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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Reconvened sixty-fifth session
Vienna, 8 and 9 December 2022
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 thirty-first session
Vienna, 8 and 9 December 2022
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 2024 and programme
performance for 2022 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 2024 and programme performance for 2022 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.

* This document has not been edited.



Seventy-eighth session

Items xx and xx of the preliminary list*

Proposed programme budget for 2024

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2024

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

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* A/78/x

** 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.

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Foreword

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

Guided by its strategy for 2021-2025 and working through its network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna, UNODC provides normative, research and technical support to Member States through comprehensive and innovative approaches with particular attention to gender equality, non-discrimination, respect for human rights and the empowerment of women and youth. In 2023, the Office sharpened its focus on multifaceted threats hindering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, including crimes that affect the environment and their interlinkages with the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution. To address the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, the Office has continued its secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communication Technologies for Criminal Purposes, for the development of the convention, expected to be finalized in 2024.

The Office's proposed programme budget for 2024, supported by nine subprogrammes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is aimed at accelerating effectiveness and efficiency of responses to the challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. It reflects the commitment of UNODC to strengthening multilateral solutions through strategic partnerships and enhanced cooperation.

In 2024, UNODC will continue to support Member States in addressing issues within its mandates, to maximize impact and better serve the people at greatest risk of being left behind.

Ghada Fathi Waly

Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Proposed programme plan for 2024 and programme performance in 2022

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC/‘Office’) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption 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 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. The thematic focus areas of the Office include addressing and countering the world drug problem, preventing and countering crime, preventing and countering corruption and economic crime, preventing and countering terrorism and crime prevention and criminal justice reform. UNODC support to Member States is undertaken by facilitating multilateral cooperation and partnerships, by expanding the evidence-base, and by developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement coherent policies to address these issues.

Strategy and external factors for 2024

- 16.2 As a United Nations entity whose mandate contributes to the three pillars of the United Nations, namely peace and security, development and human rights, the Office supports 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 identify priorities, challenges, responses and commitments in relevant mandate areas relating to drugs, crime, corruption and 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 local, national, regional, and global levels through the Office’s specialized assistance, expertise, and extensive field presence.
- 16.4 In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Office will address the interrelationship between sustainable development and the fight against drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism. The Ministerial Declaration on addressing and countering the world drug problem, adopted in 2019, the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 2016, the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 High-Level Review by the CND, the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as well as the political declaration adopted at the special session of

the General Assembly against corruption, held in 2021, and the 2021 Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law, highlight the importance of the Office's mandate areas. In addition, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs provide a platform for dialogue and sharing expertise and experiences in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and of drug control.

- 16.5 In 2024, the work of the Office will continue to be guided by the UNODC Strategy 2021-2025, which positions UNODC as facilitator and impartial knowledge broker to help Member States identify comprehensive and innovative solutions to respond to drug and crime challenges, while addressing interlinkages, strengthening good governance, and building inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. The Office will do so through an integrated and people-centred approach particularly sensitive to the needs of the most vulnerable and founded on the principle of leaving no one behind. UNODC will continue to make use of its strong field presence and thematic expertise to deepen cross-sectoral partnerships, promote cross-border cooperation and ensure systematic coordination across its mandates. The implementation of targeted interventions sensitive to distinct challenges will continue to be guided by specific thematic and geographic strategies and programmes. Moreover, the strengthening of UNODC capacity in key cross-cutting areas, including promoting human rights, mainstreaming a gender perspective and empowering youth in all its work, will contribute to addressing the integration of UNODC mandates and the 2030 Agenda.
- 16.6 The Office will continue to enhance its capacity and impact through a revisited fundraising strategy, a reinvigorated communication action plan and effective planning based on results-based management, risk management and recommendations of independent evaluations. Evaluation and oversight results will enable improved decision-making in UNODC mandated areas of work as well as cross-cutting functions. Research and analysis will play a fundamental role in ensuring that UNODC programmes and technical advice are evidence-based. The Office will foster innovation and improve relevance, reliability, accessibility and usability of data and analysis, including by strengthening capacities of Member States and by combining data from traditional data sources with big and smart data, using innovative solutions.
- 16.7 In 2024, UNODC will continue to strengthen Member States' capacity in preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment, in line with the increased commitment of the international community, as reaffirmed in the 2021 Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law. A focus will be placed, inter alia, on combating trafficking of waste, as a criminal activity with severe implications for the environment, the economy, and human health including through technical assistance, upon request, for law enforcement and customs officers to better detect and report waste trafficking cases, the publication of legislative guides on combatting waste trafficking, and follow-up initiatives aimed at increasing knowledge and awareness on the links between crimes that affect the environment and climate.
- 16.8 Furthermore, acknowledging the increasing impact of criminal activities related to the use of information and communications technologies, to which individuals and institutions alike are highly vulnerable, the Office will continue to provide secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communication Technologies for Criminal Purposes throughout the two-year process, expected to conclude in the first quarter of 2024 with the finalization and approval of the draft Convention.
- 16.9 With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNODC will continue to work closely with a large number of international and regional organizations, including the International Criminal Police Organization, the World Customs Organization, the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Southern African Development Community to enhance common approaches. UNODC will strengthen cooperation with parliamentary groups, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and promote systematic South-South cooperation, enabling information exchange and expertise between countries that share similar challenges. In addition, the Office will facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement to see the

