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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**  
**Reconvened sixty-fourth session**  
Vienna, 9–10 December 2021  
Agenda item 4 (b)  
**Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions: directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**  
**Reconvened thirtieth session**  
Vienna, 8–10 December 2021  
Agenda item 4 (b)  
**Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions: directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme**

**Draft proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021 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 2023 and programme performance for 2021 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.

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\* Reissued for technical reasons on 6 December 2021.

\*\* This document has not been edited.



**Seventy-seventh session**

Items xxx and xxx of the preliminary list\*

**Proposed programme budget for 2023**

**Programme planning**

**Proposed programme budget for 2023**

**Part IV**

**International cooperation for development**

**Section 16**

**International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice**

**Programme 13**

**International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice**

**Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword . . . . .	2
A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021** . . . . .	3
Subprogramme 1. <i>Countering transitional organized crime</i> .....	
Subprogramme 2. <i>A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem</i>	
Subprogramme 3. <i>Countering corruption</i>	
Subprogramme 4. <i>Terrorism prevention</i>	
Subprogramme 5. <i>Justice</i>	
Subprogramme 6. <i>Research, trend analysis and forensics</i>	
Subprogramme 7. <i>Policy support</i>	
Subprogramme 8. <i>Technical cooperation and field support</i>	
Subprogramme 9. <i>Component 1; Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice</i>	
Subprogramme 9. <i>Component 2; Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board</i>	
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023*** . . . . .	xx

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\* A/76/50.

\*\* In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.

\*\*\* In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

- Subprogramme 1. *Countering transitional organized crime*
- Subprogramme 2. *A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem*
- Subprogramme 3. *Countering corruption*
- Subprogramme 4. *Terrorism prevention*
- Subprogramme 5. *Justice*
- Subprogramme 6. *Research, trend analysis and forensics*
- Subprogramme 7. *Policy support*
- Subprogramme 8. *Technical cooperation and field support*
- Subprogramme 9. *Component 1; Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice*
- Subprogramme 9. *Component 2; Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board*

Annexes

I.	Organizational structure and post distribution for 2023 . . . . .	xxx
II.	Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies . . . . .	xxx

## Foreword

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is committed to achieving peace, security and sustainable development for all by assisting Member States in addressing the evolving challenges posed by drugs, crime, terrorism and corruption.

Leveraging its network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna and guided by its corporate strategy for 2021–2025, UNODC provides holistic and evidence-based support to Member States, through multi-sectoral and innovative approaches.

In 2022, UNODC continued assisting States in their recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, assessing the impact of and adapting responses to organized crime and drug trafficking, and intensified efforts to address fast-developing threats undermining the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including crime that affects the environment and the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. In this regard, in 2022 progress was made on the negotiation of a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes, with the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes beginning its work on the draft of the convention.

The overarching purpose of the Office proposed programme budget document for 2023, supported by nine subprogrammes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is to accelerate the effectiveness and efficiency of responses to the interconnected challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism and reflects UNODC commitment to multilateralism and engagement in strategic partnerships.

In 2023, UNODC will step up its efforts to support Member States in addressing issues within its mandates and continue to leverage data and expertise to increase its impact and to better serve the people at greatest risk of being left behind.

*(Signed)* Ghada Fathi **Waly**  
Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## **A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021**

### **Overall orientation**

#### **Mandates and background**

- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism with a view to promoting security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant United Nations conventions and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolutions 45/179, 46/152 and 46/185 C. The thematic focus areas of the Office range from combating transnational organized crime to strengthening drug prevention, treatment and care; from promoting alternative development to preventing and combating corruption; and from crime prevention and criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention. The work of the Office is grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2022, transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development, and good governance around the world. Corruption, the use of information and communications technologies, including artificial intelligence, for criminal purposes, as well as crime affecting the environment, particularly unregulated and illegal plundering of non-renewable resources and trafficking in endangered species of flora and fauna, are linked to State fragility and undermine the rule of law. The illicit cultivation, manufacture and consumption of and trafficking in drugs, and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors, remain a risk to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people. They lead to the loss of human life and the depletion of social cohesion and capital. UNODC's support, aimed at addressing these challenges, facilitating multilateral cooperation and developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement coherent policies for sustainable development, while mainly funded through extrabudgetary resources, will also continue to be provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account projects.

#### **Strategy and external factors for 2023**

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

- (c) Technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of Member States and other stakeholders to prevent and counter illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at the national, regional and global levels through the Office's specialized assistance, expertise and extensive field presence.
- 16.4 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has stressed the catalytic role of UNODC in addressing the interrelationship between sustainable development, on the one hand, and the fight against drugs and crime, including corruption and terrorism on the other. The Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted in 2019, and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 2016, as well as the General Assembly resolution 73/191, and the resulting political declaration adopted at the 32nd special session (2021) of the General Assembly related to the challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation, have highlighted the importance of the Office's mandate areas. In addition, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have provided a platform for sharing expertise and experiences in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and of drug control. The mandates emanating therefrom have provided an impetus for the Office to integrate its programmes into broader initiatives across the United Nations system that will, in turn, foster greater national ownership and sustainability.
- 16.5 In 2023, the work of the Office will continue to be guided by its Strategy 2021-2025, which positions UNODC to use its unique role as custodian of complementary mandates and impartial knowledge broker to help Member States identify comprehensive and innovative solutions to respond to drug and crime challenges, strengthen good governance and build inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. The Office will do so through an integrated and people-centred approach, leveraging existing partnerships and forging new ones and promoting cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation. The focus of the Office will be sharpened to strengthen more systematic coordination across its five thematic areas, to specifically address the nodal links between the world drug problem, organized crime, corruption and economic crime, terrorism and the criminal justice system, within the broader framework of the increased well-being of people, paying particular attention to those in vulnerable situations, to ensure that no one is left behind. The strengthening of UNODC capacity in key cross-cutting areas, including mainstreaming human rights, a gender perspective and youth in all its work, will contribute to addressing the integration of UNODC mandates and the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, the Office will continue to enhance its capacity and impact through a revisited fundraising plan and a reinvigorated communication strategy. The implementation of the Strategic Vision for Africa and the Strategic Vision for Latin America, and development of new regional strategies will guide targeted interventions sensible of the distinct challenges faced by different geographical areas.
- 16.6 Research and analysis will play a fundamental role in ensuring that UNODC programmes and technical advice are based on solid evidence. The Office will strengthen its research capacity and improve the relevance, accessibility and usability of data and analysis, including by collecting disaggregated data and combining traditional sources with new technology and methodologies. UNODC will further invest in effective planning, based upon results-based management, strong evidence, risk management and the recommendations of independent evaluations, to maximize impact, optimize capacity and harness innovation and a culture of learning.
- 16.7 As transnational organized crime becomes more complex, multifaceted and adaptable in seizing new opportunities, UNODC has been at the forefront of efforts to respond to these evolving challenges leveraging its field presence and its thematic leadership in its mandate areas. The resolution 10/6 on "Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", adopted in 2020, signify Member States' commitment to address the increasingly complex and fast-developing nature

of these serious crimes. Recognizing the threat that criminal activities affecting the environment pose to our ecosystems, as well as to economies, public health, human safety, food security and livelihoods, in 2022, UNODC continued to strengthen Member States' capacity in preventing and combating trafficking in natural resources and intensified its focus in the area of illicit trade of hazardous waste and illegal mining, including by developing legislative guides. Furthermore, acknowledging the increasing gravity of criminal activities related to the use of information and communications technologies, to which individuals and institutions alike are highly vulnerable, the Office has leveraged its resources and catalytic role to facilitate State's negotiations on the creation of an international treaty on the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. The illicit cultivation, manufacture and consumption of and trafficking in drugs, and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors, remain a risk to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people. UNODC's support, aimed at addressing these challenges, facilitates multilateral cooperation and develops the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement coherent policies for sustainable development.

- 16.8 For 2023, the Office's planned deliverables will support Member States' ongoing management of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include producing knowledge, providing technical assistance and capacity building, under all subprogrammes, to support Member States in mitigating drug, crime and corruption challenges which have a potential to slow down COVID-19 recovery. For example, UNODC will continue to organize meetings on the impact of COVID-19 on matters related to drugs and crime in the framework of UNODC intergovernmental bodies, under subprogrammes 9 component 1; and strengthening the ability of criminal justice systems to prepare for, respond to and recover from the crisis, under subprogrammes 4, 5, 8 and 9 component 1.
- 16.9 Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the evolving needs of Member States, the Office has mainstreamed lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programmes owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Lessons learned include the understanding that offering events in a virtual and hybrid format strengthens remote participation of a wider range of stakeholders, as the Fourteenth Crime Congress demonstrated. Lessons learned also include reducing group sizes to comply with social distancing measures, shifting from the delivery of in-person services and activities to virtual or hybrid formats, incorporating innovative approaches, developing and disseminating up-to-date support in the form of policy briefs, guidance notes, and capacity building and technical assistance to meet Member States' needs, including conducting research and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and organized crime, as seen in the subprogrammes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 component 1.
- 16.10 With regard to cooperation with other entities, in its strategic priority to advance partnership-building, UNODC will continue and expand its close work with international as well as regional organizations, including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, the International Development Law Organization, the International Parliamentary Union, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Southern African Development Community, the World Anti-Doping Agency among others, to enhance common approaches. UNODC will strengthen systematic South-South cooperation, enabling flows of know-how and expertise between countries that share similar challenges. In addition, with regard to civil society partnerships, the Office will facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement to see the systematic mainstreaming of these partnerships across all UNODC workstreams. Within these partnerships, UNODC will aim to promote an evidence-based analysis and understanding of the nature of the challenges faced by Member States and to design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs, in particular 16.

- 16.11 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC is well embedded and represented in UN coordination mechanisms and groups at the national, regional and headquarter level. The Office has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the United Nations system and close partners. 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 the smuggling of migrants (the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons); terrorism prevention (the Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat and the entities cooperating in connection with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact); access to justice for children (the United Nations Children's Fund); education for justice (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization); and ensuring coherence in the collection of statistics pertaining to its mandates in coordination with the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and is the substantive leader in the area of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and in prison settings.
- 16.12 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2023 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 in combating rapidly evolving transnational organized criminal networks and their links to corruption and the weakening of State structures;
  - (b) Member States recognize, in their policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
  - (c) The United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of strengthening fiscal governance and preventing the leakage of public funds in order to sustainably address issues under the UNODC mandate and implement the 2030 Agenda in a holistic manner;
  - (d) Member States share real-time, statistical and operational data with UNODC Research and with their counterparts across borders
- 16.13 Where feasible, the programme plan for 2023 continues to incorporate novel approaches to implement mandates that were put in place in response to the changed operational conditions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, the programme plan for 2023 assumes that those operational conditions have improved and allow for mandate implementation through formerly established approaches. Any modifications to planned deliverables would be in pursuance of the objectives, strategies and mandates and would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
- 16.14 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, in pursuance of the coherent and coordinated implementation of global commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women. It will do so through the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2025), which will 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, on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. The UNODC Strategy (2021-2025) spells out priority areas towards the achievement of gender equality results. The five-year Strategy includes key outcomes related to gender equality and women's empowerment and outlines a people-centred approach to achieving sustainable improvements for the most vulnerable in society. A

dedicated Gender Team is located in the Office of the Director General/Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the renewed Strategy and is supported by an organization-wide network of gender-sensitive strategy focal points. The Gender Team is supported by a network of Gender Strategy Focal Points throughout headquarters and field offices.

- 16.15 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the Office implemented an Action Plan rolled out in 2021 and valid until 2021 with a view to incorporating disability inclusion into its policies, planning, programmes and operations. The Action Plan mirrors the Strategy and includes 15 indicators in four core areas: leadership, strategic planning and management; inclusiveness; programming; and organizational culture.

## **Programme performance in 2021**

### **Impact of COVID-19**

- 16.16 The continuation of the pandemic into 2021 impacted the implementation of mandates, in particular, on the Office’s intergovernmental and normative events and capacity-building activities for which the Office, under all subprogrammes, changed the approach from in-person to virtual and, in some cases, postponed implementation plans as a result of COVID-19, which is described in the expected results in subprogramme 8.
- 16.17 In addition, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of the objectives and with a view to allow for a fast recovery while leaving no one behind, the Office developed and disseminated up-to-date support in the form of policy briefs, guidance notes and operational advice, developed virtual methodologies to be used by Member States to meet critical needs and conducted research and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and organized crime under subprogrammes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (component 1).
- 16.18 Finally, the Office has aimed at catalysing the challenges posed by COVID-19 to find new creative and innovative ways of reaching its audience. For example, subprogramme 6 identified new ways of communicating with the ever-growing number of social media users worldwide and, in cooperation with Member State partners, managed to increase visibility for the work of the Office.

### **Legislative mandates**

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

#### Conventions

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

*General Assembly resolutions*

S-20/2	Political Declaration	45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem <sup>1</sup>	46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem	46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
S-32/1	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation	46/185	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992–1993
415 (V)	Transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission	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
834 (IX)	United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
1395 (XIV)	Technical assistance in narcotics control	49/168; 52/92	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking
34/169	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	51/59	Action against corruption
40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)	51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)	52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
45/111	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)	56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty	57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition		
45/117	Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	58/136; 59/153	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters		
45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released	59/162	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking
	<sup>1</sup> In particular the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors contained therein.	60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
		60/177	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations

	Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice		Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
61/183; 69/201; 70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem	66/181; 67/189; 68/193; 69/197; 70/178; 71/209; 72/196; 73/186; 74/177	
61/209; 62/202; 63/226; 64/237	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	66/282; 68/276; 70/291; 72/284	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in particular its technical cooperation capacity
61/252	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007		The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review
62/46	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources	67/192; 68/195; 69/199; 71/208; 73/190	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
62/172; 64/177	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism		
62/272; 64/297	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
64/182; 74/178; 75/198	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem <sup>2</sup>	67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	67/188; 68/190; 69/192	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (para. 52)	67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
65/74; 67/5169/ 50; 71/66	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources	68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	68/189	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women	69/194	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)	70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	70/148	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	70/174	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
66/178; 68/187; 70/177; 72/194	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism	70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
66/179; 67/184; 68/185; 69/191	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and	70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
		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

<sup>2</sup> Particular reference is made to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (see [E/2009/28-E/CN.7/2009/12](#), chap. I.C).

