Region as well as in Central and Southeast Asia to support them in identifying and addressing risk factors for crime, including youth crime. As such, it supports participatory crime diagnoses, the development of local and national crime prevention strategies and action plans, as well as the introduction of evidence-based prevention initiatives targeting at-risk youth, families and/or communities.

Internal challenge and response

Further to research and lessons identified as part of consultations with experts at national and local level, a particular challenge for the subprogramme was to ensure the adaptation, implementation, and/or scaling-up of crime prevention initiatives in low-resource settings. In response, the subprogramme will make available expertise and networks to support requesting States in the Global South to design, implement and evaluate evidence-based developmental crime prevention measures that respond to the safety and security needs in their communities, and assist them in scaling up these initiatives with a view to integrate crime prevention considerations in relevant national policies and strategies.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute towards the prevention of crime and violence in selected countries and communities. More specifically, this response is expected to strengthen Member States’ use of effective crime prevention approaches to reduce violence and crime with a focus on
enhancing community resilience, in particular that of youth. The expected progress will be measured by the number of capacity building activities and the number of States that develop and implement gender-sensitive crime prevention policies and programmes that 1) encourage collaboration among community stakeholders and 2) support evidence-based interventions that have been shown to reduce risk and enhance protective factors for behaviour problems.

![Strengthening community resilience to crime and violence - Performance measures 2017-2021](image)

6. Legislative mandates

xx.102 The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

**Conventions**

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);


**General Assembly**

34/169 Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

40/33 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)

40/34 Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

43/173 Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment


45/111 Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners


45/113 United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45/116</td>
<td>Model Treaty on Extradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/117</td>
<td>Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/118</td>
<td>Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/119</td>
<td>Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46/152</td>
<td>Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48/104</td>
<td>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51/59</td>
<td>United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51/60</td>
<td>United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52/86</td>
<td>Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/89</td>
<td>Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/59</td>
<td>Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/119</td>
<td>Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/261</td>
<td>Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/170</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60/177</td>
<td>Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/228</td>
<td>Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/229</td>
<td>United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/185</td>
<td>Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/186</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/187</td>
<td>United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67/188</td>
<td>Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68/189</td>
<td>Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68/190</td>
<td>Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69/192</td>
<td>Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

New Urban Agenda

Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council

1984/47 Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

1984/50 Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, annex


1989/60 Procedures for the effective implementation of the basic principles on the independency of the judiciary

1989/61 Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

1989/64 Implementation of the 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, annex

1995/9 Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, annex

1996/15 Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, annex

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 Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, annex

1997/31 Victims of crime and abuse of power

1997/36 International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions

1998/21 Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annex

1998/22 Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings
Kadoma Declaration on Community Service and recommendations of the seminar entitled “Criminal justice: the challenge of prison overcrowding”, held in San José from 3 to 7 February 1997, annex

Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

Effective crime prevention

Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice

Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice, annex

Administration of juvenile justice

Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, annex

Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children

United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

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

Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime

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

Action to promote effective crime prevention

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention

Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment

Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, annex

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction

Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls

Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination

International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa

Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach

Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance

The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention

Restorative justice in criminal matters

Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention

Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies

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

Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services

Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings

Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety

Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy

Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea

Strengthening Government oversight of civilian private security services and the contribution of such services to crime prevention and community safety

Countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea

Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea

Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers

Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety
Resolution 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

Resolution 59/5  Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes

Resolution 59/4  Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes

Resolution 59/6  Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.6 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.6  Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Working papers for the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meetings of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Global projects to support Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Criminal justice handbook series</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision of written advice on policy, legal or related issues to Member States upon request; development of advocacy materials.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of additional modules for the UNODC eLearning programme.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Communication deliverables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocacy materials, brochures, flyers, use of substantive expert networks to disseminate information.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>External and media relations:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media kits, press releases, web stories and social media updates, as well as organization of events in the margins of intergovernmental meetings such as the sessions of the CND and the CCPCJ.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of social media accounts, video documentaries if appropriate regarding the context of the project, infographics, presentations.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subprogramme 6: Research, trend analysis and forensics

1. Objective

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

2. Strategy

To contribute to ensuring Member States have enhanced knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation, 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. The programme 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 relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

The programme will also assist Member States, upon request, in identification of trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption; convene consultations with Member States and international organizations, with the participation of other relevant stakeholders, on the global review mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal targets that fall under UNODC mandates; provide technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories and forensic institutions and assist Member States in forensics standard-setting and exchange of quality forensic data and services for policy and decision-making. The subprogramme will continue to support countries collecting and reporting on data on drugs and crime required to monitor progress against some Sustainable Development Goals and targets, in particular SDG 3 and SDG 16, as they relate to illicit trafficking, justice, crime and drug use. The subprogramme will include special efforts to provide data and analysis to spur transformative change as agreed upon by Member States in addition to its traditional focus.

The strategy is expected to result in enhanced knowledge of Member States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to formulate strategic responses to address existing and emerging drugs and crime issues, increased capacity of Member States to produce and analyse statistical data on trends including those in specific and emerging drug and crime issues. The strategy is also expected to result in improved scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers in meeting internationally accepted standards of performance through quality assurance and increased percentage of institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity as well as efficient and well-integrated research activities in the various work of UNODC.

To ensure Member States have enhanced knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation the subprogramme will – include more elements related to crime statistics and crime reports, including data on illicit financial flows by facilitating the establishment of a standard definition of illicit financial flows for statistical purposes by Member States, developing a methodology to implement it, and supporting countries to pilot it and embed it into their national statistical system as a sustainable approach to monitor SDG target 16.4 (“By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime”).