systematic mainstreaming of partnerships with civil society across all UNODC workstreams. Within these partnerships, particularly with academia, UNODC will promote an evidence-based analysis and understanding of the nature of the challenges faced by Member States and design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Finally, system-wide and joint evaluations across entities will offer aggregate results at system-wide policy level.

- 16.10 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC will continue to coordinate and participate in all relevant groups linked to its mandate areas, including the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, the United Nations Migration Network, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact or the Task Force on Corruption. It will continue to jointly implement projects on women's empowerment (UN Women); drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (the World Health Organization); corruption (the United Nations Development Programme); terrorism prevention (Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat); access to justice for children (the United Nations Children's Fund); and measuring illicit financial flows (UNCTAD). The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.
- 16.11 With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2024 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Member States recognize in their strategies, policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice, governance, and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - (b) The United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of addressing issues under the UNODC mandate, to implement the 2030 Agenda and other multilateral commitments in a holistic manner;
 - (c) Member States share real-time, statistical and operational data with UNODC and with their counterparts across borders;
 - (d) Extrabudgetary resources, including more funding for core functions, continue to be available.
- 16.12 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables, and results, as appropriate. It will do so through the UNOV/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026), which will continue to provide a framework to guide the Office's support to Member States for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda with a particular emphasis on SDG5. The Office will work with Member States to integrate a gender perspective throughout UNODC mandate areas as well as support women's inclusion at the decision-making and managerial levels in all its programmatic work and promote the collection of sex-disaggregated data. A dedicated Gender Team is located in the Office of the Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy and is supported by an organization-wide network of gender strategy focal points across headquarters and field offices.
- 16.13 In line with commitments in the UNODC Strategy 2021-2025, in 2022 the Office launched the Youth Empowerment Accelerator (YEA!) Framework. Expanding upon key principles in the Youth 2030 Strategy, the YEA! Framework acts as an umbrella for ongoing youth initiatives, mainstreams meaningful youth engagement activities and promotes existing and new youth-led actions across the Office.
- 16.14 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the Office will continue to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities throughout its work. Through the implementation of the second iteration of the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (2023-2024) the incorporation of disability inclusion into UNOV/UNODC's policies, planning, programmes, and operations will be improved while integrating learnings of 2021 and 2022. In 2024, an intensive webinar will be offered to all UNODC staff working on programming. It aims at sharing best practices and exploring ways to better integrate disability inclusion in the project cycle. UNODC will also strengthen the twin-track approach on disability inclusion in

technical assistance provided to Member States, including by consulting organizations of persons with disabilities. Moreover, the Office plans to continue implementing all disability inclusive evaluation guidance to ensure that disability inclusiveness is mainstreamed in all UNODC evaluations.

