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Commission on Narcotic Drugs**Sixty-fifth session**

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Items 7 and 9 of the provisional agenda*

Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem**Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 72/305, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development****Note by the Secretariat on inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem******I. Introduction**

1. The COVID-19 pandemic continued also in 2021 to pose challenges to the well-established intergovernmental and inter-agency processes in the United Nations system. Building upon the experiences gained during 2020 in ensuring business continuity during the pandemic, the Secretariat continued to work on innovative solutions, to ensure international and inter-agency cooperation during these challenging times.

II. International cooperation

2. In the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, whose title underscores the importance of international cooperation, Member States committed to increasing cooperation at the regional and international levels. In the Joint Ministerial Statement, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 2014 high-level review of the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, Member States reiterated their strong commitment to addressing and countering the world drug problem based on the principle of common and shared responsibility. In the outcome document of the 2016 special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the world drug problem (UNGASS 2016), Member States included a standalone chapter on strengthening international

* [https://undocs.org E/CN.7/2022/1](https://undocs.org/E/CN.7/2022/1).

** This document has not been edited.



cooperation. The title of the outcome document, “*Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem*” acknowledges that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that needs to be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation.

3. In the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on “*Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem*”, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) by consensus at the opening of the Ministerial Segment of its 62nd session in March 2019, Member States committed to accelerating, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, the full implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement and the 2016 UNGASS outcome document, aimed at achieving all commitments, operational recommendations and aspirational goals set out therein.

4. In the Declaration, Member States committed to ensuring that no one affected by the world drug problem was left behind by enhancing efforts to bridge the gaps in addressing the persistent and emerging trends and challenges through enhanced cooperation at all levels - national, regional and international.

5. Member States also reaffirmed the principal role of the CND, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, and encouraged contributions of relevant United Nations entities, international financial institutions and relevant regional and international organizations, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Commission. The call for enhanced cooperation was also addressed to the United Nations system. In the 2019 Ministerial Declaration and General Assembly resolution [76/188](#) “*International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem*”, UNODC was encouraged to further increase cooperation and collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, when assisting Member States in designing and implementing comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug strategies, policies and programmes. The resolution further reiterated the call upon UNODC to increase efforts to pursue joint initiatives at the policy and programmatic levels with other relevant United Nations agencies and entities, within their existing mandates, as well as regional organizations, and to update and report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress, including on joint initiatives, at its upcoming sessions. To facilitate an exchange within the United Nations system including on remote and hybrid working modalities, the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies continued to work through an informal United Nations system-wide network of Secretariats to governing bodies (*see Chapter III for additional information*).

6. Cooperation also takes place among United Nations intergovernmental bodies (*see Chapter IV for additional information*). The Commission actively seeks to strengthen horizontal cooperation with the other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, including with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Through the organization of joint events on cross-cutting issues, the CND proactively reaches out to the other functional commissions in order to expand ongoing collaboration, interaction and an active exchange on issues of common interest.

7. In line with Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the CND is conducting its work, including its follow-up to the implementation of the policy documents, in an inclusive and comprehensive manner, inviting relevant United Nations entities and specialized agencies, regional organizations as well as relevant non-governmental organizations to its meetings and encouraging them to actively contribute to its work. The hybrid meeting format introduced in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, continued to facilitate the participation of stakeholders outside Vienna.

III. Inter-agency cooperation

8. Following a decision by the Executive Committee established by the Secretary-General (EXCOM) dated 20 April 2017, UNODC was tasked by the Secretary-General with leading the coordination of relevant United Nations entities in assisting Member States with the implementation of the recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document. Entities involved include the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNAIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), WHO, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

9. Through a network of focal points, established on the basis of the decision of the Executive Committee, UNODC has since maintained a close dialogue with the relevant United Nations partners and has been providing regular updates on the work of the Commission. UNODC is also actively reaching out to United Nations entities to contribute to the CND thematic discussions on the implementation of international drug policy commitments. More information on this is provided below.

10. A number of United Nations system-wide activities were initiated in response to that EXCOM decision, including the development of a matrix of UNGASS-related action at HQs and in the field and a joint calendar of events, providing a comprehensive overview of joint and individual activities undertaken in supporting Member States with the practical implementation of the UNGASS outcome document. In addition, UNODC worked closely with United Nations entities on a unified United Nations-wide messaging. In the first half of 2021, new initiatives were reported by UNIC, UNODC, UNAIDS and OHCHR and included in an updated version of the matrix.