3. Programme performance in 2019: Member States enabled to create evidence-based policies and programmes on addressing drug use

To understand the global patterns and trends in drug use, policymakers require data that is generated at the national level. The global and regional estimates of people using drugs are heavily
shaped and influenced by estimates of the extent of drug use from countries with large population size.

xx.110 In 2019, the subprogramme has therefore focused on building capacity, especially in low-resourced countries to generate quality data on drug use indicators through establishment of drug information and monitoring systems and implementing national level surveys on the extent and pattern of drug use.

xx.111 Two recent examples are the drug use surveys in Nigeria and India, two large population countries in Africa and Asia, respectively. In Nigeria, the subprogramme worked directly with the national Bureau of Statistics and other national counterparts in the design and implementation of the first ever comprehensive survey on drug use in Africa. In the case of India, the subprogramme provided indirect methodological support in the design and implementation of the drug use survey in the country.

**Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures**

xx.112 This work contributed to ensuring Member States have enhanced knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation, as demonstrated by the increased share of population for which data on drug use was available. These two recent surveys, of high scientific quality, have led to major improvements in the data coverage of the populations in their respective regions. The new survey in India (in particular) and Nigeria have had a considerable influence on improving the estimates of the extent of drug use globally for the reporting period 2019. The impact is seen especially for opioids and opiates, and the number of people suffering from drug use disorders. Thus, in the World Drug Report 2019, the global estimated number of opioids users was 35 per cent higher than previously estimated while both in Africa and Asia these estimates had doubled from previous estimates. This information no doubt has led to a better understanding of the extent of opioid use and the need for a better-informed response by the Member States to address the situation.

**Global estimated number of past year opioid users, 2015-2019**

![Graph of opioid users](image)

Source: UNODC World Drug Reports 2015-2019

Note: the reference year is the year of publication, whereas the actual estimates refer to the years 2013-2017

**4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result**

xx.113 A planned result for 2019, which is increased capacity of Member States to produce, analyse and exchange statistical data on trends, including those in emerging drug and specific crime issues, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved, as evidenced by an increased number of Member States receiving targeted training or other forms of technical assistance on data collection and analysis on issues under the UNODC mandate.

xx.114 UNODC, in partnership with WHO and in consultation with national experts and regional organizations, have worked on finalizing the methodology for the country, regional and global
Level monitoring and reporting of Target 3.5 (“Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol”) and corresponding indicator 3.5.1 (“Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services”) for substance use disorders, and has subsequently been working with experts in Member States to monitor and report not just the extent or coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders but also the extent and the needs of population with drug use disorders.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Countries more effectively respond to the threat posed by synthetic drugs

xx.115 In seeking to ensure Member States have enhanced knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation, UNODC has been working to improve Member States scientific and forensic capacity to meet appropriate professional standards, including increased use and dissemination of scientific information and laboratory data for interagency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision making.

xx.116 The subprogramme has been working on addressing the on-going synthetic opioids crisis affecting mainly North America with fentanyl and its analogues, and in parts of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East with tramadol through the launch of its integrated opioid strategy in 2018. This brings together existing in-house programmes under one umbrella for a timely organization-wide integrated response that leverages a set of coordinated activities and resources under five pillars: early warning and trend analysis; rational prescribing and ensuring access to opioids for medical and scientific use; prevention and treatment of opioid-use disorders; international law enforcement operations to disrupt illicit trafficking of opioids; and national and international counternarcotic forensic capacity.

xx.117 In collaboration with international partners such as WHO and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the UNODC Opioid Strategy created and launched the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs as a ‘one-stop shop’ to provide guidance on identified options for response to the opioids crisis, such as legislative and administrative measures; reducing supply for non-medical use while ensuring access for medical and scientific purposes; reducing supply of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs; and enhancing national forensic capacity. The toolkit has four modules specifically designed for experts, practitioners, policy and decision makers working in the fields of health, forensics, research, and has been developed in an interactive and user-friendly way for the benefit of Member States.

Internal challenge and response

xx.118 The challenge for the subprogramme was to develop a comprehensive response to the increasing complexity of synthetic drugs markets involving the use of the Internet and the “Darknet”, the use of cyber-space and cryptocurrencies, and shipment of synthetic drugs using air cargo, postal services and courier companies. In response, the UNODC Opioid Strategy will develop four new dedicated modules of the toolkit over the next 18 months in collaboration with international partners including the World Customs Organisation, the Universal Postal Union, and the International Civil Aviation Organization as well as strengthen UNODC’s capacity building efforts in the field.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

xx.119 This work is expected to contribute to enhanced knowledge by Member States of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation as a response to the threat posed by synthetic drugs by providing them with dedicated modules and specific resources covering challenges highlighted above. The progress on the toolkit will be measured by increased number of specialized modules and resources housed within them as well as increased number of countries and sectors using the toolkit to strengthen their responses to synthetic drugs.
6. Legislative mandates

xx.120 The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

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

9/834 United Nations Narcotics Laboratory

14/1395 Technical Assistance in Narcotic control

20/4A Action plan against illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS and their precursors

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

46/152 Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

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

56/119 Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

61/183 International cooperation against the world drug problem

64/293 United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

65/190 Trafficking in women and girls

69/201 International cooperation against the world drug problem

69/193 Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69/196</td>
<td>Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70/182</td>
<td>International cooperation against the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71/211</td>
<td>International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/197</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/198</td>
<td>International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-30/1</td>
<td>Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-20/4 A</td>
<td>Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-20/2</td>
<td>Political Declaration</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Economic and Social Council**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984/48</td>
<td>Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988/9</td>
<td>International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988/13</td>
<td>Strengthening of co-ordination and co-operation in international drug control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992/29</td>
<td>Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993/40</td>
<td>Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997/41</td>
<td>Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of [ATS] and their precursors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/14</td>
<td>Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/21</td>
<td>Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/25</td>
<td>Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/22</td>
<td>International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/36</td>
<td>Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/19</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/37</td>
<td>Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/40</td>
<td>Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/41</td>
<td>Implementing of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/42</td>
<td>United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/23</td>
<td>Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/24</td>
<td>Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/17</td>
<td>The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19/5</td>
<td>International cooperation in the forensic field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/4</td>
<td>Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/3</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33/1</td>
<td>Co-operation in the strengthening of action against the illicit drug traffic through training in the African countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38/12</td>
<td>Scientific and technical co-operation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39/1</td>
<td>Scientific and technical co-operation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44/14</td>
<td>Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47/5</td>
<td>Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48/1</td>
<td>Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/4</td>
<td>Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/9</td>
<td>Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52/7</td>
<td>Proposal concerning quality certification of the performance of drug analysis laboratories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53/7</td>
<td>International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53/11</td>
<td>Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes

Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse

Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it

Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances

Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances

Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling

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

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances

Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories

Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine

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

Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants

Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances

Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids

Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration
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

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

Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.7 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.7
Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 plan</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 plan</th>
<th>2021 plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world drug trends</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Workshops/training courses on drug control, crime prevention and forensics</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Journals on Narcotics and Crime and Society</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials (number of materials)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Technical research materials on illicit drug crop monitoring</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Technical forensic materials on drug control and crime prevention</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy on drugs and crime statistics; Consultation, advice and Advocacy on forensics; Advisory services, support and information to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories; Advisory services, support and information on drugs and crime surveys; Advisory services, support and information on forensics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International statistics on crime, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey; International statistics on illicit drugs; Online database of individual drug seizures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subprogramme 7: Policy support

1. Objective

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.

2. Strategy

To contribute to advancing institutional reform and strengthening policy and operational responses by Member States on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, the subprogramme will facilitate assistance, including through United Nations country teams, to
increase local, national and regional capacity to: (i) implement mandated areas of the international normative framework which address cross-cutting, systemic issues (such as illicit financial flows, corruption and economic crime, among others); (ii) achieve progress towards the implementation of the relevant goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other commitments (such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda).

xx.124 The subprogramme also plans to strengthen strategic engagement with Member States, regional entities, United Nations system and multilateral bodies in promoting the rule of law, security and justice under the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will involve conducting dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources; building the capacity of civil society, academia, and the private sector to assist Member States in meeting their obligations, including through increasing their knowledge, skills and network; carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities through the use of traditional and new media, in the substantive areas such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs and corruption; undertaking policy analysis and providing coherent advice, upon request; and coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In particular, the Office will strengthen collaboration with UN Habitat in implementing the New Urban Agenda and the reformed Resident Coordinator system.

xx.125 These are expected to result in increased awareness of and capacity to address the interlinked issues of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice by Member States, complemented by more coherent country teams and Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that reflect UNODC mandates.

3. Programme performance in 2019: Member States increase civil society involvement in their anti-corruption policies and measures

xx.126 The subprogramme has been working to advance capacities of non-governmental actors to support Member States in implementing relevant international conventions and standards and norms under the UNODC mandate, particularly on corruption. Capitalizing on the successes of three multi-stakeholder trainings on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and its Review Mechanism for relevant stakeholders in Southeast Europe (SEE), the Belgrade Outcome statement, agreed in February 2019, affirmed the fundamental importance of active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector in the prevention of and the fight against corruption. This document spells out concrete and practical steps towards a strengthened cooperation in the areas of training and knowledge, implementation of UNCAC and its Review Mechanism and collective action. Notably, 67% of trained stakeholders by UNODC in SEE had already worked with their respective governments on UNCAC implementation.

xx.127 Through the overall multi-stakeholder workshops and roundtable meetings, 132 civil society, private sector and government representatives were trained on how to support the implementation of UNCAC. The multi-stakeholder workshop in Addis Ababa enabled participants to understand the UNCAC review mechanism process pertaining to the second cycle and equipped them with knowledge and tools to work collaboratively with their respective governmental counterparts. An Eastern Africa civil society roundtable served as a reporting meeting on whistle-blower protection and public procurement, and the following Regional Conference on Fast-tracking UNCAC implementation in Latin America, hosted in Cartagena, integrated CSOs in the nascent regional platform.

xx.128 NGOs were also enabled to contribute meaningfully to the promotion of UNCAC through the establishment of e-tools such as an anti-corruption e-platform for Latin America, as well as through the other e-platforms existing for Africa, South East Europe and Southeast Asia.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

xx.129 This work contributed to institutional reform as demonstrated by the increase in Member States under review in the second cycle of UNCAC implementation (2016-2021) involving other stakeholders such as academia, civil society or the private sector in the country visits. To date, 96% of States under review in the second cycle of UNCAC implementation involved other stakeholders.
in the country visits, whereby the overall trend of involvement of other stakeholders during the first cycle (2010-2015) remained at about 89%.

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

**xx.130** A planned result for 2019, which is increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the increase in unique visitors accessing information from the UNODC website, following UNODC on social media, and the increased number of publications downloaded from the UNODC website.

**xx.131** The UNODC corporate website had 2,840,380 unique visitors from January to August 2019 (6 per cent increase compared to 2018), and, on average, 360,847 unique visitors per month. Between December 2018 and August 2019, all UNODC corporate social media channels saw an increase in followers. Followers on Twitter from 112,277 to 123,389; on Facebook from 203,848 to 217,919. The number of followers of the French, Spanish, and Russian corporate Twitter accounts rose by 23, 3.5, and 7 per cent respectively. Increased efforts to promote UNODC’s flagship reports on social media led to a higher number of downloads from the Organization’s website: The World Drug Report had 269,901; the Global Study on Homicide, 98,851; the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 301,622 downloads by 30 August 2019.

**xx.132** While the planned result was achieved, an upgrade of the UNODC website is required. Since around 45 per cent of the traffic to UN websites comes from handheld devices, a mobile-friendly website is essential to give visibility to the Office. UNODC is in contact with the Information Technology Service at UNOV and the Office of Information and Communications Technology in New York on a new, mobile-friendly corporate website with increased accessibility. This will enable better access to information about UNODC to youth (due to mobile combability) and to people with visual impairments (due to improved accessibility).