71/1	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants		2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
71/206; 72/192; 73/184; 74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	73/184; 74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
71/211; 72/198; 74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
71/256	New Urban Agenda	73/186; 74/177;	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
71/322; 73/189	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs	75/196; 75/197	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes
72/1	Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	73/187; 74/247	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption
72/305	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council	73/191; 74/276	The rule of law at the national and international levels
72/192; 73/184	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	73/207; 74/191	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
72/193	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)	73/262; 74/137	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife
72/195	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons	73/343	Violence against women migrant workers
72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues	74/127	The girl child
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/134	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
72/284; 75/291	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Review	74/170	Education for justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development
73/146	Trafficking in women and girls	74/172	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing
73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment	74/173	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
73/155; 74/133	Rights of the child	74/175	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the	74/194; 75/145	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system
		74/253	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
		74/301	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
		74/302	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
		74/306	

	pandemic
74/307	United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19
<a href="#">74/L.80</a>	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
<a href="#">75/90</a>	The situation in Afghanistan
75/194	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
75/158	Trafficking in women and girls
<a href="#">75/196</a>	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
<a href="#">75/198</a>	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
<a href="#">75/233</a>	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
<a href="#">75/260</a>	Organization of the 2021 high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS
75/282	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes
<a href="#">75/284</a>	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030
75/310	Vision for Everyone: accelerating action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal
<a href="#">75/311</a>	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife
<a href="#">76/xxxx<sup>3</sup></a>	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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<sup>3</sup> To be updated once the number is provided

*Security Council resolutions*

1267 (1999)	2338 (2017)
1373 (2001)	2341 (2017)
1540 (2004)	2347 (2017)
1624 (2005)	2370 (2017)
1817 (2008)	2396 (2017)
2133 (2014)	2423 (2018)
2178 (2014)	2462 (2019)
2199 (2015)	2482 (2019)
2253 (2015)	2551 (2020)
2309 (2016)	
2322 (2016)	
2331 (2016)	

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

1946/9 (I)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs		extralegal, arbitrary and summary executions
1966/1106 (XL)	Implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	1990/30	Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region
1967/1196 (XLII); 1991/48	Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
1973/1775 (LIV)	Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1974/1845 (LVI)	Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region	1992/22	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	1992/29	Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1984/50; 1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	1993/40	Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1985/11	Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region		
1987/34	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region	1996/29	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion
1989/57; 2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power		
1988/9	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime
1988/13	Strengthening of cooperation and coordination in international drug control	1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independency of the Judiciary	1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	1997/30 <sup>4</sup>	Administration of juvenile justice
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power
1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of		

<sup>4</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System”.

1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions	2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors		
1998/21 <sup>5</sup>	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
1998/22	Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings	2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
1998/23 <sup>6</sup>	International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing		
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme	2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
1999/25	Effective crime prevention	2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice	2006/23; 2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
1999/27 <sup>7</sup>	Penal reform	2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice		
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters	2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
2002/13; <sup>8</sup> 2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention	2007/20; 2009/22; 2011/35; 2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children		
2003/39	Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2004/38	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
	<sup>5</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”.	2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
	<sup>6</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Kadoma Declaration on Community Service”.	2009/22	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
	<sup>7</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice”.	2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime
	<sup>8</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime”.	2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination

	in technical assistance	2019/23	Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals
2010/20; 2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		
2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	021/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	2021/23	Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
2011/36	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora	2021/xxx <sup>9</sup>	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration
2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations	2021/xxx <sup>10</sup>	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
2013/33	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015	Decision 2021/218	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
2013/37; 2015/24	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development	Decision 2005/247	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora		
2013/41; 2015/23	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons		
2013/42	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development		
2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention		
2016/17	Restorative justice in criminal matters		
2016/18	Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention		
2017/16	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)		
2017/18	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons		
2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies		
2018/17	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals		
2019/21	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism		

<sup>9</sup> To be updated once the number is provided

<sup>10</sup> To be updated once the number is provided

*Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions*

19/5	International cooperation in the forensic field		technologies
20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime	27/4	Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons
21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities	27/5	International cooperation against trafficking in cultural property
		28/2	Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
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	28/3	Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife
		28/4	Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
25/1	Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal	29/1	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
26/4	Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime		
27/2	Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	30/1	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants
27/3	Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies		

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions*

1 (XXXIII)	Cooperation in the strengthening of action against the illicit drug traffic through training in the African region	<a href="#">52/10</a>	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking	52/13	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
1 (XXXIX)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement	53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts
42/3	Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation	53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation		Paris Pact initiative
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions	54/7	
		54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	54/9	Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories		Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories	55/1	

55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings	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
55/9	Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem	61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge
56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances	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
56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling	62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for nonmedical use by increasing international collaboration
56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	62/4	Advancing effective and innovative approaches, through national, regional and international action, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the nonmedical use of synthetic drugs, particularly synthetic opioids
56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/5	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances	62/8	Supporting the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-mandated functions in cooperation with Member States and in collaboration with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization
58/9	Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories	62/9	Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	63/1	Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities
58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine	63/3	Promoting awareness-raising, education and training as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and improving their rational use
59/3	Promoting informal networking within the scientific community and the sharing of scientific evidence-based findings that may inform policies and practices to address the world drug problem	63/5	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
59/8	Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants	63/6	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances	63/15	Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire
60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	64/1	Statement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the implementation of Member States' joint commitments to address and counter all aspects of the world drug problem
Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	64/2	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, including in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences
61/3	Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	64/3	Promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention,
61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		

	treatment, sustained recovery and related support services	64/5	Facilitating access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction services and related measures, including for people impacted by social marginalization
64/4	Improving data collection on, and responses to, the harmful effects of the non-medical use of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances		

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs statements and declarations*

Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem	Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
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*Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*

5.4	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	9/2	Enhancing and ensuring the effective implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
8/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime		
8/2	Mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	10/1	Launch of the review process of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
8/3	Strengthening the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	10/2	Strengthening international cooperation against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.
8/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	10/3	Effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
9/1	Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	10/5	Preventing and combating the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products as forms of transnational organized crime.

## Deliverables

16.20 Table 16.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables of the programme.

Table 16.1

### Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2021-2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entry/theme)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
1. Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
2. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
3. Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
4. On gender equality	1	1	1	1
5. On the independent evaluation function	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
6. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality	4	3	4	4
7. Conference on gender equality	–	1	1	1
8. Side events on gender equality related topics	1	1	1	2
9. Webinars on disability inclusion	-	3	4	4
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>
10. On gender equality-related issues	1	-	6	4
11. Independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies	17	17	15	15
12. Evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches	1	1	1	1
13. Guidelines on disability inclusion related topics	-	2	2	2
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> advisory services for multilateral efforts in the fields of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption, and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, as applicable, including at the regional level; advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society through speaking engagements, conferences, information dissemination, public awareness and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and fora, as appropriate.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> UNODC web-based evaluation application (1)				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> evaluation briefs (14), webinars (1) and annual reviews (1)				
<b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> website with updated content.				

## Evaluation activities

16.21 The following evaluations completed in 2021 have guided the programme plan for 2023:

- (a) *OIOS Evaluation: Strengthening the role of evaluation and the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/76/69, 18 March 2021); Evaluation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/AC.51/2021/6, 16 March 2021)); Evaluation synthesis of strategic planning (IED-21-001, 8 February 2021)}*]
- (b) Evaluations conduct by: Terrorism Prevention; UNODC programming in West and Central Asia (including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Islamic republic of Iran and Central Asia); Corruption Prevention; Firearms trafficking; Wildlife crime in South-East Asia; Corruption risk mitigation in Bolivia; Measuring of financial flows in Latin America; Precursor control; Forest Crimes in Peru; Counter-Terrorism in the Maldives; Prevention of radicalization in prisons in the Kyrgyz Republic; Civil society support to fight corruption; Prison reform in Sri Lanka; Legal Aid for Women in Western Africa.

16.22 The results and lessons learned of the evaluations referenced above, have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2023. For example, although the evaluation in relation to terrorism prevention showed relevance to UNODC and addressed the needs of Member States, the results also highlighted a call for strengthened internal cooperation, as well as more sustainable capacity-building approaches. Moreover, visible results from the evaluation on UNODC programming in West and Central Asia have informed the new phase of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries as well as the Programme for Central Asia, noting also the lessons learned for more coherence between global/country and regional programming and the importance of long-term engagement. Furthermore, although evidenced effective programme implementation in the response to States Parties' needs to support the UN Convention against Corruption, lessons learned also indicated that the national and regional footprint must be strengthened. In addition, despite examples of value added in bringing regional counterparts together in joint operations in the field, there is a need for improved results-orientation to better capture overall impact in relation to firearms. Moreover, lessons learned in relation to corruption risk mitigation in Bolivia indicated the value of early engagement with beneficiaries and the participation of local technical experts. The importance of aligning project implementation with planning requirements of the State was further highlighted as regards the measuring of financial flows in Latin America. Aggregate results in relation to wildlife crime in Asia as well as the biennial meta-syntheses of UNODC evaluation reports further clearly show a need for more structured investments in the design and programming of projects and programmes at UNODC. Such would not only raise the quality of its monitoring system, but also improve the evaluability of projects and programmes.

16.23 The following evaluations are planned for 2023:

- (a) OIOS report: Strengthening the role of evaluation and the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives; Thematic Evaluation of Secretariat entities' contribution to the SDGs;
- (b) Evaluations at strategic, programmatic and project-level will be conducted by UNODC (i.e. IES), covering multiple UNODC Sub-Programmes as well as various regions worldwide. Coordination with other Oversight bodies will ensure a reduction of potential overlaps or duplication of efforts;
- (c) Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General: System-Wide Evaluation of the UNDS Response to COVID-19.

16.24 UNODC Strategy 2021-2025 places increased emphasis on evaluation as a tool to strengthen oversight, accountability and learning at UNODC. In 2023, UNODC will further strengthen its investments in utilization-focused evaluations in line with its annual evaluation plan, ensuring that lessons learned and aggregate evaluation-based knowledge are used for improved decision-making in UNODC's mandated areas of work. Dedicated internal and external evaluation capacity building efforts will be piloted and scaled up. Moreover, innovative meta-syntheses of UNODC evaluation reports will ensure information at an aggregate/corporate level for organizational learning. Joint system-wide meta-syntheses together with other evaluation

functions in the UN system of evaluations will further respond to UN reforms for aggregate results to inform policy information. In this context, IES will contribute to system-wide evaluations as well as joint evaluations to ensure system-wide learning from evaluations. The web-based evaluation tool, Unite Evaluations, used to manage all UNODC evaluations, will ensure access to evaluation recommendations and lessons learned to support evidence-based decisions at UNODC.

## **Programme of work**

### **Subprogramme 1 Countering transnational organized crime**

#### **Objective:**

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

#### **Strategy**

- 16.26 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote international cooperation on transnational organized crime among relevant authorities within Member States, regional entities and other partners, through global, regional and interregional initiatives;
  - (b) Promote adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
  - (c) Support the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including supporting the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, by assisting States parties to participate successfully in the review process, both as countries under review and reviewers, in accordance with the tasks assigned to the secretariat in the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism and subject to the existence of the required resources;
  - (d) Work, both normatively and operationally, in countering emerging and evolving crimes, such as the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, trafficking in cultural property, and wildlife crime and crime affecting the environment;
  - (e) Serve as the secretariat for the ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and support Member States in preparation for its sessions.
  - (f) Provide tailored technical assistance to Member States, building the capacities of central authorities and other criminal justice actors in international cooperation in criminal matters and acting as a facilitator of mutual legal assistance requests through its support to international judicial cooperation networks and to individual Member States, particularly in trafficking cases;
  - (g) Promote the interdiction of contraband and support post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them, including through Governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors and proactively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and in related organized crime investigations;
  - (h) Support Member States in their application of the Human Trafficking, Smuggling of Migrants and Firearms Protocols, including providing support for legislative and policy development aimed at reducing the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and ammunition, deliver training on the investigation and prosecution of firearms

trafficking and related offences and support global data collection and analysis on firearms trafficking to build an evidence base for strategic decisions at the policy and operational levels.

- 16.27 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Increased international cooperation to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes, and strengthened institutional and legislative capacity to do so, through, among other things, the Implementation Review Mechanism process;
  - (b) Reduced trafficking in drugs, firearms and other contraband as a result of increased international cooperation and the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

## Programme performance in 2021

### Member States gain a better understanding of the Impact of the Pandemic on Human Trafficking

- 16.28 The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on victims of human trafficking and led to the increased targeting and exploitation of children. The subprogramme has produced a “Study on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on trafficking in persons and responses to the challenges” showing that measures to curb the spread of the virus increased the risk of trafficking for people in vulnerable situations, exposed victims to further exploitation and limited access to essential services for victims of this crime. With borders closed, many rescued trafficking victims have been forced to remain for months in shelters in the countries where they had been exploited instead of returning home. Essential services that provide the support and protection victims rely on were reduced or even halted. The study also assesses how frontline organizations responded to the challenges posed by the pandemic and continued to deliver essential services despite restrictions. Finally, the study issues evidence-based recommendations to continue addressing human trafficking and assist victims effectively in times of crises.

Table 16.2

#### Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
No data available as COVID-19 pandemic had not started.	One thematic brief on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on trafficking in persons published, including seven recommendations for Member States.	One study completed with a global desk review, 145 interviews and online questionnaires, including key informants in 46 countries.

## Planned results for 2023

### Result 1: Mainstreaming digital forensic evidence

#### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.29 The subprogramme’s work contributed to enhancing national police forces’ capacity to analyse digital media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year, which met the planned target. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.3).

Table 16.3  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
National police force and UNODC collaborate to set up the first digital forensics laboratory to respond to the country's specific needs	Increase in the knowledge and capacity of the Digital Forensics Unit for handling digital evidence	National police forces are able to analyse digital media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year	National police forces and prosecutors in West Africa analyse digital media use in criminal cases	National police forces undertake investigations based on digital evidence or forensic analysis

**Result 2: Harmonized legislative and institutional frameworks and enhanced international cooperation and evidence-based approaches in line with the Firearms Protocol**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.30 The subprogramme's work contributed to supporting three countries (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic and Mali) in adopting new laws in line with the Firearms Protocol, which did not meet the planned target of a total of seventeen Member States that have adopted legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments. The target was not met because legislative processes at national level have slowed in four countries. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below, factoring in that the planned target for 2022 is no longer realistic (see figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1

**Performance measure: Number of Member States that have adopted legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments (cumulative)**

**Result 3: Enhanced implementation of the UN Convention against transnational Organized Crime through supporting the participation of Member States in its Review Mechanism and strengthening legislative and strategic frameworks against organized crime**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.31 The launch of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto presents an unprecedented opportunity to use the generated political momentum to strengthen the implementation of UNTOC and its three Protocols on national, regional and international levels. The subprogramme, therefore, endeavours to provide comprehensive support to Member States on two parallel tracks: assisting States in their substantive participation in the UNTOC Review Mechanism and in their efforts to strengthen their implementation of the Convention by enhancing legislative and strategic frameworks, including by implementing the observations emanating from the Mechanism.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.32 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was increased awareness and political commitment from Member States on issues pertaining to strengthening normative frameworks against organized crime that arose in conjunction with the start of the UNTOC Review Mechanism. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will actively engage with the national counterparts to highlight the importance of implementing UNTOC and its three Protocols

through robust legislative and strategic frameworks and ensure the continued relevance of UNTOC and its Protocols and its Review Mechanism to the responses of Member States in countering organized crime. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.2).