11. During the internal meeting of the Chief Executives Board in November 2018, principals of the United Nations agencies discussed how the system could most effectively support the implementation of international drug control policy through effective inter-agency collaboration. At that meeting, principals adopted a United Nations Common Position, in which they committed to harnessing synergies and strengthening inter-agency cooperation, making best use of the expertise within the United Nations system, as well as to supporting each other's activities, within established mandates, and to delivering balanced, comprehensive, integrated, evidence-based, human rights-based, development-oriented and sustainable support to Member States in implementing joint commitments.

12. With a view to ensuring coherent efforts to realize the commitments under the United Nations System Common Position and, in particular, coordinated data collection to promote scientific, evidence-based implementation of international commitments, a UN-system Coordination Task Team, led by UNODC, was created within the framework of the Secretary-General's Executive Committee.

13. In General Assembly resolution [76/188](#), Member States reiterated their call to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase efforts to pursue joint initiatives at the policy and programmatic levels with other relevant United Nations agencies and entities, within their existing mandates, as well as regional organizations, and to update and report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress, including on joint initiatives, at its upcoming sessions.

14. In the reporting period, the UNODC-led task team continued to conduct online meetings to discuss how to focus its attention on strategic communication to United Nations resident coordinators to encourage a United Nations coordinated approach to the drug problem in line with the Common Position by supporting Member States in the implementation of international drug policy commitments through effective inter-agency collaboration. The task team also developed a joint document to serve as

guidelines for the United Nations Country Teams to conduct a Common Country Analysis and develop country strategies.

15. At its sixty-fourth session, the Commission considered a note by the Secretariat on inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2021/CRP.3), and Member States were briefed on the work of the Task Team under the agenda item “Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem”.

16. With the COVID-19 pandemic, inter-agency exchange on remote and hybrid working modalities within the United Nations system also took centre stage. In addition to the regular exchange with the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies continued to be engaged in an informal United Nations system-wide network of Secretariats to Governing Bodies. The United Nations Governing Body Secretariats network (UNGBS) ensures coordination and exchange of good practices in the United Nations Governance system and meets to discuss issues specific to governance of their respective organization. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic the UNGBS exchanged online information including on remote and hybrid working modalities, the use of different online platforms, the use of the INDICO registration system and on virtual decision-making processes in the governing bodies. The Secretariat to the Governing Bodies is contributing experiences and challenges related to the work of the Vienna-based functional commissions of the ECOSOC. Participating entities in that network are, amongst others, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Bank, the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

17. A number of concrete examples of joint efforts to support Member States with the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, undertaken by United Nations entities and international partners, are provided below.¹

Demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues

18. With a view to mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 and support parents during the pandemic and protect the youth and children, UNODC developed materials on parenting (40 languages), and together with UNICEF and WHO, for people in crowded communities, refugees, and other displaced populations.

19. In March 2021, UNAIDS adopted the “Global AIDS Strategy. Ending Inequalities. Ending AIDS. 2021–2026”, a new approach to use inequalities lens to close the gaps that are preventing progress towards ending AIDS. The strategy aims to reduce these inequalities that drive the AIDS epidemic and prioritize people who are not yet accessing life-saving HIV services, and it sets out evidence-based priority

¹ The examples are taken from the Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/76/121): <https://undocs.org/A/76/121>.

actions and bold targets to get every country and every community on track to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. As co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNODC contributed to the development of the strategy, addressing HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs and people in prison settings.

20. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNODC in collaboration with civil society organizations and partner United Nations Agencies disseminated technical guidance documents and infographics on prevention and care of HIV, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis and COVID-19 for people who use drugs and people in prison, translated and adapted to the national context of all UNODC high priority States. During the reporting period, UNODC, in cooperation with the International AIDS Society, WHO, UNAIDS and INPUD, organized a virtual pre-64thCND multi-stakeholder' consultation on the impact of COVID-19 on the delivery of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who use drugs including people in prisons.

21. In 2021, UNODC, WHO and partners developed and published a Technical Brief on "Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs", and measures for monitoring epidemiological trends in mother-to-child transmission in prisons and the availability of service provision to prevent such transmission.

Ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion

22. UNODC continued to work jointly with the WHO, the UICC, INCB, IAEA and civil society partners to ensure access to controlled medicines for those in need, especially during the COVID-19 situation, exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion. The UNODC/WHO/UICC joint global programme on access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, while preventing non-medical use, continued to provide technical guidance at the international level through active participation in three different virtual webinar series coordinated by civil society and weekly partner meetings with the non-communicable disease community to ensure that the needs of patients requiring essential controlled medicines were met.

23. In August 2021, UNODC, WHO and the INCB released a joint statement on access to controlled medicines in emergencies, calling on governments to facilitate access to medicines containing controlled substances in emergency settings, including during pandemics and the increasing number of climate-related disasters. It continued to be critical to ensure access to controlled medicines such as sedatives and analgesics for intubation protocols for the treatment of patients with COVID-19 as well as for non-COVID patients, who required controlled medicines for the management of pain and palliative care, surgical care and anaesthesia, mental health and neurological conditions, and for the treatment of drug use disorders.

24. During the reporting period, UNODC and over 40 United Nations agencies, the World Bank and regional development banks continued to be actively involved in the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, led by WHO. Issues related to pain management for cancer patients, in particular cervical cancer, continue to be a strong focus.

Supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime, and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

25. Through the UNODC-World Customs Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme, UNODC and its partners continued to support Member States in establishing port control units and air cargo control units at seaports, dry ports, land borders, railway stations and airports. Training was provided to front-line law enforcement officers on profiling and inspecting cargo containers suspected of

containing illicit goods. During the reporting period, over 865 tonnes of various drugs had been seized in CCP operations.

26. As part of the CRIMJUST Programme, implemented in partnership with INTERPOL and Transparency International, UNODC supported 20 States from Latin America and Africa along the cocaine trafficking route to enhance criminal investigation and international criminal justice cooperation concerning transnational drug investigations.

27. In 2021, two joint UNODC-INTERPOL operations were conducted to strengthen the criminal justice chain to prevent and counter illicit firearms trafficking and related crimes, especially their links to drug trafficking. In Operation TRIGGER VI, almost 4,000 suspects across South America were arrested and some 200,000 illicit firearms, parts, components, ammunition, and explosives recovered, with 27 cocaine labs destroyed, and 21 tonnes of cocaine, marijuana and precursor chemicals seized. Under Operation KAFO II, 260 frontline officers from Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Niger disrupted the trafficking networks used to supply terrorists across West Africa and the Sahel and seized 50 firearms, over 6,000 rounds of ammunition and almost 1.5 tonnes of drugs. Pre-operational training delivered jointly by INTERPOL and UNODC ensured that officers and prosecutors had the skills needed to detect, identify, investigate, and prosecute firearms crime holistically.

Cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities

28. UNODC, together with WHO, UNHCR and IOM, continued their cooperation in developing guidance documents and identifying priorities to address substance use disorders in humanitarian settings. A paper was published in September 2021 on priorities for addressing substance use disorder in humanitarian settings, which highlights existing gaps in knowledge related to the epidemiology and the treatment of substance use disorders in humanitarian emergencies. The paper presents steps needed to improve access to evidence-based substance use treatment and care in humanitarian settings, which will be considered for the development of a UNODC/WHO/UNHCR handbook on the subject matter.

29. Pursuant to the Human Rights Council's resolution 45/33 adopted in October 2020, the United Nations Joint Programme on Technical cooperation and capacity-building for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines (2021–2023) was finalized during the reporting period, which includes a component on a human rights-based approach to drug policies developed jointly with UNODC, OHCHR and other United Nations entities, drawing on relevant guidance set out in the United Nations System Common Position and recommendations of UNGASS 2016.

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

30. In support of SDG 3 on health, UNODC made available information on emerging threats posed by NPS, utilizing data from its early warning advisory. Information on the most harmful, prevalent, and persistent NPS was provided to WHO for the review of substances at the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence and used in the preparation of the recommendations on substances to be placed under international control.

31. The global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme continued to support existing research, collection and scientific analysis of data related to synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances. The UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances continued to provide the basis for effective evidence-based policy

responses and collaboration with national, regional and international partners, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS), WCO and WHO and its Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.