Impact of the pandemic and lessons learned

- 16.15 The continuation of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic into 2022 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular, on the Office’s capacity-building activities of which implementation, under subprogramme 5, had to be postponed, due to pandemic-related restrictions.
- 16.16 In addition, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of the objectives, the Office provided technical assistance and capacity building, under subprogramme 1, to support requesting Member States in mitigating the risks associated with the misuse of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).
- 16.17 UNODC continues to mainstream lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of the programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by offering events in a hybrid format, upon Member States’ request, to ensure broader participation of a wide range of stakeholders. For example, the Office continued to organize meetings with both in-person and online components on matters related to drugs and crime, including within the framework of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and their subsidiary bodies.

Legislative mandates

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

Conventions and protocols

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

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration	34/180	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem	44/25	Convention on the Rights of the Child
S-32/1	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation	45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control
		46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme

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46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
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	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
49/168; 52/92	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking	74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders	74/306	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
59/162	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	74/307	United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	75/90	The situation in Afghanistan
66/180;68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	75/185	Human rights in the administration of justice
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking	75/196; 76/187	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
68/178	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	75/233	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	75/310	Vision for Everyone: accelerating action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls	75/311	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife
70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem	76/137	Policies and programmes involving youth
71/256	New Urban Agenda	76/140	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
73/142	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities	76/147	Rights of the child
73/146; 75/158	Trafficking in women and girls	76/181	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
73/164; 74/164	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief	76/183	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
		76/184	Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
		76/188	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
		76/221	South-South cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1946/9 (I)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs		Caribbean Region
1974/1845 (LVI)	Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region	1990/30	Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region
1985/11	Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region	1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
1987/34	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and		

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1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2011/36; 2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations
1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors	2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations	2013/42 2019/23	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development 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
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	2021/5	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
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	2021/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe	Decision 2009/251	Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2006/23; 2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct	Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	Decisions 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 Office on Drugs and Crime
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime		
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		

Security Council resolutions

2370 (2017); 2462 (2019); 2482 (2019)

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities		intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
30/3	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended	31/3	Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	51/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	58/6	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective
53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts	58/7	Strengthening cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to various aspects of the world drug problem
53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists	58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes	58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	59/4	Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem	59/5	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances	59/7	Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies
55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings	59/8	Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants
55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety	60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances
56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances	60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
56/8	Promoting initiatives for the safe, secure and appropriate return for disposal of prescription drugs, in particular those containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control	60/6	Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem
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	60/9	Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training
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	61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances	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
58/3	Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet	61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge
58/5	Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature	62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration
		62/3;	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
		63/5	Advancing effective and innovative approaches, through national, regional and international action, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs, particularly
		62/4	

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	synthetic opioids	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
62/5	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes		
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	64/7	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
63/2	Promoting and improving the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem	65/2	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking
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	65/3	Intensifying efforts to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors

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

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	10/1	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
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Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolutions

4/6	Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	5/6	Private sector
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**Subprogramme 1
Countering transnational organized crime**

General Assembly resolutions

64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	76/7	2021 Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
71/1	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	76/72	Oceans and the law of the sea
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	76/185	Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment
74/173	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing	76/196	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development
74/176; 76/186	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons	76/232	The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
74/247; 75/282	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes		

Security Council resolutions

2331 (2016); 2338 (2017); 2551 (2020)

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

25/1	Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal	27/5	International cooperation against trafficking in cultural property
26/4	Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime	28/2	Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
27/2	Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	28/3	Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife
27/3	Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	30/1	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants
27/4	Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons	31/1	Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife

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

5/7; 10/7	Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property	9/2	Enhancing and ensuring 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
5/8; 9/3	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of 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
6/2	Promoting accession to and 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	10/3	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
7/1	Strengthening 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
7/2	Importance 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	10/6	Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
7/3; 8/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of 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		

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction	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
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS		
S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem		
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS	73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS		
70/266	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030	73/144; 74/124	Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

- 74/20 Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems 75/284 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End Aids by 2030
- 74/274 International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