Figure 16.2

**Performance measure: Number of States assisted in the participation in the UNTOC Review Mechanism or in the enhancement of legislative and strategic frameworks in line with UNTOC, including through implementing the observations emanating from the Mechanism (cumulative)**

(actual) (actual) (actual) (planned) (planned)

## Deliverables

16.33 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme,

Table 16.4

**Subprogramme 1: Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>
1. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups	15	15	32	34
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
2. The conference of the Parties, including meetings of its working groups	15	17	26	26
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
3. To prevent and combat transnational organized crime	3	3	3	3
4. To prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods	4	4	4	4
5. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	2	2	2	2
6. To prevent and combat the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and money-laundering	3	3	3	3
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
7. On organized crime and illicit trafficking	3	6	3	3
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> advisory services on accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto for at least 15 remaining non-parties to those instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation of the instruments for at least 20 States parties; advocacy on the implementation of the instruments for all 190 States parties; advisory services to at least 5 Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> SHERLOC (Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime) platform, containing over 10,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,000 case summaries covering 15 crime types.				

## Subprogramme 2

**A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem**

## **Objective:**

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

## **Strategy**

- 16.35 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote comprehensive and balanced approaches to countering the world drug problem in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the three international drug control conventions and in line with scientific evidence;
  - (b) Assist Member States, upon request, in ensuring the effective implementation of the three international drug control conventions as well as all the international drug policy commitments to address and counter the world drug problem;
  - (c) Assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services, as well as drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services and systems for people with drug use disorders;
  - (d) Assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care and support services for people who use drugs and people in prison and other custodial settings;
  - (e) Assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding the access to and availability of controlled drugs, while preventing their non-medical and non-scientific use;
  - (f) Support progress in each of the above-mentioned areas through advocacy; the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, regional strategic planning sessions, support for policy development, expert group consultations and conferences; the provision of standards and operational guidelines based on science and evidence; and the development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers based on science and evidence;
  - (g) Assist Member States, upon request, by promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;
  - (h) Support the production of high-quality consumable goods, such as coffee, saffron and cacao, which can be sold for a premium price, in cooperation with the private sector through collaboration with relevant actors, including the United Nations country teams and other multilateral organization, to build and strengthen the resilience of communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
  - (i) Support the provision of technical assistance to Member States and the implementation of operational programmes to counter illicit cultivation of drug crops and drug trafficking;
  - (j) Reduce the illicit supply of drugs through support to global, regional and interregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking, promoting the exchange of criminal intelligence and encouraging multilateral operations that target transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, while working in synergy with subprogramme 1, and including enhanced and better coordinated technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility;
  - (k) Build, upon Member States' request, the capacity of national counterparts, to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute drug-related offences, to strengthen maritime, air and land border control, and to identify and dismantle drug trafficking networks;
  - (l) Promote, in coordination with subprogramme 1, the network of law enforcement (police, customs, specialized drug law enforcement agencies and others) training institutions to stimulate the exchange of best practices and training curricula, methodologies and materials, helping Member States to make progress towards the achievement of SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16;
  - (m) Enhance online capacity-building opportunities and expand the collaborative sharing of data, research and best practices via online platforms and endeavour to support basic

infrastructure provision and market access for alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, thus maintaining livelihoods in communities in vulnerable situations.

16.36 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Increased access to quality health-care services that include evidence-based interventions in the areas of drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and access to controlled drugs, while preventing their non-medical and non-scientific use;
- (b) Increased resilience, quality of life and diversified, licit, sustainable income for families in rural areas affected by illicit cultivation of drug crops.
- (c) Joint and coordinated work by law enforcement authorities to track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production, trafficking and distribution.

## Programme performance in 2021

### Addressing drug use, drug use disorders and related consequences in Africa

16.37 The word drug problem affects the health and safety of millions of people around the world. The subprogramme supported ten countries in Africa through implementing comprehensive, evidence-based measures to prevent drug use, to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment in appropriate cases of a minor nature, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, and to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care services for people who use drugs and people in prison.

16.38 The subprogramme conducted school-based and family programmes in Tunisia, Senegal and Core d'Ivoire and provided treatment services focused on alternatives to incarceration in Kenya. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo 75 healthcare providers received training on safe access to controlled drugs for medical purposes. The subprogramme focused on increasing access to HIV referral services in Nigeria and HIV testing and treatment in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco, improving living and working conditions in prisons in Malawi and introducing Agonist Therapy in prisons in Kenya. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.5).

Table 16.5  
Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Improved access to HIV services and alternatives to conviction or punishment measures for people who use drugs.	Adoption of alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prison.	Implemented measures to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prison. <sup>11</sup>

### Planned results for 2023

<sup>11</sup> Measures to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment are undertaken in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems in appropriate cases of a minor nature.

**Result 1: a balanced, integrated drug demand reduction and supply reduction approach to be applied by selected countries in Africa**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.39 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the adoption by Angola, Mozambique and Namibia opening New Port Control Units, which met the planned target of an increased number of countries with integrated services. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.6).

Table 16.6  
**Performance measure**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Relevant authorities strengthen capacity to provide care to people who use drugs	Relevant air and port control units in seven countries are strengthened	Countries with integrated services across the continent increased by three	Increased number of countries with integrated supply and demand reduction responses	Relevant countries expand supply reduction activities to include air and port control trainings

**Result 2: national drug demand reduction programmes follow quality standards**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.40 The subprogramme’s work contributed to assist three Member States to develop and implement national quality standards related to drug use prevention and drug use disorder treatment implementation, which met the planned target. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3  
**Performance measure: Number of countries initiating programmes to develop or implement national quality standards each year**



**Result 3: Promote sustainable livelihoods through alternative development**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.41 Alternative development is a component of the international drug control strategy and provides legitimate income opportunities to communities, reducing dependence on illicit crop cultivation and promoting socio-economic development. Vulnerable communities, often marginalized, cultivate illicit crops when they are unable to obtain sufficient income from legal activities due to lack of markets, weak infrastructure, conflict, lack of land tenure rights, insecurity and the absence of basic social services. The subprogramme looks to provide sustainable livelihoods and to reduce criminality.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.42 As part of the balanced approach to drug control, alternative development interventions need to be evidence-based, include a gender perspective, and employ environmentally sound techniques accounting for climate change mitigation. Interventions must foster mutually beneficial partnerships

between communities and the private sector, which must provide market access and guidance on product development, supporting licit livelihood opportunities. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.7).

Table 16.7  
Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Member States engage in policy dialogue on alternative development. Eradication of 40,000 hectares of coca crops, 99,000 families to switch to licit crops.	The Lao Vanmai Cooperative was formally established. The programme in Bolivia exported its first shipment of coffee.	Malongo signs long-term agreement with Lao Vanmai Cooperative and issues the first payment to coffee growers in Bolivia and Lao PDR.	Increased policy dialogue to promote alternative development as a development-oriented drug-control approach and its links to the SDGs.	Communities are supported to implement alternative development initiatives that consider the environment and climate change.

## Deliverables

16.43 Table 16.8 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.8  
Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per entity/theme)	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	3	3	3	3
2. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends	5	5	5	5
3. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	2
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>
4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	21	21	21	21
5. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East)	15	5	12	15
6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention,	1	2	1	1

treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods				
7. Experts on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	5	4	5	5
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
8. Drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including access to controlled substances for medical purposes	5	5	5	5
9. HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	5	5	5	5
10. Alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
11. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction	15	15	15	15
12. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	9	9	9	9
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
13. On drug use prevention and treatment, and access to controlled substances	2	2	2	2
14. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	1	1	1	1
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical advice on evidence-based prevention and treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention treatment and care, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods; substantive and technical advice to the International Society of Substance Use Professionals annual conference, with 1,000 participants from 100 countries; side events at the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with 75 Member States represented and 750 persons participating; and advocacy for drug use prevention through online “Listen First” materials targeting youth, parents and policymakers				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> World Drug Day on 26 June, with 100 countries participating and over 1,000 national and local events.				

### Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

#### Objective:

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

#### Strategy

- 16.45 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide policy and legislative advice, build the capacities of relevant actors and facilitate the transfer of expertise in the areas of prevention, international cooperation, asset recovery, criminalization and law enforcement;
  - (b) Assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening public sector institutions and the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia, youth and the general public in the prevention of corruption, including by providing technical assistance to States in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of UNCAC, as well as other types of technical assistance;
  - (c) Coordinate the implementation of mandates given by policymaking and treaty bodies, in particular the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and other governing organs, and support related intergovernmental processes, including the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held in 2021;

- (d) Promote international cooperation regarding the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences and provide technical assistance on the recovery of stolen assets;
- (e) Develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist Member States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research into corruption, including in collaboration with academia and other stakeholders; and further emphasize South-South cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices at the national and regional levels.

16.46 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) States parties participating actively and effectively in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (b) States' legal, policy and institutional frameworks addressing corruption risks in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (c) Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders having and using the capacity to prevent and counter Corruption;
- (d) Policymakers, practitioners and other stakeholders using evidence-based knowledge and tools on anti-corruption to inform decision-making;
- (e) Partners actively supporting and promoting implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in a coordinated effort;
- (f) States being able to systematically and in a timely manner trace, seize, freeze, confiscate and return assets stolen by officials through acts of corruption, within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

## Programme performance in 2021

### Effective integrity education to foster ethical decision-making in the private sector

16.47 Comprehensive strategies for the prevention of corruption require effective anti-corruption educational programmes that instil concepts and principles of integrity at all levels of education. In the framework of its Global Integrity Education project, the subprogramme has established working groups bringing together private sector representatives and academics in Kenya, Mexico and Pakistan. In 2020, the working groups developed 16 university modules on integrity, and adapted them to the local context. In 2021, the subprogramme trained 295 lecturers from 18 universities, on how to teach the modules. More than 90% of lecturers surveyed indicated that the trainings were highly relevant to their work, that contributes to creating a “talent supply chain” of university graduates empowered to act as ethics ambassadors when joining the private sector. Since 2020, more than 7650<sup>12</sup> university students in the target countries have been taught using the university modules on integrity, complemented by guest lectures from the business community fostering their growth as champions of integrity. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.9).

Table 16.9

#### Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Establishment of joint business-academia working groups in three target countries	Development of contextualized and validated university modules on integrity for the training of lecturers in universities in three target countries	Training of university students in three target countries using the university integrity modules including guest lectures from the business community

### Planned results for 2023

<sup>12</sup>The exact number will be available towards the end of the year.

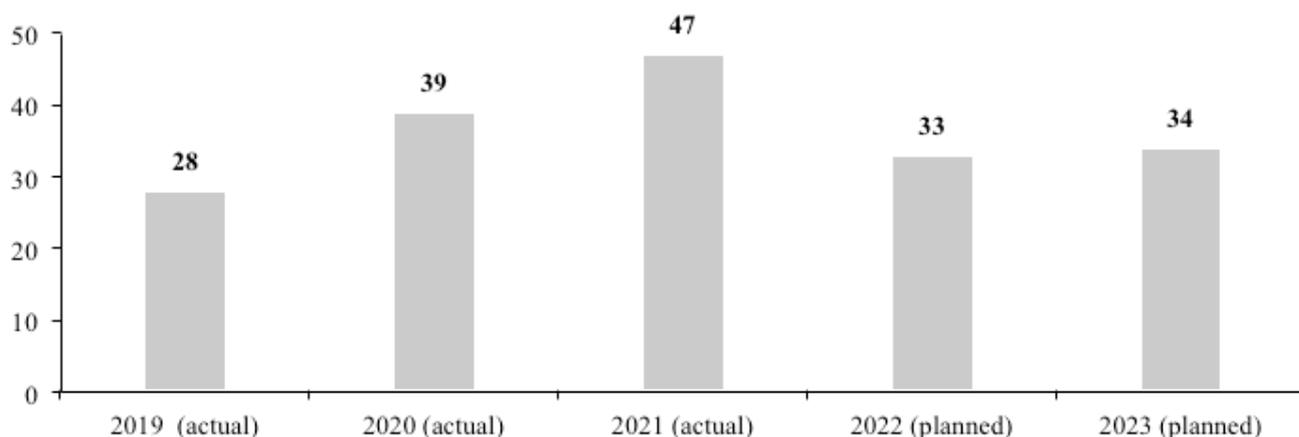
**Result 1: Fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by States parties**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.48 The subprogramme’s work contributed to fast-tracking UNCAC implementation under five regional platforms (South-East Asia, East Africa, South America and Mexico, Southern Africa and Western Balkans) by providing technical assistance to all 43 participating Member States to address the thematic priorities identified by each region while drawing upon the recommendations from of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism and, overall, supported 47 country-level activities to fast-track UNCAC implementation, which exceeded the planned target of 31. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.3).

Figure 16.4

**Performance measure: Number of annual country-level activities to fast-track UNCAC implementation**



**Result 2: Renewed political commitment to the fight against corruption**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.49 The subprogramme’s work contributed to improving the capacity of and cooperation among Member States in the fight against corruption, by leading the preparatory process conducive to the adoption at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in June 2021 of a concise and action-oriented political declaration that demonstrates Member States’ commitment to prevent and counter corruption and take stock of its implementation, which met the planned target. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.10).

Table 16.10

**Performance measure**

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
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Adoption by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, for subsequent adoption by the General Assembly, of a resolution on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 74/276 and decision 74/568 on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption of a concise and action-oriented political declaration at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021	States translate the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 into actionable and practical measures to advance the global fight against corruption	Support provided to implement the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption 2021
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### Result 3: Enhanced cross-border cooperation of anti-corruption law enforcement authorities

#### Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 16.50 Corruption and complex money-laundering-related cases generally require cooperation beyond domestic borders. While several international networks focusing on specific areas of cooperation have been initiated over the last decade, anti-corruption practitioners and policymakers continue to be frustrated by slow and complex processes that prevent them from easily accessing practical guidance and assistance. The subprogramme established the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (Globe Network), a global platform for information exchange between frontline anti-corruption law enforcement offering knowledge, resources and tools needed to track, investigate and prosecute cases of cross-border corruption. Since its launch in June 2021, the Globe Network has attracted 78 new members from 47 countries.<sup>13</sup>

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

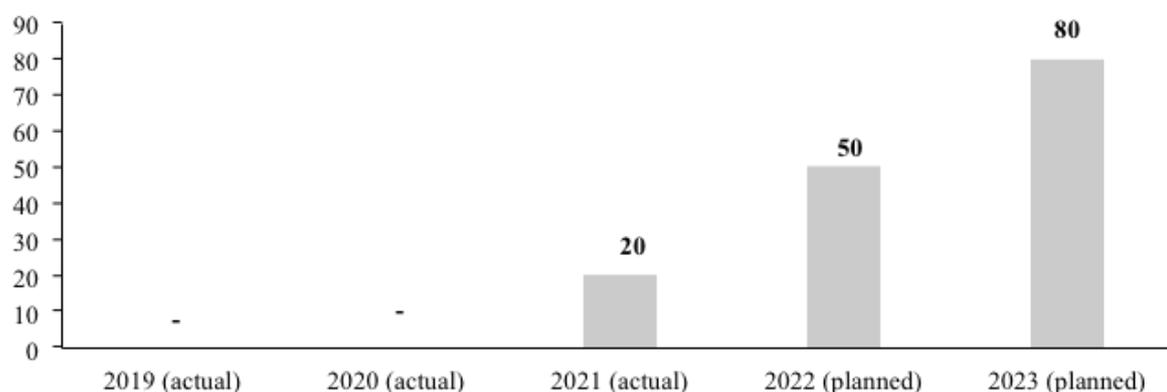
- 16.51 The lesson for the subprogramme was that many anti-corruption authorities under UNCAC Art. 36 do not have access to a quick and agile tool for combating cross-border corruption offences and cannot exchange information with other law enforcement authorities in an efficient manner. Against this background, the subprogramme will organize annual meetings of the Globe Network to connect anti-corruption policy and practice communities, develop users' knowledge and capacity and offer a secure communication channel. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.5)

Figure 16.5

**Performance measure: Number of countries joining the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (Globe Network)<sup>14</sup>**

<sup>13</sup> The exact number will be available towards the end of the year.