5. Programme plan for 2021: Urban Safety Governance: local governments adopt urban safety governance policies to enhance access to services for populations in situations of vulnerability

**xx.133** The subprogramme has been working on a new Urban Safety Governance initiative. The initiative is premised on the Safety Governance Approach, which recognises that challenges to urban safety emerge from a complex interaction of risk factors at local, national and global levels. There is an
increased recognition that inclusive, safe and resilient societies are a crucial factor of sustainable
development, as reflected in the 2030 Agenda. Recently, high level meetings of Member States
have called for innovative approaches to address crime in a consultative and participatory manner,
and stressed the need for measures on crime prevention and public safety in cities, including by
engaging relevant local communities and non-governmental actors (e.g. the New Urban Agenda
and its implementation plan, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and
Sustainable Urban Development, 2016). In line with the UN Guidelines on Crime Prevention, the
New Urban Agenda stresses the importance of engaging not only the police, but various levels
and sectors of government.

Through a wide series of consultations across the Office and with other UN entities, CSOs and
experts, the subprogramme developed the Urban Safety Governance guidance tool, a hands-on
guide which offers general and practical guidance on conducting Safety Governance Assessments
in urban areas. The guidance emphasises that these assessments must be conducted through a
participatory approach involving a wide range of local and national stakeholders. Based on this
guidance tool, the subprogramme, through UNODC’s field offices, is conducting Safety
Governance Assessments in urban areas in Central Asia, Latin America, and East Africa. These
Assessments will enable a holistic understanding of the challenges and opportunities in urban
areas and, in turn, enable the development and implementation of appropriate policies aimed at
improving urban safety governance.

**Internal challenge and response**

The challenge for the subprogramme was that it had been unable to leverage complementarities
between the work of its organizational units charged with assisting Member States to enhance
access to services for populations in situations of vulnerability. In response, the subprogramme
will utilise the Urban Safety Governance initiative as a vehicle for comprehensive, cross-themed
support to enable integrated, targeted technical assistance and advisory services to improve
policies and programmes to enhance access to services. It will also undertake capacity building to
improve data collection on risk and resilience factors impacting urban safety; this will be done at
both the municipal and national levels. UNDOC will also expand partnerships with other UN
entities and development partners to provide technical assistance and advisory services through
the UNCTs. This will build harmonisation and coherence of approaches by various development
actors towards urban safety governance issues.

**Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures**

This work is expected to contribute to strengthened policy and operational responses by Member
States, which would be demonstrated by the increased number of cities adopting approaches to
enhance access to services by populations in situations of vulnerability.
6. Legislative mandates

The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

General Assembly resolutions

51/59 International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, annex
65/1 Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
65/227 Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
66/180 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
68/178 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
68/188 The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
68/193 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
69/197 Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
70/174 Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
70/181 Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
70/182 International cooperation against the world drug problem
71/243 Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
71/256 New Urban Agenda
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
S-30/1 Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council

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
2007/23 Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2009/23 Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/17</td>
<td>Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/20</td>
<td>Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/21</td>
<td>Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/34</td>
<td>Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/33</td>
<td>The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 2013/246</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/24</td>
<td>Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/25</td>
<td>Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 2015/234</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 2017/236</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/15</td>
<td>Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/17</td>
<td>The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs Statements and Declarations**

2019 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

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182
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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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 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

Resolution 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


5/6 Private sector

7. Deliverables

xx.138 The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.8 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.8
Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Field and technical cooperation projects related to results-based management and strategic planning</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Field and technical cooperation projects related to advocacy and global communications</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Field and technical cooperation projects related to civil society partnerships</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Project managing the UN voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training events on effective participation of Civil Society Organizations in issues under UNODC mandate, including drugs, crime and corruption</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Training events on mainstreaming SDGs into National Plans</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Training events on results-based management and strategic planning</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Publications related to effective participation of Civil Society Organizations in issues under UNODC mandate, including drugs, crime and corruption</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Publications related to results-based management and main-streaming the 2030 Agenda</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-quantified deliverables

**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; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the CND and CCPCJ; fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector.

**External and media relations:**
Development of new fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organisations and the private sector in support of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for the Victims of Trafficking.

**Digital platforms and multimedia content:**
Design, maintenance, and update of the UNODC website and social media channels; social media packages, including audio-visual and text content.

### Subprogramme 8: Technical cooperation and field support

#### 1. Objective

**xx.139** The objective, to which the subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen Member State-owned programmes countering drugs, crime and terrorism.

#### 2. Strategy

**xx.140** To contribute to strengthening Member State-owned programmes countering drugs, crime and terrorism, the subprogramme will continue to provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination for the development and implementation of integrated operational programmes and ensure their full implementation, notably through synergies with UNODC’s Global Programmes. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the UNODC Field Offices will provide support, according to their mandates and upon request by interested Member States, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security and human rights-based crime control interventions into the implementation of joint United Nations programmes that will support Member States in addressing the development and health components of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including SDGs 3, 5, 16, and 17.

**xx.141** Main work and approaches of the subprogramme include:

- a) Developing and implementing an integrated programme approach, enabling the effective and coordinated delivery and impact of the normative and technical assistance mandates of the Office;
- b) Increasing interregional programme cooperation for better collaboration among partner countries through well-designed regional and country operational programmes;
- c) Ensuring full ownership of the UNODC operational programmes by regional entities and partner countries through policy and programmatic dialogue and coordination, as appropriate;
- d) Providing, through regional operational programmes, a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies, and civil society, as appropriate;
- e) Promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security, and development;
- f) Providing a comprehensive range of technical support, expert services and policy advice in support of Member States’ implementation of the United Nations conventions on drugs and crime and the United Nations standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention.
- g) Serving as the focal point for operational accountability and programmatic efficiency, including by engaging in the development of business operational strategies, monitoring risks, as well as ensuring solid theories of change and effective result-based management in planning, monitoring and reporting.
This is expected to result in full participation in, and alignment of, UNODC field presence with UNDS reform to enhance delivery capacity to counter drugs, crime and terrorism in selected beneficiary countries.