32. The *United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs*, a joint effort of UNODC, WHO, UPU and INCB, launched in March 2019, was expanded to offer additional resources for addressing challenges presented by synthetic drugs, including in relation to health responses, access to medicines, legislative approaches, detection and interdiction. The Toolkit platform offers an interactive experience and includes resources and practical solutions from across the United Nations system.

33. UNODC, in cooperation with WHO and with the involvement of many partners, including UNAIDS, EMCDDA, the AU and the OAS, continued to collaborate within the inter-agency technical working group on drug epidemiology to review international data collection and standards in drug epidemiology and to develop common standards and synergies, including those for the monitoring of target 3.5 of the SDGs.

Strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

34. On 25 June 2021, the CND held a special commemorative event at the occasion of the United Nations International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. During the event, held in a hybrid format, the 2021 World Drug Report was launched. The event was held under the overall theme for 2021 “Share Facts on Drugs, Save Lives”, which focused on countering misinformation and promoting the sharing of facts around drugs. Chaired by the CND Chair of the sixty-fourth session H.E. Ambassador Dominka Krois (Poland), the special event was addressed by UNODC Executive Director Ghada Waly, as well as two youth representatives from the UNODC Youth Forum which is held annually in the margins of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The World Drug Day commemoration further included a panel discussion with interventions from the members of the Bureau of the 64th session of the CND: H.E. Ambassador Miguel Camilo Ruiz Blanco, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations in Vienna; H.E. Ambassador Suleiman Dauda Umar, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations in Vienna; Begaiym Nurlan from the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations in Vienna; as well as the President of the International Narcotics Control Board; and the Chair of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs, and saw statements made by over 30 Member States and three Civil Society Organizations.

35. The 2021 thematic discussions were organized from 19–21 October in a hybrid format, combining an in-person component in the Vienna International Centre with online participation of interested stakeholders worldwide. In the joint statement of the Commission 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, adopted with resolution 64/1 at the regular sixty-fourth session in 2021, the Commission had committed to giving due attention to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during its thematic discussions in 2021. Bearing in mind this commitment, the Commission focused its discussions on how to address the following challenges, including in light of the ongoing pandemic: (a) increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, are observed; (b) the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering arising from drug trafficking at the global level remains low; and (c) the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies for illicit drug-related activities is increasing. Each of those challenges was introduced in a panel discussion, followed by a thematic debate. The panels included representatives of the five regional groups, United Nations entities and other

intergovernmental and international organizations, as well as representatives of civil society.

36. For the first time the 2021 thematic discussions were hosted on a customized conference platform to provide a coherent “event” experience for the participants joining online and those joining in person. With over 600 registrations, the CND 2021 Thematic Discussions brought together experts and policymakers from over 100 Member States, United Nations entities partners, intergovernmental and international organizations, and civil society experts from around the world. Expert panellists participated from Australia, Cape Verde, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, the United States, and Turkey. In addition to introductory remarks and presentations by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), representatives from the African Union Commission, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Organization of American States (OAS), the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) made presentations in their respective field of expertise during the panel discussions. Observers from non-governmental organizations, including from NGOs in Canada, Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Serbia, and the United Kingdom, also made statements.

37. A summary by the Chair, which was not subject to negotiations, has been made available in the form of a conference room paper to the sixty-fifth session of the Commission.² The presentations made during the meetings are also made available on the Commission’s website.³ In preparation for the thematic discussion, a background note, based on the findings of the 2021 World Drug Report and on contributions by UNODC’s relevant branches, was prepared by the Secretariat to the Commission.⁴

IV. Inter-commissions’ cooperation⁵

38. In 2021, the CND continued its efforts to enhance vertical cooperation with the Economic and Social Council and horizontal cooperation with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, including the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including through organizing joint events on cross-cutting issues.

39. In contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the CND continued to submit annual substantive contributions, including on the 2021 theme “*Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development*”, for consideration by the Economic and Social Council High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. In addition to its annual substantive contribution to the HLPF, the Commission also submitted the joint statement on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of the world drug problem to the President of ECOSOC in preparation for the deliberations at the HLPF. Furthermore, a language proposal on behalf of the Commission was submitted to the two Co-Chairs of the negotiations on the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the 2021 session of the

² E/CN.7/2022/CRP.1: Chair’s summary on the thematic discussions on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, following-up to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration (19–21 October 2021).