- 2003/32 Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention 2007/9 The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
- 2003/36 Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans 2013/11; 2015/2 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- 2004/35 Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities Decision 2009/250 Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- 2005/28 Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

- 58/4 Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development 62/6 Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV attributable to drug use among women and for women who are exposed to risk factors associated with drug use, including by improving access to post-exposure prophylaxis
- 59/1 Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
- 60/7 Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents 62/7 Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use
- 60/8 Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures 63/4 Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts
- 61/2 Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings 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
- 61/4 Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs 64/3 Promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery and related support services
- 61/6 Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues 64/5 Facilitating access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction services and related measures, including for people impacted by social marginalization
- 61/7 Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem 65/1 Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment
- 61/11 Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users 65/4 Promoting comprehensive and scientific evidence-based early prevention

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

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to

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

Subprogramme 3

Countering corruption

General Assembly resolutions

- S-32/1 Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation
- 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
- 73/190; 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
- 73/191; 74/276 Special session of the General Assembly against corruption

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2006/24 International cooperation in the fight against corruption

Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolutions and decisions

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|
| 1/1; 2/1 | Review of implementation | 6/1 | Continuation of the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 1/2 | Information-gathering mechanism on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 6/2 | Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery and the return of proceeds of crime |
| 1/4 | Establishment of an intergovernmental working group on asset recovery | 6/3 | Fostering effective asset recovery |
| 1/5 | Technical assistance | 6/4 | Enhancing the use of civil and administrative proceedings against corruption, including through international cooperation, in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 1/7 | Consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations | 6/5 | St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption |
| 2/3; 3/3 | Asset recovery | 6/7 | Promoting the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 2/4 | Strengthening coordination and enhancing technical assistance for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 6/8 | Prevention of corruption by promoting transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery through the application of best practices and technological innovations |
| 2/5 | Consideration of the issue of bribery of officials of public international organizations | 6/10 | Education and training in the context of anti-corruption |
| 3/1 | Review mechanism | 7/1 | Strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery |
| 3/2 | Preventive measures | 7/2 | Preventing and combating corruption in all its forms more effectively, including, among others, when it involves vast quantities of assets, based on a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 4/1 | Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 7/3 | Promoting technical assistance to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 4/2 | Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation | 7/4 | Enhancing synergies between relevant multilateral organizations responsible for review mechanisms in the field of anti-corruption |
| 4/3 | Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption | 7/5 | Promoting preventive measures against corruption |
| 4/4 | International cooperation in asset recovery | 7/7; 8/11 | Strengthening the implementation of the United |
| 5/1 | Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement cooperation in the detection of corruption offences in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | | |
| 5/2 | Strengthening the implementation of the criminalization provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular with regard to solicitation | | |
| 5/5 | Promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity | | |

	Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States		international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery
7/8	Corruption in sport		
8/1	Strengthening of international cooperation on asset recovery and of the administration of frozen, seized and confiscated assets	9/2	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthening international cooperation: follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption
8/3	Promoting integrity in the public sector among States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption	9/3	Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption, and the use of information and communications technologies
8/4	Safeguarding sport from corruption		
8/5	Enhancing integrity by raising public awareness		
8/6	Implementation of international obligations to prevent and combat bribery as defined under the United Nations Convention against Corruption	9/4	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels
8/7	Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies in fighting corruption	9/5	Enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation
8/8; 9/6	Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption	9/7	Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime
8/9	Strengthening asset recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	9/8	Promoting anti-corruption education, awareness-raising and training
8/10	Measurement of corruption		
8/12	Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment	Decision 7/1	Work of the subsidiary bodies established by the Conference
8/13	Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption	Decision 8/1	Extension of the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
8/14	Promoting good practices in relation to the role of national parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption in all its forms		
9/1	Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening		

**Subprogramme 4
Terrorism prevention**

Conventions and protocols

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 1963 as amended by the Protocol of 2014
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 1970 as supplemented by the Protocol of 2010
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 1971 as supplemented by the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation of 1988
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages of 1979
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 1980 and its Amendment of 2005
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988 as amended by the Protocol of 2005
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 1988 as amended by the Protocol of 2005
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection of 1991
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 1997
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 1999
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism of 2005
- Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation of 2010