<sup>14</sup> The exact number will be available towards the end of the year.



## Deliverables

16.52 Table 16.11 below lists all deliverables of the subprogramme

Table 16.11

### Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per theme/entity)	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>
1. The General Assembly on crime prevention and criminal justice	1	–	–	–
2. The Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	7	7	6	7
3. The Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of UNCAC	2	2	2	2
4. The Implementation Review Mechanism	16	16	16	8
5. The Conference of the States Parties and for the subsidiary bodies of the Conference	74	74	56	63
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per theme/entity)	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>
6. The General Assembly (Third Committee) on matters relating to corruption and economic crime	1	1	1	–
7. The Economic and Social Council	1	1	1	–
8. The Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	56	56	40	56
9. The Conference of the States Parties (Intersessional)	–	–	–	2
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
10. Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness	1	1	–	–
11. Global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of UNCAC in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
12. Expert group meetings on developing guidance or tools for specific areas of UNCAC, including based on the needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism	5	5	5	5
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
13. On anti-corruption	4	4	3	3
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
14. On anti-corruption	3	3	4	4

### 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 country reviews through the provision of training courses to 50 governmental experts, to conduct reviews under the Implementation Review Mechanism, facilitation of the completion and analysis of self-assessment checklist responses, conduct of 20 country visits, and drafting of country review reports and executive summaries.

**Databases and substantive digital materials:** database of laws and jurisprudence, as well as of non-legal knowledge relevant to UNCAC, including for issues related to asset recovery; database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; the online anti-corruption portal known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge; electronic tools and training materials on standards, policies, operational procedures and good practices in the implementation of the Convention by States parties.

## Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

### Objective:

- 16.53 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards and the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and relevant UN conventions and resolutions.

### Strategy

- 16.54 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Contribute to a strengthened criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards and relevant UN conventions and resolutions to make progress towards SDGs 5 and 16;
  - (b) Provide normative and capacity-building support to prevent terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism<sup>15</sup>, upon request from Member States, by initiating and supporting the development of cooperation frameworks with Member States at the national, regional and global levels, based on the strategic objectives of Member States in preventing terrorism;
  - (c) Develop and implement results-based projects on terrorism prevention and strengthen the impact of field delivery through coordination, integrated planning and implementation with partners that support Governments with terrorism prevention, in particular the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its working groups which will help Member States make progress towards relevant SDGs, including Goal 5 and 16;
  - (d) Deliver counter-terrorism technical assistance tools and training activities to requesting Member States, according to its mandate under resolutions of the General Assembly<sup>15</sup> and the Security Council,<sup>16</sup> as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the Assembly in 2006 in its resolution 60/288, and the biennial reviews of the Strategy.

<sup>15</sup> See General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284 and 74/175.

<sup>16</sup> See Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) and previous related Security Council resolutions.

- 16.55 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Ratification by Member States of an increased number of international legal instruments against terrorism, and enactment and revision of domestic counter-terrorism legislation;
  - (b) Development by Member States of strategies, policies, and action plans for combating terrorism;
  - (c) Effective criminal justice investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, standards and good practices.
  - (d) Increased national, regional and international cooperation between law enforcement and judicial entities;
  - (e) Advanced implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and relevant UN conventions and resolutions.

## **Programme performance in 2021**

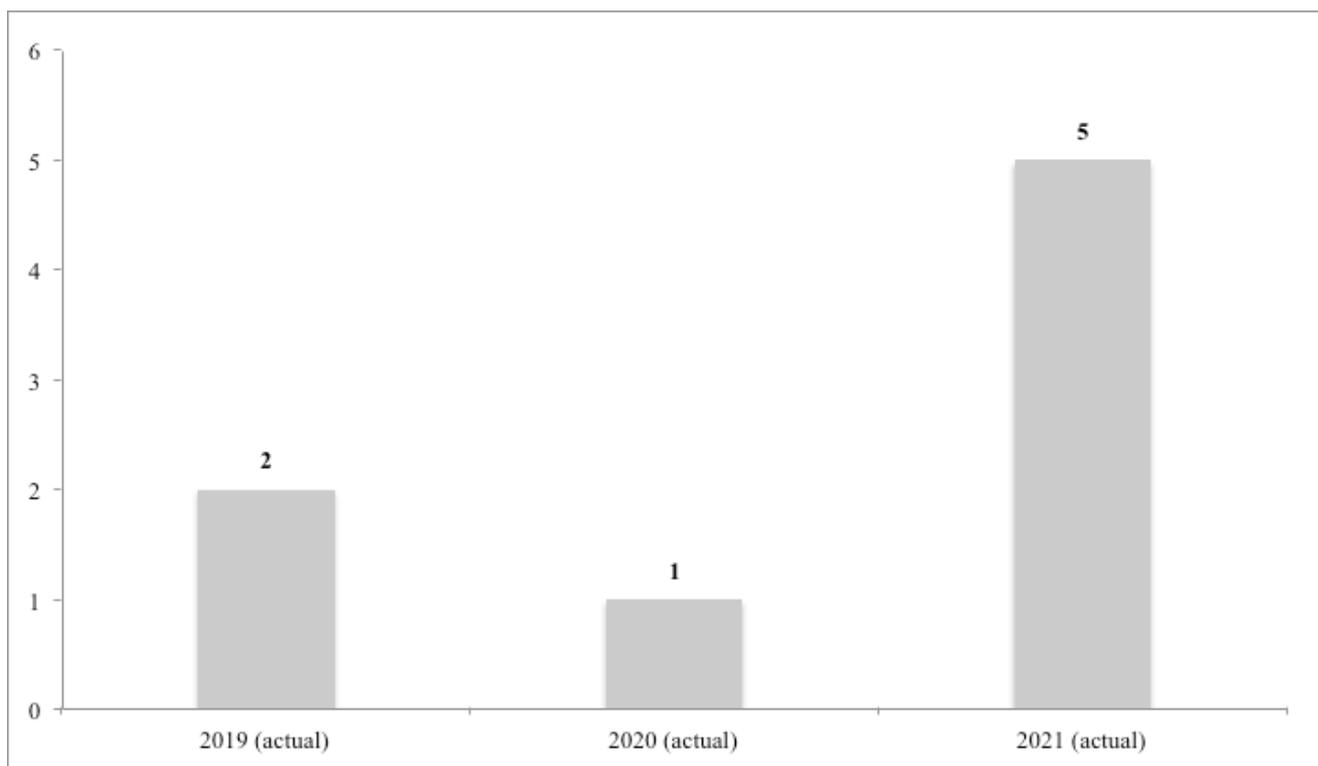
### **Member States' increased adherence to the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism**

- 16.56 The conventions and protocols to prevent and combat terrorism create obligations for States parties to criminalise offences at the national level, establish the obligation to extradite or prosecute as well as develop mechanisms to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters. The subprogramme is mandated to promote adherence to the 19 international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and encourages Member States to become party to these instruments to more effectively prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. To this end, the subprogramme raises awareness and provides technical assistance in support of Member States adhering to such instruments.
- 16.57 In the first half of 2021, five Member States became parties to all 19 international legal instruments against terrorism, doubling the number of countries which have already reached full adherence. Ten Member States have now adhered to all 19 instruments. Overall, Member States' adherence to the international legal instruments against terrorism now stands at 67.75%. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.6).

Figure 16.6

#### **Performance measure: Number of Member States becoming party to all 19 international legal instruments against terrorism**

(Number of new States parties per year)



### Planned results for 2023

#### Result 1: Strengthened capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent terrorism

##### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

16.58 The subprogramme's work contributed to increasing capacity of criminal justice officials in Sri Lanka to investigate and process terrorism-related cases through consultations, workshops, the provision of equipment, the development of technical tools and assessment to investigate and process terrorism-related cases, the promotion of regional cooperation and capacity-building training series, which met the planned target of officials being able to resolve and process terrorist cases in line with applicable international law, including a gender perspective. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.12).

Table 16.12  
Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
N/A	Criminal justice officials are certified to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law	Officials are able to resolve and process terrorist cases in line with applicable international law, including a gender perspective.	Meetings are held of a regional information exchange forum to strengthen inter-agency and regional cooperation between law enforcement and	Creation of a regional platform for cross-border cooperation in counter-terrorism cases

**Result 2: Terrorists are brought to justice in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.59 The subprogramme's work contributed to training criminal justice officials on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases which did not meet the planned target of 1700 criminal justice officials trained annually on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases, due to having to train criminal justice officials in smaller group sizes than was originally anticipated in order to comply with social distancing measures instated due to COVID-19. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.7)

Figure 16.7

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

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

**Result 3: Strengthened response to growing terrorism challenges in Central, West and South Asia**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.60 Following the withdrawal of international military forces from Afghanistan and its take-over by the Taliban in August 2021, Member States are re-assessing the risk of violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism in their own countries. The needs for technical assistance in support of counter-terrorism measures are changing in Central, West and South Asia and beyond. The subprogramme continues supporting requesting Member States to strengthen criminal justice institutions in full respect of the rule of law and human rights. UNODC's assistance, rooted in the rule of law and human rights, has been recognized by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, in her 2021 report (A/76/261).

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.61 The subprogramme's technical assistance project remains highly relevant to UNODC's mandates and the needs of stakeholders, as outlined in the recommendations provided by a recent independent in-depth evaluation. The project has allowed for a flexible and efficient support to counter-terrorism responses, with professionalism and expertise that has been appreciated by external partners and Member States. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will increase the development and implementation of tailored counter-terrorism programming for requesting Member States to respond to emerging threats. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.13).

Table 16.13

**Performance measure**

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
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<sup>17</sup> 2021 (actual) not yet finalized.

N/A

N/A

Member States reassess their counter-terrorism technical assistance needs following the withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan and changes in the country's governance.

Member States request support to develop criminal justice measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism.

Member States and relevant institutions adopt measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism

## Deliverables

16.62 Table 16.14 lists all the deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.14

### Subprogramme 4: Deliverables for the period 2021-2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per entity/theme)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. The General Assembly	–	–	1	–
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>
3. The General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	2	5	6	6
4. The Security Council and its subsidiary bodies	5	4	5	4
5. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	13	1	1	13
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
6. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1	1	1	1
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
7. On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism	2	4	3	3
8. Supporting legal responses and criminal justice capacity aimed at preventing and countering terrorism (menu of services)	1	–	–	1

#### C. Substantive deliverables

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** advisory services on legislative drafting and strategies and plans of action; consultation on the development of technical assistance plans; advisory services on the visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; substantive advice to national training institutions; advice and advocacy related to the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism for the Member States that have not ratified, with approximately 1,222 remaining ratifications and accessions.

**Databases and substantive digital materials:** SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools containing over 2,400 pieces of counter-terrorism legislation, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases, the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform for over 3,600 members.

#### D. Communication deliverables

**Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:** Global parliamentary summit on terrorism; brochures, flyers and information kits in legal, criminal justice and related areas; and the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.

## Subprogramme 5 Justice

### Objective:

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

### Strategy

- 16.64 To contribute to the objective and to make progress towards SDGs 5, 11 and 16, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote the development and facilitate application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in coordination with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all crime prevention and criminal justice reform actors (such as the police, prosecution services, judiciary, including the juvenile justice system, lawyers, legal aid providers, community-based experts and prison staff);
  - (b) Provide assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors by enabling knowledge transfer, supporting institution-building and providing capacity-building and technical advice in cooperation with other sectors, including education, health and social services, in the areas of: community and knowledge-based crime prevention to address risk factors and root causes of offending and reoffending; access to justice, including through policing with full respect to human rights, access to legal aid, alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice; violence against women and violence against children, as well as penal and prison reform including improved treatment of violent extremist<sup>18</sup> prisoners, prevention of radicalization and promotion of social reintegration upon release;
  - (c) Develop and disseminate practical tools, such as guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula and model legislation, and support crime prevention and criminal justice actors in applying these tools, and share studies, good practices and information technology resources;
  - (d) Incorporate cross-cutting issues related to victims and witnesses; gender equality in the criminal justice system, including violence against women; and children in the criminal justice system, including violence against children;
  - (e) Provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors to prepare for, respond to and recover from crisis and support the strengthening of legal frameworks and adoption and implementation of holistic and inclusive short-term crisis strategies and related actions that ensure the continued functioning of criminal justice systems and equal access to its services, while reducing the risk of violations of the rights of those affected disproportionately by the pandemic, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime;
  - (f) Enable long-term knowledge transfer, support institution-building and provide capacity-building and technical advice, with the view to supporting evidence-based and sustainable recovery measures taking into account lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic on

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<sup>18</sup> The terms "violent extremist" and "violent extremism" refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#)).

the needs of both the population and justice actors, leveraging existing capacities and using new technologies.

16.65 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Enhanced coordination between justice actors, for example, between police officers, defence lawyers and investigating judges to address excessive and arbitrary police and pretrial detention;
- (b) Improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases;
- (c) Improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls.
- (d) Improved prevention of and responses to violence against children through crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes;
- (e) Increased access to justice for the vulnerable segments of the population and increased public trust in the justice system, including through countrywide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population;
- (f) Enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism.
- (g) Prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities;
- (h) Empowerment of women and girls within crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and systems;
- (i) Reduction of the use of detention and imprisonment through strengthened functioning of and equal access to justice mechanisms, and enhanced knowledge and capacity of justice actors to prevent and redress human rights violations and crime, counter discrimination and empower communities;
- (j) Increased capacity of criminal justice actors to respond to negative impacts of COVID-19 on criminal justice systems and increased responsiveness to future crises.