3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved cross-border security in West Africa

The subprogramme has been collaborating with Member States in West Africa on issues related to organised crime and drug abuse in the region. West Africa remains a region vulnerable to many forms of illicit trafficking, including illicit drug trafficking, due to significant security and development challenges. The porous borders facilitate the transnational nature of these crimes and highlight the need for a coordinated and harmonized response between law enforcement agencies. In response, the ECOWAS Community of West African States and UNODC, as the custodian of the UN Conventions on drug control and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, jointly launched the “ECOWAS Action Plan on Illicit Drug Trafficking in 2015, related organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa” and collaborated with Member States in West Africa to this end.

Within the framework of the Regional Programme for West Africa, UNODC contributed to the operationalization of joint initiatives aimed at creating an environment conducive to security and development. Operation Benkadi, which means “stronger together” in Malenke, is part of these efforts and aims at tackling cross-border crime and related insecurity in Côte d’Ivoire, Mali and Burkina Faso. With the aim of strengthening cross-border cooperation and coordination on illicit drug trafficking and illicit items, the operation was implemented from April to September 2019. In this context Côte d’Ivoire, Mali and Burkina Faso held strategic and operational meetings, specialized trainings for border crossing officers, and simultaneous joint cross-border operations supported by the subprogramme’s work. As a result of enhanced sub-regional operational cooperation, nearly 320 officers from 18 law enforcement agencies participated in the operation, covering 19 land border crossings, focusing on the exchange of information and searching people and vehicles.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work contributed to strengthen Member State-owned programmes that counter crime in West Africa, and particularly among Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, and Burkina Faso, as demonstrated by the joint operational results. In particular, the operation resulted in the arrest of 15 people, the identification and rescue of 33 potential child victims of human trafficking for exploitation in gold mines in Mali, and the seizure of 17 kilograms of cannabis, over 1 kilogram of amphetamines, 6.5 tons of fraudulent medicine, 33 sticks of dynamite, 10 detonators, 50 kilograms of explosive wicks, 1 rifle with 789 ammunition, 18 stolen cars, and 10 unauthorized military uniforms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid- June 2015 the Project support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan started with the deployment of the Management to be co-located at ECOWAS commission to jointly address the security threats posed by drug trafficking in the region.</td>
<td>Increased momentum and discussions on the challenges of border control and policing in West Africa, such as crime trends, need for joint or simultaneous police operations on crime, drugs and emerging threats in the region.</td>
<td>Through a sub-regional meeting, organized in Dakar in March 2017, heads of Law Enforcement agencies from Guinea-Bissau, the Gambia and Senegal developed the concept for undertaking “joint operations”.</td>
<td>First law enforcement operations supported by UNODC technical experts) to counter cross border illicit trafficking with a focus on drugs and stolen vehicles between Mali, Cote d’Ivoire and Burkina Faso (Benkadi).</td>
<td>First law enforcement operations to counter cross border illicit trafficking with a focus on drugs and stolen vehicles between Mali, Cote d’Ivoire and Burkina Faso (Benkadi).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Signature of Police to Police bilateral | | | | | 73
Regional governments requested UNODC technical expertise to address existing and emerging security related threats.

A regional conference was organized in November 2016 on effective regional narcotics cooperation in Abuja, gathering Heads of Police and General Prosecutors from West Africa.

memorandum of understanding for joint operations (between Senegal – The Gambia) and one tri-lateral MoU (among Senegal-The Gambia – Guinea Bissau). These MoUs were supported by UNODC technical assistance and overall coordination.

Tri-lateral meeting held among Nigeria, Ghana and India (i.e. main source country for Tramadol) and respective law enforcement agencies to devise a response to the illicit trafficking of synthetic opioids across the Region. The meeting was designed and facilitated by UNODC technical expertise.

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

A planned result for 2019, which is strengthened cooperation between and among Member States, regional entities and partners in drug and crime control matters, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by over 115 countries participating in integrated operational programmes implemented in the field. Those countries implemented new drug and crime control measures that were initiated under the relevant regional and country programmes, all of which were tailored to the needs and environments of the participating Member States.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Improved regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique

Following the adoption by the General Assembly resolution 72/279 on 31 May 2018, the subprogramme has been repositioning its UNODC’s field presence in select countries. This prioritization allows UNODC to focus its resources in locations where UNODC has strong and clear mandate from UN governing bodies, and national counterparts have expressed clear wish for greater technical assistance and engagement from UNODC, amounting to a political momentum.

An example of this strategic work is Mozambique. From heroin from West Asia arriving and transiting through the region, to ivory and timber leaving its ports to reach Asian markets, Mozambique and the surrounding region is a growing hub with dire consequences to fragile economies and vulnerable societies. In fact, Mozambique has one of the world highest HIV/AIDS prevalence, HIV/AIDS deaths, and life expectancy at birth, further complicating the vicious cycle
if these threats persist. Reports highlight the presence of terrorist groups in Tanzania’s northern territory. Other reports point to the coast of Mozambique becoming an entry point for illicit goods (and possible smuggling of persons). Sub-regional cooperation also is insufficiently developed and would require strategic support. Wildlife and forest crime are a major funding source for transnational organized crime syndicates: in Eastern and Southern Africa, criminal groups make billions of dollars annually and this constitutes a large part of the $90 billion a year that is generated from transnational organized crime in the region collectively. In addition, following the powerful tropical cyclones, in March and April 2019, terrorist and organized crime groups are taking advantage of the precarious situation for their illicit trade or recruiting locals who are desperate to compensate for their losses.

xx.149 On this basis, UNODC has prioritized Mozambique, within the framework of its capacity “surge”, by placing a Representative on the ground to bring together this process with other streams of UNODC assistance on counter-terrorism, border management, health and governance. This is expected to enhance rule of law institutions’ capacity as well as resilience to address and prevent these emerging threats. The recent Peace Agreement signed between the Government and the opposition (RENAMO) also places the UN at large, and especially UNODC, in a unique position to provide support in the implementation of the peace agreements and bring about a process of genuine and lasting reconciliation and sustainable development in Mozambique.