General Assembly resolutions

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	62/46	framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources
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Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

62/172; 64/177	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism	74/175	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
65/74; 67/51; 69/50; 71/66	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources	75/145; 76/121	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
66/178; 68/187; 70/177; 72/194	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism	75/291	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
70/148	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism		

Security Council resolutions

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

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

**Subprogramme 5
Justice***General Assembly resolutions*

34/169	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials		Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)	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
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)	67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
45/111	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)	67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty	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
45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition	70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
45/117	Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	72/193	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters	73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment
45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released	76/117	The rule of law at the national and international levels
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security	76/141	Violence against women migrant workers
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women	76/146	The girl child
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	76/182	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration
55/89; 74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment		
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the		

76/226 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

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1984/50; 1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
1989/57; 2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	2002/13; 2005/22 ⁵	Action to promote effective crime prevention
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independency of the Judiciary	2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of extralegal, arbitrary and summary executions	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
1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime	2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety	2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles	2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
1997/30 ¹	Administration of juvenile justice	2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power	2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions	2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
1998/21 ²	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
1998/22	Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings	2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention
1998/23 ³	International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing	2016/17	Restorative justice in criminal matters
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme	2016/18	Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention
1999/25	Effective crime prevention	2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice	Decision	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing
1999/27 ⁴	Penal reform		Declaration on Good Prison Practice".

¹ In particular the annex, entitled "Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System".

² 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".

³ In particular the annex, entitled "Kadoma Declaration on Community Service".

⁴ In particular the annex, entitled "Arusha

⁵ In particular the annex, entitled "Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime".

Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

2005/247 protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions and decisions

17/2	Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services	22/6	Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
18/1	Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings	25/2	Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers
18/2	Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety	27/6	Restorative justice
19/6	Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia	28/1	Strengthening the engagement of all members of society in crime prevention
20/5	Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea	Decision 19/1	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy
21/2	Countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea		

**Subprogramme 6
Research, trend analysis and forensics**

General Assembly resolutions

834 (IX) United Nations Narcotics Laboratory 1395 (XIV) Technical assistance in narcotics control

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1988/13 Strengthening of cooperation and coordination in international drug control 2013/37; 2015/24 Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

19/5 International cooperation in the forensic field

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	52/7	well as trend analysis Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking	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
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	56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling
42/3	Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation	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
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation	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
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	61/3	Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories		
50/9	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as	Decision 63/15	Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire

Subprogramme 8
Technical cooperation and field support

General Assembly resolutions

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 74/238;
76/220 | Operational activities for development of the United Nations system | in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa |
| 74/301;
75/322 | New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support | |
| 74/302 | Implementation of the recommendations contained | |

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

- 54/7 Paris Pact initiative

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 Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

General Assembly resolutions

- | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|--|
| 415 (V) | Transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission | 72/305 | Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council |
|---------|--|--------|--|

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 1992/22 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Commission on Narcotic Drugs decisions

- Decision 60/1 Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subprogramme 9, component 2
Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board

Security Council resolutions

- 1817 (2008)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

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

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

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

- 54/6 Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
- 62/1 Strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- 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

Deliverables

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

Table 16.1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2022-2024, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2022 planned	2022 actual	2023 planned	2024 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
Meetings of:				
1. The Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
3. The Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
4. On gender equality	1	1	1	1
5. On the independent evaluation function	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	6	5	7	8
6. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality	4	2	4	4
7. Conference on gender equality	1	2	1	2
8. Side events on topics related to gender equality	1	1	2	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	22	24	20	21
9. On topics related to gender equality	6	6	4	5
10. On evaluation (independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies)	15	14	15	15
11. On evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches and evaluation capacity development.	1	3	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services for multilateral efforts in the fields of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption, and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, as applicable, including at the regional level; advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: UNODC web-based evaluation application Unite Evaluations.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: evaluation briefs (approximately 4), evaluation capacity webinars; speaking engagements with internal and external stakeholders, conferences, information dissemination, public awareness and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and forums, as appropriate, for advocacy purposes.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC website and social media accounts with updated content.				