## **Programme performance in 2021**

### **Member States are better placed to effectively manage violent extremist prisoners and to prevent radicalization to violence in prisons**

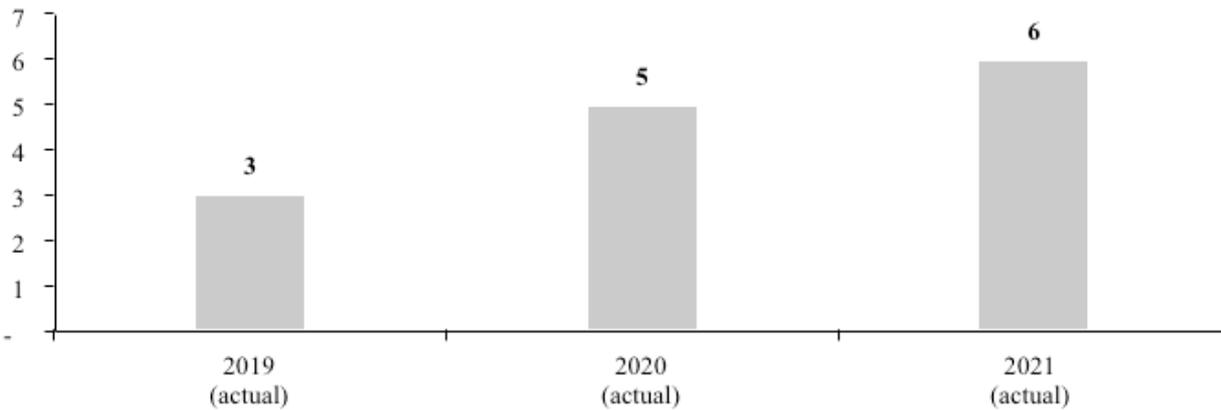
16.66 A well-designed and managed prisoner classification system is fundamental for the protection of rights, the ability to individualize cases and sentence planning and the efficient use of resources. As prisons can serve as incubators for radicalization to violence, proper assessment and monitoring of violent extremist prisoners is critical. The subprogramme improved States' approaches to classifying offenders according to custody and work needs. Offenders' individual needs were addressed through education, vocational and life skills training or mental health and substance abuse treatment. The subprogramme also designed tools to assess the specific risks and needs of violent extremist prisoners and detained foreign terrorist fighters to foster their rehabilitation and reintegration.

16.67 These efforts led to the shift from the subjective identification of risk factors towards evidence-based methods. It increased accountability in the management of prisons, eliminating discriminatory practices and developing gender-sensitive legislation, tools, and actions with full respect to human rights. This helped Member States to identify risks and needs of violent extremist prisoners, address radicalization and terrorist recruitment and implement tailored and gender-sensitive strategies to manage and counter terrorist narratives within the prison system. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.8).

Figure 16.8

**Performance measure: Number of States using evidence-based tools on effective management of violent extremist prisoners and prevention of radicalization in prisons with the support of UNODC (cumulative)**

(Number of Member States)



## Planned results for 2023

### Result 1: Communities are more resilient to crime and violence

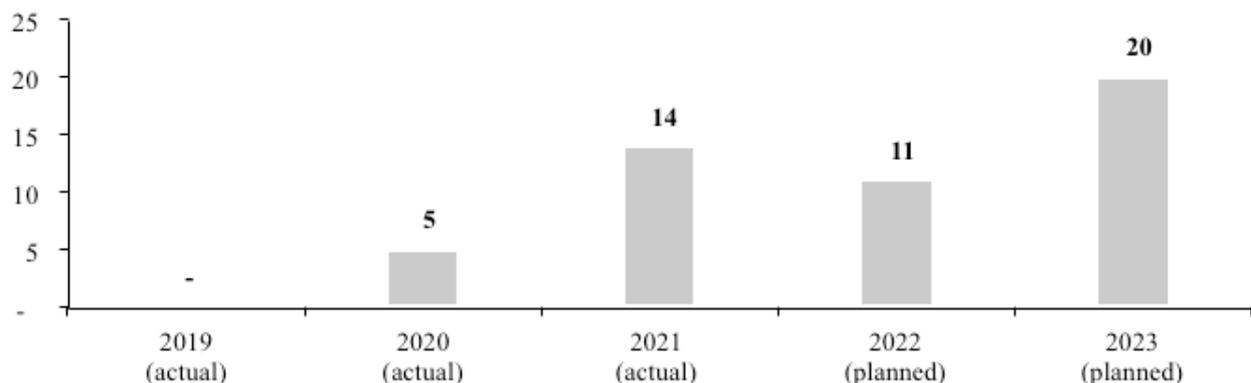
#### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.68 The subprogramme’s work helped States in generating and sharing information on crime and victimization, including community-based efforts to address violence against women and engagement of youth at risk of victimization or getting involved in crime, including violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, using sport to provide skills training and strengthen resilience. The subprogramme assisted fourteen States in developing gender-sensitive crime prevention strategies, which exceeded the planned target of ten countries. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.9)

Figure 16.9

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

[Number of Member States]



### Result 2: People in contact with the criminal justice system have increased access to justice services

#### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

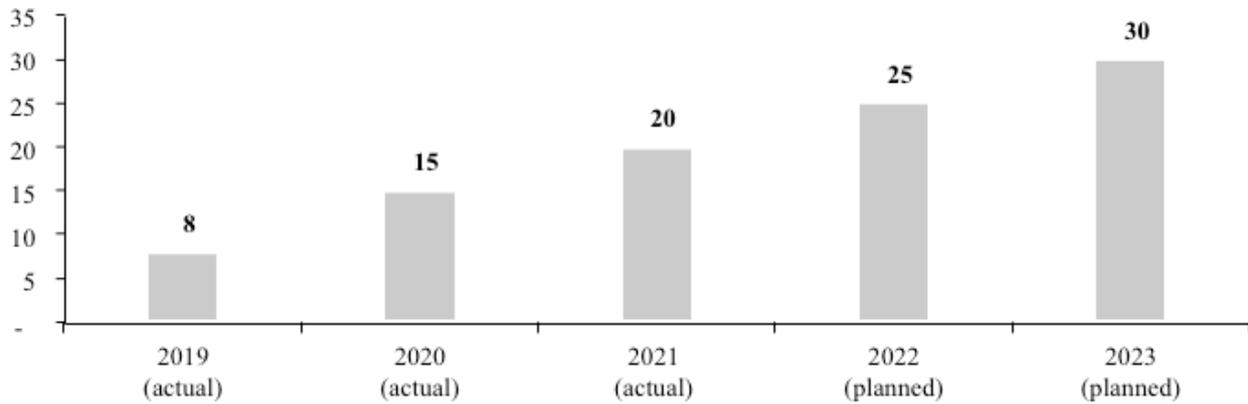
- 16.69 The subprogramme’s work contributed to support a total of twenty States in implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all, including through implementing community-oriented policing, enhancing capacity of justice actors to ensure quality and specialized legal aid services, including to victims of crime and women and girls and improving access to fair and

effective restorative justice programmes, which met the planned target. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.10).

Figure 16.10

**Performance measure: Number of Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all (cumulative)**

[Number of Member States]



**Result 3: Mainstreaming of a gender perspective in UNODC’s crime prevention and criminal justice work**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.70 Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the criminal justice system is crucial to ensure that all persons in contact with the criminal justice system benefit equally. In addition to address violence against women and the treatment of women in armed conflict with the law, the subprogramme mainstreamed a gender perspective in its broader work on crime prevention, legal aid, police and prison reform, as well as justice for children, particularly since the adoption of the UNODC Gender Equality Strategy in 2018.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.71 The main lesson for the subprogramme was that a strong gender perspective is not only a policy goal but enhances the programme delivery. The subprogramme will make the concerns and experiences of women, men, girls and boys an integral dimension of the programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It will move beyond attempting to benefit a balanced number of male and female participants towards addressing structural barriers, including a lack of diversity in the justice workforce, discriminatory laws, policies and practices, as well as bias of criminal justice practitioners. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.11).

Figure 16.11

**Performance measure: The percentage of UNODC global and field-based programmes on crime prevention and criminal justice that support States in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the criminal justice system.**

(Percentage)

\* The difference between the percentages for 2020 and 2021 (1%) can be explained by the fact that three projects that supported MS in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the criminal justice system came to an end in 2021, combined with the continuation of some projects that have not yet incorporated a gender perspective. It is expected that new projects will include gender equality support and the sub-programme will also support existing projects to incorporate a gender perspective in their activities.

## Deliverables

16.72 Table 16.15 below lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.15

### Subprogramme 5: Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per entity/theme)	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. The United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	-	4	-	-
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
3. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
4. The United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	-	2	-	-
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
5. To support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	5	5	5	5
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>40</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
6. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice	40	55	40	40
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
7. Guidance materials (e.g. handbooks, tools, studies)	2	5	3	3
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
8. e-Learning modules	0	30	25	25
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** Substantive and technical advice (remotely and in-person) on crime prevention and criminal justice to 60 Member States, other relevant organizations and agencies and 15 national and regional programmes; advice on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

## Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis, and forensic services

### Objective:

16.73 The objective, to which the subprogramme contributes, is to ensure that Member States have enhanced knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for effective scientific and evidence-based policy formulation and access to and use quality forensic science data, information and tools in their efforts against drugs, crime and terrorism.

### Strategy

- 16.74 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions through the production of global and thematic reports, an online monitoring platform and a data-sharing portal;
  - (b) Improve the quality and relevance of the evidence it generates through strengthened research capacity in the field and technical oversight at headquarters;
  - (c) Support countries through workshops, trainings, provision of guidelines and other capacity building efforts, in the collection of and reporting on data regarding drugs and crime, as required to monitor progress against certain SDGs and targets, in particular Goals 3 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, crime and crime-related violence;
  - (d) Provide support and capacity-building, through workshops, trainings, provision of guidelines to Member States, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, including targeted on producing data and monitor progress towards relevant SDGs and assist Member States, upon request, in identifying trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption;
  - (e) Provide technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories, forensic institutions and Member States on forensics standard setting, early warning systems and the exchange of quality forensic data and services for policymaking and decision-making;
  - (f) Develop and publish forensic best practices guidelines and scientific-technical publications on drugs and crime;
  - (g) Provide scientific support to the three governing bodies under the international drug conventions, namely the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and WHO;
  - (h) Provide data and analysis to spur transformative change, as agreed upon by Member States and produce knowledge and tools on drugs and crime that are based on existing deliverables and adapted to support national and multilateral responses to the COVID-19 recovery, including the use of new modalities for the delivery of its scientific and forensic services.
- 16.75 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced knowledge among Member States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders on formulating strategic responses to existing and emerging drugs and crime issues;
  - (b) Increased capacity of Member States to produce and analyse statistical data on trends, including trends in specific and emerging drugs and crime issues;
  - (c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers to meet internationally accepted standards of performance through quality assurance and technical support;
  - (d) Enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance.

## **Programme performance in 2021**

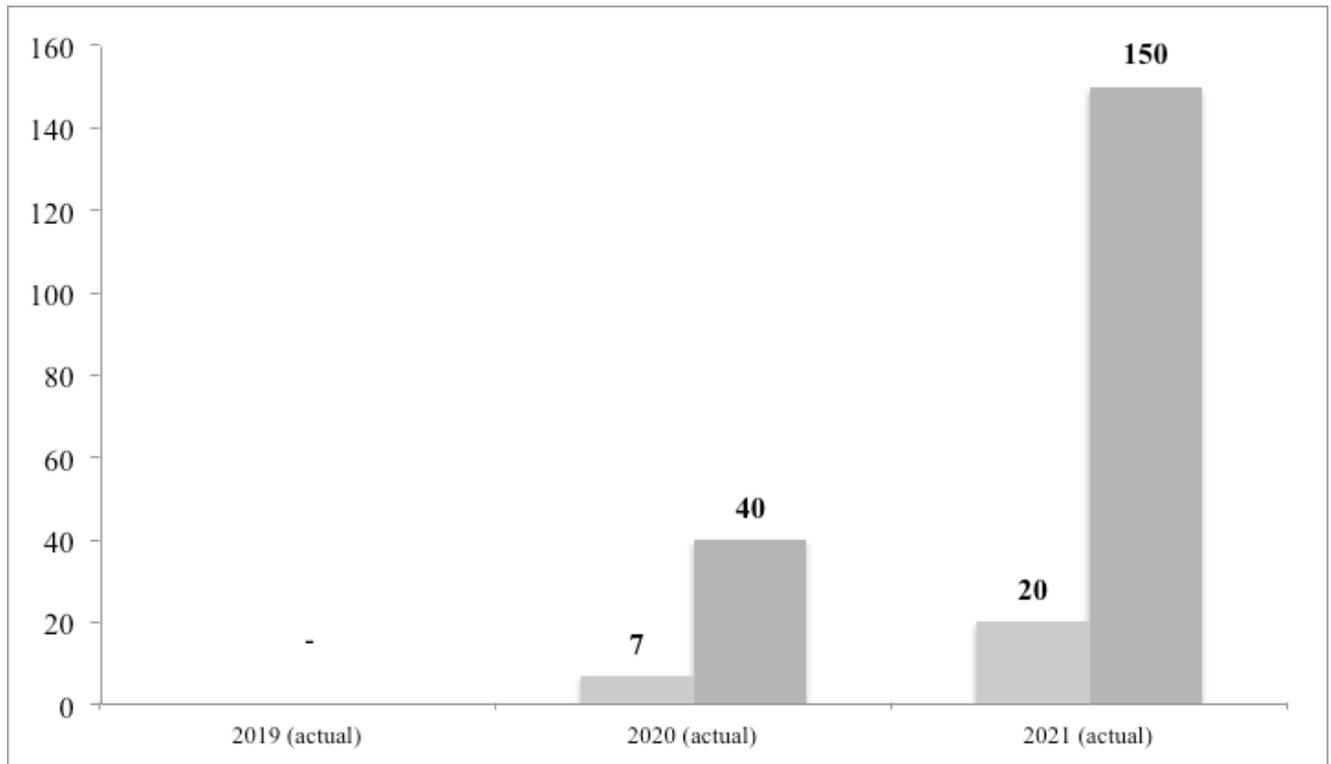
### **Forensic personnel, front-line law enforcement and customs officers receive virtual training on safe handling of synthetic opioids and identification of drugs and chemicals used in their illicit manufacture.**

- 16.76 The pandemic-related restrictions required the development of innovative methods for the delivery of laboratory and scientific services to law enforcement officers and forensic personnel in Member States. To ensure the continuation of these services, the subprogramme established a recording studio within the United Nations narcotics laboratory and adapted its curricula for in-person training to a virtual environment.
- 16.77 In 2021, law enforcement officers and forensic personnel from a number of countries received virtual or in-person training on the use of UNODC drug and precursor testing kits, Raman

handheld devices for the field identification of drugs and precursor chemicals, safe handling of synthetic opioids and the correct use and removal of personnel protective equipment (PPE). Furthermore, personalized kits containing all the essential elements of PPE have also been developed and provided as part of training courses delivered to an increasing number of personnel. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.12).