Internal challenge and response

xx.150 The challenge for the subprogramme was that while UNODC has been implementing a number of activities in Mozambique under different regional and global projects, this assistance remained fragmented and at a small scale. In response, UNODC will leverage the presence of a Representative since 2019 to enable UNODC’s work to be elevated to a level matching the magnitude of both the challenges and opportunities in the country (and the region), and to ensure its alignment to the UNCT context and UN initiatives on the ground (especially within the new Common Country Analysis and the new UNDAF for post-2019 assistance to the country).

xx.151 This responds to the request of Mozambique’s authorities for re-engagement with UNODC and the development of a comprehensive operational programme to strengthen capacities of law enforcement, criminal justice and health agencies and the establishment of enablers for the nexus security-development.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

xx.152 This work is expected to contribute to the strengthening of Member State-owned programmes countering trafficking in illicit drugs, crime and terrorism which would be demonstrated by Mozambique and neighbouring countries establishing operational inter-agency mechanisms for more effective cross-border responses to transnational organized crime and related emerging threats.

xx.153 These mechanisms will address and prevent the threats to the coast of Mozambique, an entry point for illicit goods, including drugs trafficked along the Southern Route from Afghanistan, linking West Asia and Eastern Africa and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), as well as foster regional cooperation on security issues aimed at improving operational coordination and policy dialogue among countries in the sub-region.

xx.154 The Governments are expected to make progress towards SDG 16 and to create a conducive environment for socio-economic and trade development, including by strengthening resilience in justice and health institutions to the emerging threats of trafficking and related drug abuse (and HIV/AIDS).
### 6. Legislative mandates

xx.155 The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

**General Assembly resolutions**

72/279 Repositioning the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system

**Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions**

2010/17 Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

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 Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

52/10 Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking

52/13 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

54/7 Paris Pact initiative

55/9 Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem

61/12 Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2018-2019 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.9 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.9
Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Technical cooperation and field support for Regional and Country Programmes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-quantified deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiative and options including partnerships; strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services; advisory services for Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies, and cooperation framework in UNODC-mandated areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Enabling deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and security:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and Security Services to field offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Component 1: Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Objective

The objective, to which component 1 of this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies in dealing with issues relating to drugs, crime and terrorism as well as of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office
on Drugs and Crime; and of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in fulfilling its advisory role.

2. Strategy

To contribute to the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies in dealing with issues relating to drugs, the subprogramme will continue to provide substantive and technical support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and to its five subsidiary bodies (the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe), which is expected to result in enhanced cooperation to accelerate the implementation of international drug policy commitments made over the past decade, thereby contributing to the implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including 3, 5, 8, 10, and 17.

The subprogramme also plans to provide substantive and technical support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and to the Crime Congress, including the follow-up to the Fourteenth Crime Congress, which is expected to result in enhanced cooperation in the implementation of comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system, thereby contributing to the implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including 5, 11, 16, and 17.

To contribute to ensuring efficient governance and finance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the subprogramme will continue to provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through facilitating the preparations for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group.

3. Programme performance in 2019: Member States adopted by consensus the 2019 Ministerial Declaration to accelerate the practical implementation of international drug policy commitments beyond 2019

The subprogramme supported the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the successful preparations for and conduct of the Ministerial Segment, held at its sixty-second session, leading to the adoption of the 2019 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”. In March 2019, ten years after the adoption of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the international community gathered in Vienna for a ministerial meeting to review progress made in international drug policy in the past decade. In assisting transition from theory to practice, the Secretariat has been facilitating a forum to bring together the expertise of Member States, UN entities, international and regional organizations, civil society and affected populations, supporting the Commission’s role as the forum to address the various aspects of the world drug problem - in Vienna and through its subsidiary bodies, in all regions of the world.

To ensure that the voices of all interested stakeholders are heard and to foster exchange of information and good practices, the Secretariat webcasted the preparatory meetings, facilitated remote participation, and managed dedicated online platforms, a good practices portal, and social media accounts. With Member States’ determination to accelerate the implementation of existing policy commitments, as highlighted in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, implementation workshops providing guidance for practitioners on how to translate the policy commitments made at the international level into concrete action on the ground were developed by the subprogramme. These efforts fostered a culture of dialogue, transforming the Commission on Narcotic Drugs into a place for a truly inclusive exchange on how the international community can jointly live up to the commitments made in the past decade.
Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

xx.164 This work contributed to ensuring the effective and efficient functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs through enhanced cooperation among all relevant stakeholders and broader participation during the sixty-second session, as demonstrated by a 27% increase in the number of all categories of stakeholders participating in the sixty-second session compared to 2018. The 2,300 participants of the sixty-second session (compared to 1,700 in 2018) represented 140 UN Member States, 8 United Nations bodies and agencies, 22 international and regional organizations and 90 non-governmental organizations. In addition, a more diverse composition of delegations (in addition to experts in the field of law enforcement, experts in health, education, justice etc.) demonstrates increased cooperation towards addressing the various aspects of the world drug problem. The high number of Member States present at the adoption of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration demonstrates progress towards putting into practice the collective commitment to implement evidence-based, comprehensive and balanced drug policies that translate into tangible results on the ground, in line with the UN Member States’ commitment to accelerate the implementation of existing policy documents beyond 2019.