³ <https://www.unodc.org/hlr/en/Follow-upProcess.html>.

⁴ CNDTD_BN_ENGLISH.pdf (unodc.org).

⁵ Cooperation efforts are reflected until early February 2022.

ECOSOC HLPF. The text proposal aimed at reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of the world drug problem and raise awareness for the work of the CND. The final version of the Declaration, adopted on 15 July 2021, reflected the input submitted by the Commission recognizing the dramatic consequences of COVID-19 on all aspects of the world drug problem and referring to the joint statement by the Commission ([E/HLS/2021/1](https://undocs.org/en/E/HLS/2021/1)).⁶

40. At the invitation of the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chair of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs was invited to participate in Integration Dialogues in preparation for the 2021 ECOSOC Integration Segment. These dialogues provided an opportunity to identify the key policy options to inform the deliberations at the Integration Segment, and critical guidance on integration policies that should be implemented. The CND Chair of the sixty-fourth session, H.E. Ambassador Dominka Krois (Poland), was invited to join the dialogue on 10 June 2021, focused on the topic “Human well-being and capabilities: Building back more resilient, healthy, equitable and sustainable societies”. During the dialogue, participants discussed, amongst others, how the international community can leverage the work of the Economic and Social Council as well as its subsidiary machinery to accelerate Member States’ efforts towards a sustainable and resilient recovering and in building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including on financing, technology and innovation matters. In addition to the Chair of the CND, other functional Commissions of the ECOSOC joined the dialogue, including the Commission on Population and Development (CPD), and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD).

41. On 7 July 2021, a virtual side event was organized in the margins of the 2021 ECOSOC High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, focused on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and crime, and sustainable and resilient recovery from the pandemic. The Chairs of both Vienna-based Commissions delivered presentations focused on the topic of the 2021 HLPF *“Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”*. The CND Chair of the sixty-fourth, session H.E. Ambassador Dominika Krois (Poland), amongst others, provided a briefing on the joint statement the Commission adopted at the sixty-fourth regular session, as well as shared key messages reflecting joint efforts to address the world drug problem in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Secretariat to the Vienna-based Commissions provided a briefing on the working methods of the two Commissions during the pandemic.

42. On 29 September 2021, United Nations Women as the Secretariat to the Commission on the Status of Women, one of the sister ECOSOC functional Commissions, organized a brainstorming workshop on working methods to assess lessons learned and identify areas for further enhancement drawing upon the experience of the bodies in the United Nations system. The workshop touched upon issues such as ministerial and high-level participation, expert contributions, enhancing the interactive nature of the Commissions’ work, as well as civil society participation and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to leveraging technology to enhance remote participation. The Secretary to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was invited to join the panel discussion focused on experiences from the ECOSOC system, together with the Secretariats of the Commission on Social Development (CSocD) and the ECOSOC High-level Political Forum. The Secretary to the CND shared information on the Vienna-based functional Commissions of the ECOSOC, including with regard to the participation of civil society in the Commissions as well as the digitization of the work of the Commissions, and the experiences gained in the organization of hybrid meetings.

⁶ <https://undocs.org/en/E/HLS/2021/1>.

43. On 22 October 2021, the President of the Economic and Social Council convened a meeting of the ECOSOC Bureau with the Chairs of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Council. The meeting aimed at discussing the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 75/290A, including the preparations for the Coordination Segment, and the mandate for the President and Bureau of ECOSOC to work with the bureaux of its subsidiary bodies during the 2022 session of the Council. After a briefing, the Chairs of the functional commissions and expert bodies delivered interventions, including on the preparations for the coordination segment.

44. On 3 and 4 February, the Chairs of the Vienna-based Commissions of the ECOSOC participated in the ECOSOC Coordination Segment focused on *“Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”*. The new coordination segment, which replaces the ECOSOC Integration Segment and the informal meeting of the Council with the Chairs of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies, aims to bring together all ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and United Nations system entities, including specialized agencies, early in the year to provide forward-looking policy guidance to inspire and direct the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies in the following months, culminating in the high-level segment of ECOSOC and the HLPF in July. The Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-fifth session, H.E. Ambassador Ghislain D’Hoop (Belgium), sent a video message on the work of the Commission, its contributions and plans towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development, as well as participated online in the discussions on the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council.