Figure 16.12

**Performance measure: Number of Countries and personnel in receipt of in-person or virtual training on forensics**



### Planned results for 2023

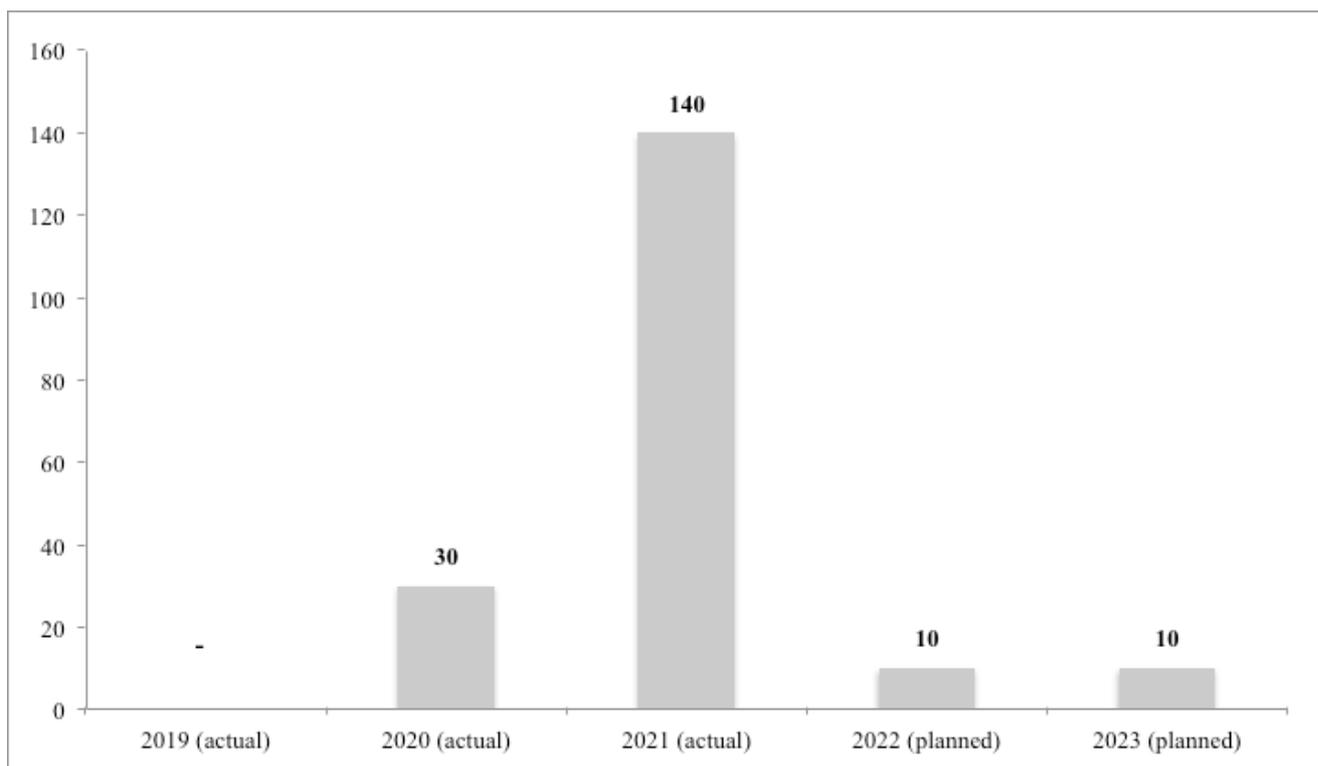
#### Result 1: Countries more effectively respond to the threat posed by synthetic drugs

##### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

16.78 The subprogramme's work contributed to the strengthened response to synthetic drugs by 140 countries through accessing the United Nations toolkit on synthetic drugs, which exceeded the planned target of increasing by 30 countries. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.13).

Figure 16.13

**Performance measure: Expected annual growth in the number of countries strengthening their responses to synthetic drugs**



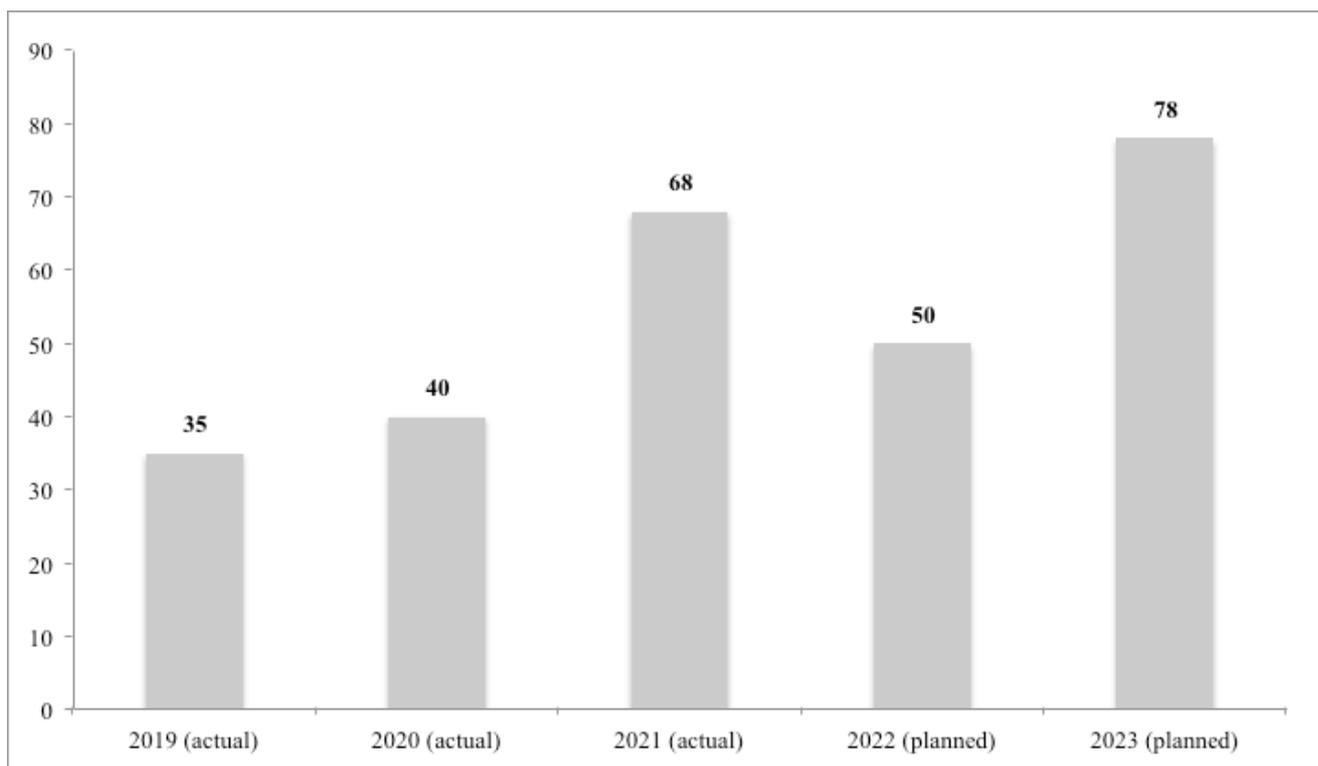
**Result 2: More timely responses by Member States to drug trends and emerging issues through an expanded monitoring platform**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.79 The subprogramme's work contributed to providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems and generated prompt responses based on improved detection, processing and visualization of drug trafficking trends and threats by 68 entities using the online monitoring platform, which exceeded the target of 45. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.14).

Figure 16.14

**Performance measure: Number of entities using the monitoring platform for timely information on drugs (cumulative)**



**Result 3: Up-to-date, timely evidence to better prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and related crimes, and to protect the rights of people who are smuggled**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.80 The evidence on the smuggling of migrants and its impacts is sparse, and data collection at global, regional and national levels is weak and lacks comparability. The subprogramme set up the Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants in 2019 to assess the characteristics, drivers and impacts of migrant smuggling in rapidly changing contexts. It collects data on smuggling of migrants through field research in an increasing number of Member States and complements it with targeted surveys with people on the move and migrant smugglers in origin and transit countries. The Observatory provides up-to-date evidence on the modus operandi of migrant smugglers, smuggling routes, financial aspects and abuses suffered in the context of migrant smuggling through its website, which enhances the knowledge on the crime for evidence-based policy formulation.

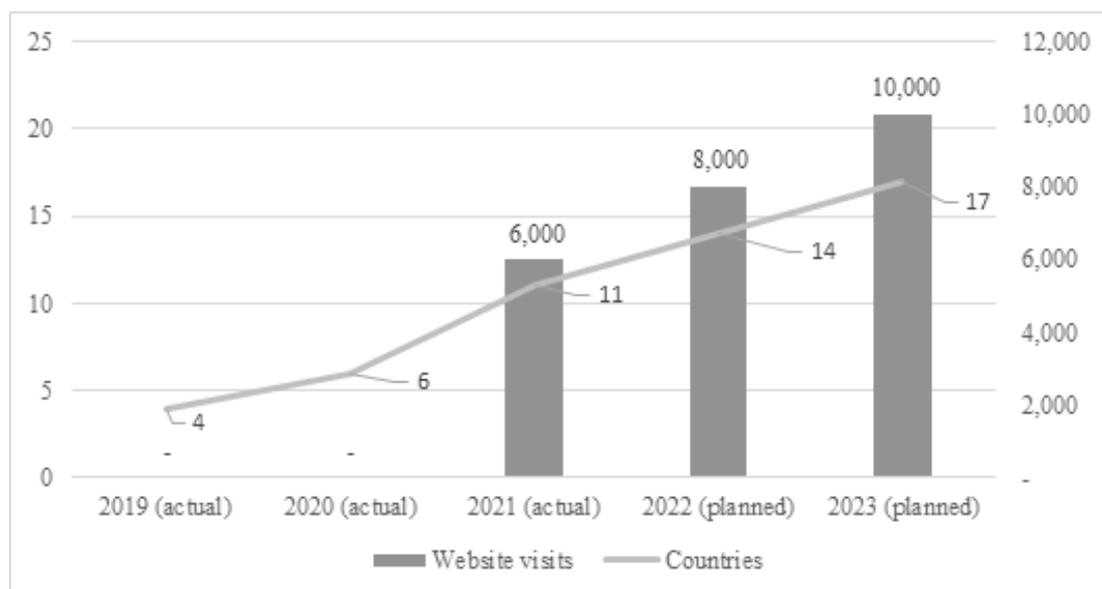
*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.81 The lesson for the subprogramme was that Member States lack solid empirical evidence and data on migrant smuggling, on which to base their responses to combat the crime and protect the rights of smuggled migrants, as set out in the UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will increasingly conduct qualitative and quantitative research and data collection in countries and make the data and research findings more timely available on an easily accessible and user-friendly website. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.15)

Figure 16.15

**Performance measure: Number of countries covered by the Observatory and visits on the website**

[(Unit of measurement)]



## Deliverables

16.82 Table 16.16 below lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.16

### Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period of 2021-2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per entity/theme)	2	2	2	2
1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	2	2	2	2
3. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
4. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	10	10	10	10
5. Workshops/training courses on drug control, crime prevention and forensics	10	10	10	10
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	10	10	10	10
6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention	5	5	5	5
7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention	4	4	4	4
8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society	1	1	1	1
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	14	14	14	14
9. On the monitoring of illicit drug crops	5	5	5	5

**C. Substantive deliverables**

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** Consultation, advice and advocacy, to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories on drugs and crime statistics (35 events annually, including briefings, workshops and dissemination events) and on forensics.

**Databases and substantive digital materials:** International statistics on crime, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey; international statistics on illicit drugs; online database of individual drug seizures (40,000 visits per year); and early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances (3,000 sessions per month, 30 news clips/alerts per year).

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## Subprogramme 7

### Policy support

#### Objective:

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

#### Strategy

- 16.84 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide assistance to headquarters and field-based offices related to supporting institutional reforms and ensuring policy coherence through strengthening policy dialogue and enhancing interdivisional coordination;
  - (b) Support strategic planning, monitoring and reporting processes;
  - (c) Institutionalize a results-based management culture across UNODC by providing technical advice and quality oversight with a view to further strengthening transparency and accountability in UNODC interventions;
  - (d) Undertake policy analysis and coordinate with other United Nations agencies on emerging and cross-cutting issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, in particular promoting the SDGs and the empowerment of youth;
  - (e) Strengthen the strategic engagement of non-government stakeholders in assisting Member States to prevent and combat corruption, crime, terrorism and the illegal use of drugs as determined in relevant treaties and in support of the SDGs;
  - (f) Conduct dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities through the use of traditional and digital media in substantive areas such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption, helping Member States in attaining progress towards the SDGs including Goals 16 and 17.
- 16.85 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Further implementation of a results-based management culture across UNODC;
  - (b) Cross-cutting issues such as the urban safety governance initiative, meaningful youth engagement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are mainstreamed;
  - (c) Civic Space's participation, protection and promotion, in accordance with the UN Guidance Note on Protection and Promotion of Civic Space;<sup>19</sup>
  - (d) Greater public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism;

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<sup>19</sup> [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/CivicSpace/UN\\_Guidance\\_Note.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/CivicSpace/UN_Guidance_Note.pdf)

- (e) Strengthened collaboration between civil society, academia, the private sector and Member States in the implementation of relevant conventions and policy instruments.

## Programme performance in 2021

### Member States are well position to build just, inclusive and resilient societies guided by UNODC five-year Strategy

- 16.86 In 2019, Member States requested to engage in a dialogue with UNODC’s Executive Director for a revised longer-term strategy for the Office, including its headquarters and a strengthened and sustainable field network.<sup>20</sup> The subprogramme’s work contributed to the development of the Strategy, launched in early 2021, which outlines UNODC’s unique contribution to the UN pillars of peace and security, development and human rights, its three-fold role encompassing normative work, research and technical assistance and embraces all five thematic areas: addressing the world drug problem, preventing and countering transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, and strengthening criminal justice systems.
- 16.87 The new Strategy encourages UNODC to identify comprehensive and innovative solutions to help Member States respond to drug and crime challenges, strengthen good governance and build inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. It builds on a people-centred approach, to sustainably improve the lives of the most vulnerable and promote human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women, the protection of children and youth empowerment and more systematic integration and coordination across thematic areas and more cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation for increased efficiency, innovations and partnerships. The Office has developed a monitoring and reporting framework to track progress in implementing the Strategy and specific commitments made therein. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.17).

Table 16.17  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
N/A	N/A	UNODC Strategy 2021-2025 developed and approved. Strategy monitoring and reporting framework developed. Updates on the implementation of the UNODC Strategy 2021-2025 provided to Member States.