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

xx.165 A planned result for 2019, which is effective support to the 2019 review by Member States of the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the positive feedback from Member States on the quality and timeliness of the support provided by the subprogramme for the successful preparations for and the conduct of the 2019 Ministerial Segment held during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, resulting in over 140 UN Member States adopting by consensus the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Strengthening the intergovernmental work on advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030

xx.166 The subprogramme has been working on supporting the preparations for and conduct of the United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that have been held in different regions of the globe since 1955, bringing together a growing number of policymakers, legislators, practitioners, international organizations, civil society, youth and academia to explore ways and means to enhance the international community’s responses to crime.

xx.167 In April 2020, policymakers and practitioners in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice from all over the world gathered in Kyoto, Japan for the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - 50 years after the fourth Congress, which was also held in Kyoto and was the first to adopt a declaration - calling on Governments to take effective steps to coordinate and intensify their crime prevention efforts in the context of economic and social development.
In 2021, acting as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will focus on translating the outcome of the 14th Congress, held under the main theme “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, into policy supporting Member States to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system. The follow-up to the fourteenth Crime Congress will be a key element of the intergovernmental work to be conducted in 2021 with the support of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies.

Internal challenge and response

The challenge for component 1 of the subprogramme was to ensure active involvement and participation of an even broader range of Member States and other stakeholders in the comprehensive and sustainable intergovernmental follow-up to the commitments made in Kyoto, shaping through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, international and national crime prevention and criminal justice policies for the next five years, thereby advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Secretariat to the Governing Bodies continues to work with Member States to enrich the work of the Commission and the Congress as important tools for contributing to the implementation of 2030 Agenda in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

In response, for 2021, the subprogramme will facilitate - within the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - a forum to further the implementation of the commitments made at the 14th Congress and the exchange on good practices and challenges, providing support to ensure the active engagement of an even broader range of Member States and other stakeholders. The Secretariat will support the conduct of inclusive discussions on topics related to crime prevention and criminal justice and manage dedicated websites and social media accounts to enhance outreach and the engagement of relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the outcome of the 14th UN Congress. To ensure a focus on how the criminal justice system can contribute to the promotion of peaceful and just societies based on good governance, in line with Goal 16, the Secretariat will continue to provide advice and information material, as well as facilitate the reporting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including through the Economic and Social Council to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

The response is expected to strengthen the work towards the implementation of the outcome of the 2020 UN Crime Congress in Kyoto, thereby supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to ensuring the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in fulfilling its advisory role, which would be demonstrated by 70% of Member States responding to the survey expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat in the follow-up to the Fourteenth Crime Congress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

80
prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, through the adoption of resolution 72/192.

Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through the adoption of resolutions 73/183 and 73/185.

Prevention and Criminal Justice.

6. Legislative mandates

The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

General Assembly resolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>415 (V)</td>
<td>Transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46/185</td>
<td>Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/252</td>
<td>Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/196</td>
<td>Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/225</td>
<td>International cooperation against the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72/305</td>
<td>Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73/183</td>
<td>Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73/185</td>
<td>The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic and Social Council

1946/9 (I) Establishment of a Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1974/1845 (LV1) Co-operation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region


10 A/RES/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”

11 A/RES/73/185 “The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals”
Co-operation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region

establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region

Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region

Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

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

Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

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

Preparations for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2019

Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.10 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019-2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.
Table xx.10
Subprogramme 9 (component 1): deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantified deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parliamentary documentation</strong> (number of documents)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reports to the General Assembly on international cooperation against the world drug problem and on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reports to the regional preparatory meetings of the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to the subsidiary bodies, including on their meetings, cooperation and implementation of recommendations</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Note 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</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including intergovernmental Expert Group meeting on non-medical use of opioids</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substantive services for meetings</strong> (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Regional preparatory meetings of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Meetings of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Meetings of the Economic and Social Council</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. In-session meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. In-session meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Commission</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including intergovernmental Expert Group meeting on non-medical use of opioids</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publications</strong> (number of publications)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Reports on the manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Directories of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Schedules and tables of the International Drug Control Conventions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Substantive deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of substantive and technical support to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, Permanent Missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders, on the work of the Commissions; Issuance of notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Databases and substantive digital materials:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and update of database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; Maintenance and update of database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development and update of the secure webpages for use by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Standing Working Group on Governance and Finance.

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 UNODC World Drug Report.

External and media relations:
Preparing web stories, to be posted on the UNODC website, highlighting key developments and updates in the work of the Commissions and the Crime Congresses.

Digital platforms and multimedia content:
Development and update of dedicated websites for the Commissions, the United Nations Crime Congress, the follow-up to the UNGASS 2016 as and follow-up to the 2019 CND Ministerial Segment; Managing dedicated social media accounts, including Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and Flickr (Commissions, UNGASS 2016 Follow-Up, Crime Congress).

Component 2: Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board

1. Objective

xx.175 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 implementation of and full compliance with the three international drug control treaties, ensuring availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing their diversion, contribute to efforts of Member States in preventing diversion of precursors from licit channels.

2. Strategy

xx.176 To contribute to ensuring the effective functioning of the International Narcotics Control Board and enhance its cooperation with Member States, the subprogramme 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 awareness of Government 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, thus contributing to relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 3. This is expected to result in an advancement of the Board’s dialogue with Governments to promote implementation of the drug control conventions and the Board’s recommendations and engage on treaty-related matters.

xx.177 To contribute to ensuring availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, the subprogramme will raise awareness of Governments and the international community of the need to develop and implement national policies and regulatory control systems. The subprogramme also plans to facilitate the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), and build capacity of competent national authorities. This is expected to result in Governments more effectively identifying and reporting on their needs for and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, thereby contributing to SDG 3.

xx.178 To contribute to preventing the diversion of precursors from licit channels, the subprogramme will monitor the international movement of precursors and illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors, ensuring the worldwide exchange of information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as PEN-Online and PICS, Projects Prism and Cohesion, and taskforce efforts. The subprogramme will also provide technical advice to the Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention. This is expected to result in a lower volume of precursor chemicals available for illicit manufacture of drugs, contributing to the achievement of SDG 3.
3. Programme performance in 2019: Improved access to internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes

The subprogramme coordinated the provision of substantive inputs to the Board to enhance its analysis and decision-making, through the convening on behalf of the Board of ad hoc expert group meetings and informal consultations to advise the Board on matters concerning implementation of the drug control treaties. For example, an expert group meeting was held in March 2019 related to article 13 of the 1988 Convention, leading to a recommended course of actions to counter the diversion and trafficking of essential equipment in the context of article 13. In March 2019, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted the Board's recommendation to schedule a number of substances used in illicit drug manufacture. An informal consultation to review technical issues related to the monitoring of licit cultivation, production, manufacture, trade and consumption of cannabis for medical and scientific purposes was scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2019.

The subprogramme contributed to advancing the work of the Board in facilitating the international drug control system through the analysis of treaty implementation and data submitted by Member States in accordance with their treaty obligations concerning the system of licit international trade. The subprogramme also contributed to advancing the presentation of the subsequent findings of the Board in its Annual Report, particularly through a thematic chapter on Improving Drug Use Prevention and Treatment Services for Youth, Precursors Report, and technical publications for 2019. These treaty-mandated reports are the Board's main vehicle of communication with Member States, and contain recommendations aimed at enhancing Members States’ implementation of the international drug control treaties.

Progress towards attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work contributed to the effective functioning of the International Narcotics Control Board and enhancement of the Board’s cooperation with Member States towards improved treaty implementation, as demonstrated by the publication and dissemination to competent national authorities of the Board's annual report, including a thematic chapter on Improving Drug Use Prevention and Treatment Services for Youth, precursors report and technical publications for 2019, and as demonstrated in the statements of Member States at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. This work also contributed to preventing the diversion of precursors from licit channels, as demonstrated by the recent scheduling decisions by the Commission, based on the Board’s recommendations.

4. Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

A planned result for 2019, which is that the International Narcotics Control Board is enabled to monitor and promote compliance with the international drug control conventions, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 100 per cent rate of implementation by the secretariat of the decisions of the Board and the full satisfaction expressed by 91.6 per cent of members of the Board.

5. Programme plan for 2021: Safeguarding the capacity of INCB to monitor Governments’ treaty-mandated reporting and prevent diversion of internationally controlled substances

The subprogramme has been working on the monitoring of the global drug control situation to ensure the availability of controlled substances for medical, scientific, and industrial purposes while preventing diversion. The primary tool used by the subprogramme to conduct this work is the INCB International Drug Control System (IDS), which is an information management system used by INCB to analyse the data submitted by competent national authorities in line with their treaty obligations. IDS allow INCB to rapidly process data to facilitate the licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical purposes, and in precursors for industrial purposes. Additionally, the system enables the monitoring by INCB of the utilization of internationally controlled substances for medical purposes, identify potential under- or over-utilization of controlled substances for medical purposes, and advise Governments, for example through the Board’s technical publications.

Internal challenge and response

The challenge for the subprogramme was the increasing volume and ever-increasing complexity of licit international trade in controlled substances. The existing tools in IDS, which was developed more than 15 years ago, fall well short of being able to deal with this increasing volume, complexity and monitoring needs, particularly with regard to data management and is no longer serviceable and state of the art. If the vulnerabilities of IDS are not resolved, the ability of the Board to effectively monitor and process requests by Member States, including for import and export verification, would be hampered. This would negatively affect the availability of medicines containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and legitimate trade in precursors. In response, component 2 of the subprogramme will avert potential disruptions to availability of medicines, as well as support to address these shortcomings in IDS. Ultimately, this would ensure that patients’ access to the medicines they need are not impeded.

Expected progress towards attainment of objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to ensuring the Board’s fulfilment of its treaty-mandated functions in the monitoring of the international drug control system and ensuring availability for medical, scientific and industrial purposes. Failing to address the shortcomings of IDS would seriously jeopardize the capacity of the Board to continue to efficiently establish estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. This would ultimately lead to medicines containing controlled substances not being available to patients. Progress would be demonstrated by the continued operation by the Board of the international drug control system without disruption.

This work contributed to ensuring the availability of medicines containing controlled substances through processing Member States’ submissions to the Board, as demonstrated by a sustained level of 100 % establishment of the national estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.
6. Legislative mandates

xx.187 The subprogramme continues to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as well as all other relevant resolutions. The following constitute the list of legislative mandates at subprogramme level:

**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**

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

S-20/2 Entitled Political Declaration

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

46/104 United Nations International Drug Control Programme

**Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions**

1991/48 Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board

Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board

Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board, and draft decision II on the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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

62/5 Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes

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

62/2 Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration

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

61/5 Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic 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

60/5 Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

54/6 Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse

49/3 Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs.

7. Deliverables

The mandates provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. Table xx.11 lists all the deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table xx.11
Subprogramme 9 (component 2): deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>2019 planned</th>
<th>2019 actual</th>
<th>2020 planned</th>
<th>2021 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of Article 12 of the 1988 Convention (on precursor chemicals), and on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

3. Supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes. Supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes


5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs. Assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances. Licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors

6. Evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments. Report on measures to ensure the execution of the international drug control treaties. Reports of missions conducted by the Board. Specific studies and evaluation of implementation of Board recommendations by Members States

Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)

7. Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates

8. Ad hoc expert group meetings to advise the International Narcotics Control Board

9. Meetings in connection with INCB Global Projects

Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)

10. Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates

11. Ad hoc expert group meetings to advise the International Narcotics Control Board

12. Meetings in connection with INCB Global Projects

B. Generation and transfer of knowledge

Seminars, workshops, training events (number of days)

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

Technical materials (number of materials)

14. Monthly updating of estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

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. Annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions

16. Periodic maintenance of the tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances in schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention; and annual update of the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals

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

Non-quantified deliverables

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy:
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 availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse.

Databases and substantive digital platforms:

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 Board activities, responses to media requests, speeches of 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:**
Update and maintenance of INCB website and secure areas for Board Members and competent national authorities.