## Planned results for 2023

### Result 1: Urban safety governance – local governments adopt integrated and inclusive policies for safer urban areas

#### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.88 The subprogramme’s work contributed to three cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance, which did not meet the planned target of six cities, due to lockdown measures that affected research teams’ capability to collect data from concerned communities, resulting in delays. Nevertheless, remote collection of data allowed to conduct the urban safety governance assessments in three cities. Through coordination between policymakers and communities, reports were launched and action plans developed

<sup>20</sup> Resolution 28/4 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Para. 29.

corresponding to needs identified in the three pilot cities under assessment. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.16).

Figure 16.16

**Performance measure: Total number of cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance (cumulative)**

(actual) (actual) (actual) (planned) (planned)

**Result 2: Increased stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.89 The subprogramme’s work contributed to enhancing capacities of relevant stakeholders for constructive dialogues in UNTOC’s review process, produced a Toolkit on Stakeholder engagement, a Guide for Civil Society and two information videos. Additionally, to foster stakeholder collaboration, the online knowledge hub WhatsOn was launched at the 14<sup>th</sup> CCPCJ. Finally, a Public-Private Partnership initiative on tackling Trafficking in Person was set up. The above-mentioned work did not meet the planned target of 4 countries hosting dialogues on organized crime between governmental stakeholders and national authorities, due to COVID-19-induced lockdown measures. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.17).

Figure 16.17

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

(actual) (actual) (actual) (planned) (planned)

**Result 3: Going digital: Using technology in communications to deliver during and after the COVID-19 pandemic for a world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.90 The global COVID-19 pandemic has made digital communications vitally important for everyone around the globe, inducing the subprogramme to find new creative and innovative ways of reaching its audience. Through new ways of communicating with the ever-growing number of social media users worldwide and, in cooperation with Member State partners, the subprogramme managed to increase visibility for the work the Office.

16.91 The subprogramme developed new products, such as the “UNODC explains” series, for which experts were trained to record themselves on their mobile phones. This enabled to sharing relevant information about UNODC and its partners’ work during the pandemic. Furthermore, it produced and posted engaging content on the corporate channels, including using social media for animated questionnaires and Twitter’s poll, which resulted in an increased number of followers.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.92 The lesson for the subprogramme was that leveraging technology and innovation allows to better target UNODC’s audience and maximize the reach of its messaging. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will continue to explore new channels of digital communications and focus on developing more engaging products, such as animated videos and will also increase its focus on multilingualism. This approach is expected to contribute to higher visibility for UNODC and its partners and to increased global awareness on the impact that the United Nation’s work has on people’s lives. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.18).

Figure 16.18

**Performance measure: Total number of followers on UNODC's corporate social media channels**

## Deliverables

16.93 Table 16.18 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme,

Table 16.18

**Subprogramme 7: Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects related to:</b> (number of projects)	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
1. On results-based management and strategic planning	1	1	1	1
2. On advocacy and global communications	1	1	1	1
3. On civil society partnerships	1	4	1	4
4. On urban safety governance and youth empowerment	1	1	1	1
5. The United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events on</b> (number of days):	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>
6. Effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	18	32	30	35
7. Mainstreaming the SDGs	5	8	0	5
8. Results-based management and strategic planning	10	12	5	8
<b>Publications related to:</b> (number of publications)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
9. On effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	1	1	1	1
10. On results-based management/ Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda	1	1	1	1
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> Campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons, and the International Anti-Corruption Day reaching a global audience of approximately 737 million people; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector in support of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.				
<b>External and media relations:</b> Press releases and events.				
<b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> UNODC website and social media channels reaching around 2 million people monthly; social media packages, including audio-visual and text content.				

## Subprogramme 8

### Technical cooperation and field support

#### Objective

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

## Strategy

- 16.95 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination to all UNODC field offices for the development and implementation of integrated operational programmes and ensure their full implementation, notably through synergies with other areas of work in UNODC;
  - (b) Ensure operational accountability and programmatic efficiency, including by engaging in the development of business operational strategies and common back offices, monitoring risks and ensuring the inclusion of effective results-based management in the planning, monitoring and reporting of all UNODC field presences;
  - (c) Provide support through its field offices, according to their mandates and at the request of interested Member States, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security, and preventing and countering drugs, crime and terrorism with full respect of human rights in the implementation of joint United Nations programmes.
  - (d) Support the development of regional strategies and operational programmes promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development, which build on the normative and technical assistance of the Office, through policy dialogue and coordination, as well as serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society;
  - (e) Support the establishment of South-South cooperation and interregional cooperation among partner countries designed to foster full ownership by regional entities;
  - (f) Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 16.96 This work is expected to result in:
- (a) Improved UNODC support to Member States through a field offices network that is fit for purpose to achieve results and impact on the ground;
  - (b) UNODC field presences fully aligned with the United Nations development system reform and are able to effectively deliver capacity-building to counter drugs, crime and terrorism;
  - (c) Selected countries receiving tailored programmes in particular in priority areas for UNODC mandates, to support relevant SDGs and the security and human rights agendas;
  - (d) Renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators and regional Development Coordination Office desks under both development system and business operations reforms which enhance the efficiency of our support to Member States.

## Programme performance in 2021

### **Member States translate new priorities into technical assistance through programme development accounting for COVID-19 impact**

- 16.97 The subprogramme developed an “easy implementation guide” to continue to provide technical assistance during COVID-19 and supported urgent procurement of personal protective equipment and medical supplies, contributing to containing the COVID-19 emergency in prisons, border posts, ports and schools. Furthermore, UNODC developed information, education and communication materials and provided online training and capacity-building programmes, tailored research and policy analysis, and mentoring and technical advice by expanding partnerships with civil society and local actors to maintain regular services (in line with the Secretary General’s COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan).

16.98 Upon Member States' request to translate new priorities and policy guidance into technical assistance, the subprogramme held extensive field consultations to reflect the new reality in upcoming Regional Strategic Visions and Programmes. The subprogramme thus identified new activities and adjusted programmatically and operationally to rapidly respond to Member States' evolving needs in coordination with respective UNCTs and assisted 49 countries in developing Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs). In 2021 through its field network UNODC included essential elements under its mandate in new Cooperation Frameworks. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.19).

Table 16.19  
**Performance measure**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
-	<p>Containment of COVID-19 in prisons, border posts and ports, drug rehabilitation centres, social care and schools.</p> <p>Over 1,000 frontline health workers trained on safe service delivery to those who are vulnerable.</p> <p>Enhanced capacities of health and criminal justice professionals on COVID-19 related issues.</p>	<p>Capacity-building programmes adapted to hybrid format.</p> <p>Three Regional Strategic Visions (Africa, LAC and Southern Caucasus) and two Regional Programmes (WCA and SEAP) developed.</p> <p>49 countries supported in developing inter-agency action plans, and SERPs.</p>

### **Planned results for 2023**

#### **Result 1: Improved regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique**

##### **Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.99 The subprogramme's work contributed to the reforestation and lion population increase at the Gorongosa National Park and improved regional security in Mozambique. A new Port Control Unit specialized training resulting in seizure of illicit firearms and drugs was established in the Southern Africa's Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network. This work did not fully meet the planned target that included increased law enforcement joint operations and mentorship programmes, decrease of stability rates of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevalence, and training curricula integrated in relevant training institutes. This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.20).

Table 16.20

#### **Performance measure**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Opening of the UNODC office in	Adoption of the Maputo Roadmap.	Increased in the proportion of seized small	Increased number of training and	Port control unit established at a second seaport.

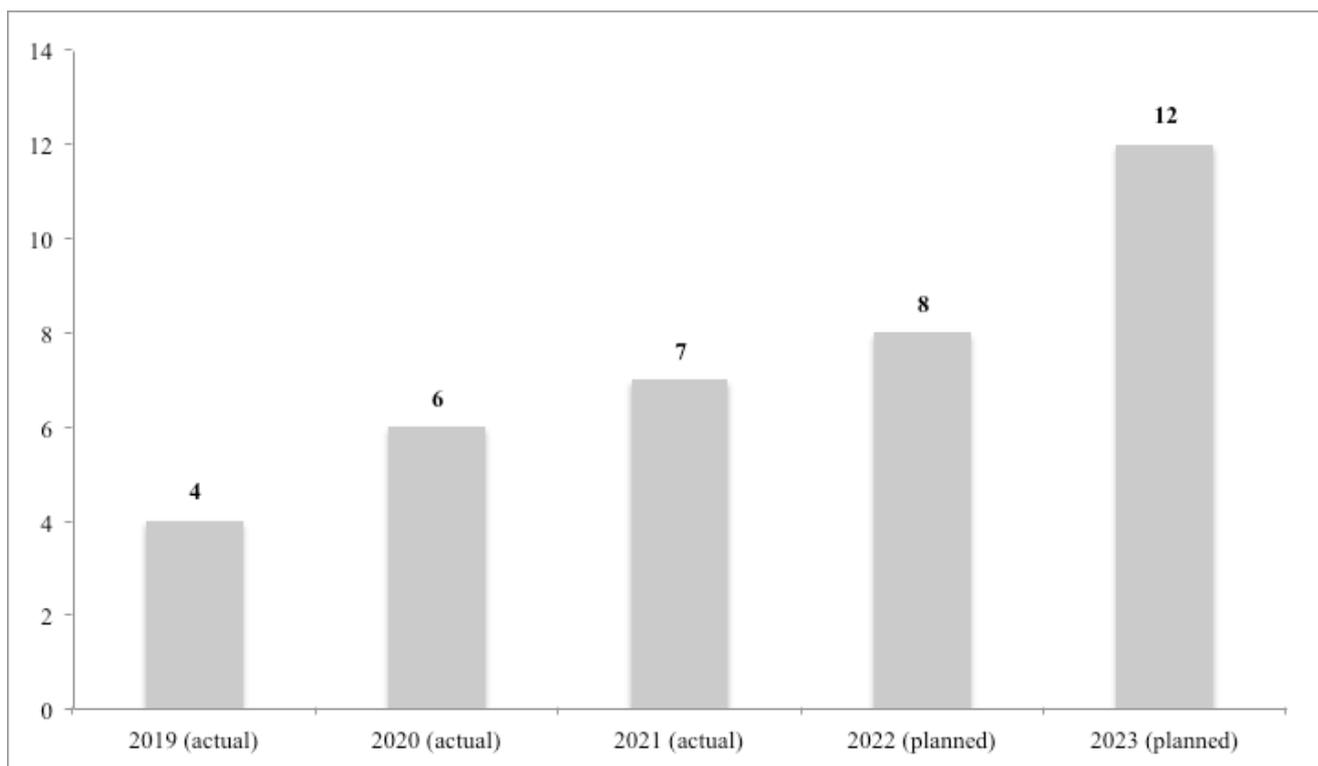
<p>Mozambique. Strategic dialogue leading to new Cooperation Framework, including key deliverables under relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 3, 16 and 17.</p>	<p>Regional trilateral maritime crime planning cell. established with the United Republic of Tanzania and South Africa.</p> <p>Port control unit established at a first seaport and airport cargo area.</p> <p>Increase in seizures at ports, airports and land borders.</p>	<p>arms and light weapons, as well as other items.</p> <p>Successful investigation and prosecution of (90 new) cases of money-laundering with recovered assets worth USD 9.7 million mostly stemming from corruption, drug trafficking and crimes that affect the environment).</p> <p>Wildlife and forest areas being restored in key parts of the country.</p>	<p>study visits to strengthen cooperation on counterterrorism with neighbouring Member States.</p> <p>Increased number of adjudications of criminal cases facilitated through improved laboratories and use of scientific evidence.</p> <p>Joint airport interdiction task force established and operational at Maputo International Airport.</p>	<p>Establishment of transnational crime units.</p> <p>Increased number of adjudications of criminal cases facilitated through improved laboratories and use of scientific evidence.</p> <p>Successful investigation and prosecution of terrorist cases.</p> <p>Increase in prison reform initiatives in line with Mandela Rules, Tokyo Rules and Bangkok Rules.</p> <p>National policy framework on the management of frozen, seized and confiscated assets is improved.</p> <p>Port control unit established at a second seaport.</p>
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**Result 2: Regional strategic vision for Latin America and the Caribbean to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.100 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the development of the UNODC Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2021-2025 through multi-stakeholder engagement in surveys and broad consultations, as well as the promotion of regional cooperation through centres of excellence, advocacy initiatives and research and analysis to ensure ownership and an inclusive and integrated approach, which met the target of seven joint initiatives and programmes launched through the multi-partner trust fund in Latin America. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.19).

Figure 16.19  
**Performance measure: Total number of joint initiatives and programmes launched through the multi-partner trust fund in Latin America (cumulative)**



**Result 3: Strengthen rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in Small Island Developing States in the Pacific**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.101 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific are negatively affected by crime and violence, including the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, drug trafficking, violence against women and girls, crimes that affect the environment, corruption, migrant smuggling and human trafficking. The subprogramme contributed to the development of Common Country Analysis and Cooperation Frameworks in Samoa, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.102 The lesson for the subprogramme is to strengthen its existing cross-thematic and inter-agency collaboration in SIDS. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will focus on SIDS facing unique social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. SIDS, due to their remote geography, are dependent on international trade and foreign aid and are vulnerable to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. The subprogramme will contribute towards rule of law generating reliable data for the 2030 Agenda through South-South cooperation.

Table 16.21

**Performance measure**

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)

Data collection and evidence base on synthetic drugs strengthened in the Pacific.	Partnerships forged for anti- and countering migrant smuggling in the Pacific.	Strengthening governance and institutions through regional anti-corruption.  Support development of Common Country Analysis and Cooperation Framework, under SDGs 3, 16 and 17.	Improved data collection systems on human trafficking Enhanced and aligned physical presence in SIDS.  Enhanced South-South Cooperation through peer-to-peer learning and exchange platforms.	Improved collaboration and joint initiatives for SIDS within Multi-Country Offices (MCO) Improved legal and policy frameworks to address corruption and organized crime within MCO framework.  MCO-serviced countries and territories actively and effectively participate in the Implementation Review Mechanism of UNTOC and UNCAC.
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## Deliverables

16.103 Table 16.22 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.22

### Subprogramme 8: Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
1. Regional and country programmes on UNODC mandate areas	18	15	20	13
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
2. On Business Continuity, UN Reform and Efficiency Agenda	3	3	2	2
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)			<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
3. On programme development and 2030 Agenda	-	-	13	13

#### C. Substantive deliverables

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** Consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiatives and options, including partnerships; strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services; and advisory services for 156 Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks in UNODC-mandated areas.

#### D. Communication deliverables

**Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:** Implement national and campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons, and the International Anti-Corruption Day; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector.

**External and media relations:** Preparation of monthly web stories to be posted on the UNODC website and field offices websites, highlighting key developments and updates in the work of the field office network.

**Digital platforms and multimedia content:** updating and maintenance of the field offices websites and i-Seek pages.

## E. Enabling deliverables

**Safety and security:** Safety and security services to 121 physical field office locations globally in 87 countries (as of July 2021).

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### **Subprogramme 9**

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

##### **Objective:**

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

##### **Strategy**

- 16.105 To contribute to the objective, the component will:
- (a) Support the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and its five subsidiary bodies (the Sub commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies) through the provision of substantive and organizational services;
  - (b) Provide substantive and technical support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and to the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the follow-up to the 14th Crime Congress and the implementation of the provisions of its outcome document;
  - (c) Provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation (FINGOV) of UNODC through facilitating the preparations for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group, thereby helping MS to make progress towards SDGs 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17;
  - (d) Support Member States in responding to post-COVID-19 requirements by organizing meetings on matters related to drugs and crime in the framework of the Commissions and subsidiary bodies, as well as on the work of UNODC within the open-ended intergovernmental working group, in innovative formats including both in-person and online components.
- 16.106 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (e) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in accelerating the implementation of international drug policy commitments made over the past decade;
  - (f) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the implementation of comprehensive strategies for Crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges faced by criminal justice systems;
  - (g) Enhanced understanding of Member States of governance and financial matters relating to UNODC;
  - (h) Increased knowledge of the impact of COVID-19 on matters related to drugs and crime and in turn enhanced capacity of Member States to address related challenges and increased participation by a broad and inclusive group of representatives.

## Programme performance in 2021

### Facilitating global participation in the world’s largest conference on crime prevention and criminal justice, at the height of COVID-19

- 16.107 The component successfully led the preparations for and the conduct of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan in March 2021. This Congress was a Congress of many firsts: the first major UN meeting hosted away from headquarters during COVID-19, the first UN meeting hosted on an online conference centre and the first Crime Congress organized in a hybrid format. Held under the overall theme “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, the Congress brought together over 5,000 participants representing a record 152 Member States, 114 non-governmental organizations, 37 intergovernmental organizations, 600 individual experts and several UN entities and institutes.
- 16.108 A major outcome of the preparatory work led by the Secretariat was that the online conference centre unified over 1000 in-person participants in Kyoto with over 4000 participants joining online globally in “one Congress experience”. Its unique set-up enabled online participants to easily switch between different meetings and events of the Congress, including plenary meetings, workshops, special events, ancillary meetings and online exhibitions, thereby allowing all participants, in-person and online, to equally and meaningfully contribute to the Congress deliberations. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.23).

Table 16.23  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
-	-	85 per cent of States participating in the Crime Congress expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies

## Planned results for 2023

### Result 1: Strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030

#### Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.109 The component’s work contributed to 94 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the CCPCJ expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the UNODC, which exceeded the planned target of 70 per cent. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.20).

Figure 16.20

#### Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the CCPCJ expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat of the Governing Bodies

(percentage) (actual) (actual) (actual) (planned)

**Result 2: strengthened support to the implementation of international drug policy commitments towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.110 The component’s work contributed to 96 per cent of MS participating in the meetings of the CND expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned target of 70 per cent. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.21).

Figure 16.21

**Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the CND expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies**

(percentage) (actual) (actual) (actual) (planned) (planned)

**Result 3: Strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030 through the effective follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.111 In March 2021, at the Fourteenth Crime Congress, Member States adopted the Kyoto Declaration, which sets the global agenda in crime prevention and criminal justice for the coming years in the broader context of the 2030 Agenda. Governments agreed on concrete actions to advance crime prevention, to strengthen criminal justice and to promote the rule of law and international cooperation, taking into account the COVID-19 impact. The component supported the preparation and management of the Congress and the negotiation at the CCPCJ of the Congress’ outcome, the Kyoto Declaration, and assisted Member States in developing a multi-year workplan on its implementation. The component supported the CCPCJ with the organization of intersessional thematic discussions to facilitate the exchange of challenges, good practices and lessons learned on the topics contained in the Declaration.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.112 The lesson for the component was that effective follow-up on the Kyoto Declaration and the achievement of legitimate and universally accepted policy results require comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings of all delegations and interested stakeholders and hybrid formats are helpful to this end. In applying the lesson, the component will foster innovative participation in the thematic discussions on the Kyoto follow-up by applying customized formats, to allow delegations to include additional experts joining remotely. The component will support the CCPCJ in further enhancing its online presence, to ensure that more representatives can follow progress made in the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.22).

Figure 16.22

**Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the CCPCJ expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies**

(percentage) (actual) (actual) (actual) (planned)

## **Deliverables**

16.113 Table 16.24 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.24

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

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per entity/theme)	<b>71</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>
1. The General Assembly on international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and on crime prevention and criminal justice, including reports on the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	4	5	5	4
2. The Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development	2	2	2	2
3. The Economic and Social Council on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	4	4	4	4
4. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	14	14	12	12
5. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs	13	11	14	12
6. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	30	10	24	24
7. The Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2	2	2	2
8. Ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2	0	2	2
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>164</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>
9. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	–	23	–	–
10. The Economic and Social Council	6	6	6	6
11. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	46	46	46	46
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs	46	46	46	46
13. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	50	15	40	40
14. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	12	12	12	12
15. Ad hoc expert groups related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4	0	4	4
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
16. On the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors	1	1	1	1
17. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties	1	1	1	1
18. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions	3	2	3	3
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> substantive and technical advice to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, all permanent missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders relating to the work of the Commissions; notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; advise on the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors; database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> special events of the Commissions, including the launch of the annual World Drug Report.				
<b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> web stories for UNODC website highlighting key developments in the work of the Commissions and the crime congresses; dedicated websites for the Commissions, the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 and the follow-up to the 2019 ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; secure				

webpages for use by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC; social media accounts, including Twitter, YouTube, and Flickr (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, follow-up to the 2016 special session of the General Assembly, and United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice).

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## **Subprogramme 9**

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

#### **Objective:**

16.114 The objective, to which component 2 of this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in fulfilling its treaty-based mandate, through such measures as monitoring and promoting the full implementation of and full compliance with the three international drug control treaties, and supporting Member States in implementing their treaty obligations.

#### **Strategy**

16.115 To contribute to the objective, the component will:

- (a) Provide independent secretariat services and substantive support to the INCB, including ensuring that the Board is provided with advice on treaty implementation;
- (b) Raise awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through the publication and dissemination of the treaty-mandated reports of the Board and on the need to develop and implement national drug control policies and regulatory control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, thereby contributing to progress towards SDGs 3, 10, 11, and 16;
- (c) Support Governments in meeting their treaty-based obligations for reporting to the Board, in monitoring the international movement of precursors and the illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors, promoting cooperation and the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through the INCB Learning programme and the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), as well as information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), projects Prism and Cohesion and task force efforts, contributing to SDGs 11, 16 and 17;
- (d) Provide technical advice to the Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention;
- (e) Build the capacity of and enhance cooperation among law enforcement customs, postal and other national agencies to ensure the availability of controlled substances for licit purposes and to safely detect and interdict controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids, through the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) programme contributing to SDGs 3, 16, and 17;
- (f) Enhance preparedness for emergency situations by training competent national authorities on identifying and responding to changing patterns in trafficking in and abuse of controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids that may take place owing to emergency situations and on the implementation of the simplified control measures during emergency situations.

16.116 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Advancement of the Board’s dialogue with Governments to promote the implementation of the drug control conventions and the Board’s recommendations and engage on treaty-related matters;
- (b) Effective functioning of the international system for licit trade in controlled substances;
- (c) More accurate identification and reporting by Governments on their needs for and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;
- (d) Increased availability of and access to controlled substances, with improved cooperation among Member States to ensure a steady balance between the supply of and demand for controlled substances.
- (e) Decreased availability of precursor chemicals for the illicit manufacture of drugs;
- (f) Reduction in the trafficking in and illicit consumption of internationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances;
- (g) Strengthened capacity of Member States to respond to changes related to emergency situations, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and their impacts on the demand for and trafficking of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids;
- (h) Improved response by Member States to emergency situations requiring expedited trade in and humanitarian supply of controlled substances for medical purposes.

## **Programme performance in 2021**

### **Preventing dangerous substances and non-medical synthetic opioids from reaching end-users**

16.117 Highly potent non-medical synthetic opioids and new psychoactive substances pose a significant risk to public health, as demonstrated by increasing opioid overdose deaths in some parts of the world. The component, through the INCB Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, has been supporting Governments in the establishment and strengthening of public private partnerships to prevent the exploitation of the private sector for the manufacture, movement, marketing and monetization of these dangerous substances. Memoranda of Understanding have been concluded with the Oceania Customs Organization, Universal Postal Union and the World Customs Organization to facilitate international collaboration and effective responses to address this important issue. The GRIDS Programme also supports intelligence generation and dissemination through the Incident Communication System (IONICS), which is dedicated to real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments, trafficking, manufacture or production of dangerous substances. The amount of such information shared has increased over the years and has facilitated the identification of trafficking in these drugs, resulting in the interception of shipments by Government authorities. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.23).

Figure 16.23

**Performance measure: Number of pieces of information on trafficking in new psychoactive substances exchanged in real time among Member States annually [2021 figure is as at 15 September] 2021 and will require updating to reflect actual 2021 figure**<sup>21</sup>

### **Planned results for 2023**

**Result 1: Safeguarding the capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the treaty-mandated reporting by Governments to prevent diversion of internationally controlled substances**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

<sup>21</sup> [2021 figure is as at 15 September 2021 and will require updating to reflect actual 2021 figure]

16.118 The component's work contributed to the continued operation by the Board of the international drug control system without disruption, with of 100 per cent of processes, estimates and assessments established, on the basis of the replies received in form B, form B/P and form D, which met the planned target. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.24).

Figure 16.24

**Performance measure: Percentage of processes, estimates and assessments established by year end, on the basis of the replies received in form B, form B/P and form D**

(Percentage)

**Result 2: Uninterrupted trade in internationally controlled drugs during emergencies and other urgent situations**

**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

16.119 The component's work contributed to ensuring timely supply of controlled substances during emergencies through the issuing of guidance and a joint statement, which did not meet the target of the revision of model guidelines in consultation with WHO and Member States, due to WHO resource constraints. Progress towards the objective and target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.25).

Table 16.25

**Performance measure: Uninterrupted trade in internationally controlled drugs during emergencies and other urgent situations**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
WHO/INCB model guidelines serve as a basis for the international provision of controlled drugs for emergency care.	Recognition that the WHO/INCB model guidelines should be updated to better guide Member States in ensuring provision of controlled drugs during emergency situations such as COVID-19.	INCB guidance developed and INCB/WHO/UNODC joint statement.	Adoption of updated model guidelines by Member States	Awareness raising on the use of the INCB guidance & WHO/INCB model guidelines

**Result 3: Reduced availability of non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, material and equipment used in illicit drug manufacture**

**Proposed programme plan for 2023**

16.120 The proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and designer precursors in illicit drug manufacture challenges the functioning of the international precursor control system, as recognized in, inter alia, resolution 60/5 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Global efforts to counter illicit drug manufacture are additionally hampered by the lack of international attention, pursuant to article 13 of the 1988 Convention, on diversion of material and equipment used in such manufacture. In its resolution 62/4, the Commission encouraged INCB to develop guidelines on this topic. The component's work has contributed towards raising awareness and advancing global policy on these issues through the development of guidance and organization of expert group meetings.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

16.121 The lesson for the component was the importance of increased multilateral exchanges to grow support for INCB's efforts. In applying the lesson, the component will continue to engage strategically with counterparts and stakeholders on these topics.

Table 16.26

**Performance measure: Reduced availability of non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, material and equipment used in illicit drug manufacture**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Analysis of national approaches to address non-scheduled chemicals. Expert group meeting and Precursors Report thematic chapter on article 13.	INCB Guidelines to prevent and investigate the diversion of materials and equipment essential for illicit drug manufacture launched at CND.	CND side event and two global consultative meetings addressing non-scheduled chemicals. INCB guidelines on equipment in all official languages of the United Nations Two EGMs on article 13.	Catalogue of measures addressing non-scheduled chemicals disseminated Awareness-raising and guidance on equipment and article 13 endorsed by INCB and presented at CND. CND side event on equipment.	Technical guidance and support provided to Member States to address the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and apply article 13 and the developed technical documents, including through cooperation with industry

**Deliverables**

16.122 Table 16.27 below lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.27

**Subprogramme 9, Component 2: Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
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**A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies**

<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents, per entity/theme)	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
1. The International Narcotics Control Board	1	2	1	1
2. The International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, on narcotic drugs and on psychotropic substances	3	3	3	3
3. The supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes and on the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes	8	8	8	8
4. Report on intersessional developments, report of the Committee on Finance and Administration, report of the Standing Committee on Estimates and report on the implementation of decisions taken at its previous session, and reports on matters examined and decisions taken by the International Narcotics Control Board	11	11	11	11
5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs, assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances, and assessments of licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors	6	6	6	6
6. Evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments, report on measures to ensure the execution of the international drug control treaties, reports on missions conducted by the International Narcotics Control Board, and specific studies on and evaluation of implementation by Member States of recommendations made by the Board	23	5	23	23
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>98</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
7. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	58	60	60
8. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
9. Meetings in connection with Member States, international and regional organizations, private sector and academia as appropriate on global projects of the International Narcotics Control Board	20	28	20	20
<b>Conference and secretariat services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	<b>98</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
10. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	58	60	60
11. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
12. Meetings in connection with Member States, international and regional organizations, private sector and academia as appropriate on global projects of the International Narcotics Control Board	20	28	20	20
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
13. To support Government compliance with the international drug control conventions	3	3	3	3
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
14. Training courses for national authorities to improve compliance with drug control treaties and improve availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing diversion and abuse	4	17	4	4
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>56</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>
15. Estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	24	65	64	64

16. Forms for treaty-mandated reporting by Member States on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions and related Economic and Social Council resolutions, and annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions	12	12	12	12
17. Tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals	5	5	5	5
18. Monthly alerts on issues related to drug control and treaty compliance, and training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three drug-control conventions	15	13	15	15

### C. Substantive deliverables

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** substantive support to country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board to review implementation of the conventions and to make recommendations to Governments aimed at improving treaty adherence and implementation, with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse; substantive support to meetings and consultations with Member States on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, as well as on issues relating to non-scheduled chemicals, including designer precursors, equipment and materials used in illicit drug manufacture. and new psychoactive substances and synthetic opioids.

**Databases and substantive digital materials:** International Drug Control System (IDS) used by the INCB secretariat; International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), used by 68 Governments; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, used by 166 Governments; Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), used by 126 Governments; and Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS - operating under the INCB Global Rapid Interdiction on Dangerous Substances Programme), used by 158 Governments.

### D. Communication deliverables

**Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:** Side events during intergovernmental meetings and Board meetings with Member States and civil society.

**External and media relations:** Press releases and press conferences on activities of the International Narcotics Control Board; responses to media requests; statements by members of the Board at intergovernmental meetings; newsletters for Governments; informing the general public on INCB's work through institutional social media channels; and dissemination of recommendations and positions of the Board to decision makers and the general public.

**Digital platforms and multimedia content:** website of the International Narcotics Control Board; secure webpages for Board members and competent national authorities.