Evaluation activities

- 16.20 The following independent evaluations completed in 2022 have guided the proposed programme plan for 2024:
- (a) OIOS Evaluations: OIOS Biennial Study of Evaluation Functions in the UN Secretariat for 2020-2021; and OIOS Thematic Evaluation of Secretariat Support to Member States on the Sustainable Development Goals (Goals).
 - (b) Evaluations conducted by UNODC's Independent Evaluation Section (IES): the first strategic Evaluation on UNOV/UNODC's Work to Promote Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW); in-depth evaluations on: UNODC's work on drug dependence and treatment; response to drugs and organized crime in Nigeria; project evaluations on: synthetic drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean; national security strategy, standards of penitentiary system, smuggling of migrants, and data collection of illicit crops in Mexico; urban safety governance; EU support to counter-terrorism in Sri Lanka; criminal procedure reform in Panama; criminal justice and prison reforms in Malawi; action against corruption in the MENA region; and a meta-analysis of 2019-2021 UNODC Evaluations.
- 16.21 The results and lessons learned of the evaluations referenced above have been taken into account for the proposed programme plan for 2024. For example, in 2024, in recognition of the new mandate (ECOSOC E/2021/30 Add.1), which requests strategic evaluations and the integration of the results of those evaluations, UNODC will invest in strengthening the level of leadership within IES, the design of normative tools and stronger communication instruments. This will not only ensure the uptake of this very mandate, but also the operationalization of the Administrative Instruction on Evaluation in the UN Secretariat (ST/AI/2021/3), which demands evaluation at the subprogramme levels. The ECOSOC mandate implies increasingly complex and rigorous evaluations creating a challenge within the current structure of IES. The strengthened leadership of IES in 2024 will ensure that evaluation and evaluation results are considered in all decision-making forums and high-level UNODC efforts. In addition, such would ensure that findings from strategic and subprogramme evaluations are more widely disseminated and leveraged to strengthen a culture of accountability and change, as demanded by UNODC's Strategy 2021-2025 and the UNODC Evaluation Policy (2022). Evaluation capacity will be scaled up to ensure accountability beyond the project levels, including on the use of the evaluation management tool, Unite Evaluations. Innovative meta-analyses will ensure information at an aggregated level for improved decision-making across all UNODC operations. In 2024, in response to requirements for evaluative evidence across individual entities⁶, IES will further expand its collaboration within the United Nations system through joint system-wide meta-analyses, further strengthening its results-oriented partnership on the interlinkages between substantive areas and evaluation with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the United Nations Development Programme. This will ensure innovative methodologies, rendering aggregate results to inform policy on system-wide efforts, which will also be of benefit to the United Nations Evaluation Group.
- 16.22 The following evaluations are planned for 2024:
- (a) Strategic and subprogramme evaluations (to be determined in consultation with Member States, UNODC Senior Management and project and programme staff to ensure utilization focused evaluations)

⁶ Part of the management reforms, specifically referenced in GA 72/279 paragraphs 9, 22 and 28 c, calling for reporting at the system-wide level.

- (b) Evaluations at programmatic, regional and project-level (to be determined in consultation with Member States, UNODC Senior Management and project and programme staff to ensure utilization focused evaluations).

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1 Countering transnational organized crime

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.24 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) promote adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Protocols thereto, including through developing tools and providing targeted assistance to policymakers, legislators and criminal justice practitioners, as well as collecting and disseminating knowledge on organized crime;
 - (b) support the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC, including 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;
 - (c) work, both normatively and operationally, in preventing and countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking including emerging and evolving forms, such as the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, trafficking in cultural property, wildlife crime and crimes that affect the environment, and address money-laundering in relation to such crimes;
 - (d) 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;
 - (e) 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;
 - (f) provide support to Member States to interdict contraband and develop post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them, involving, as appropriate, relevant international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other actors and actively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and in related organized crime investigations, including through tailored capacity building activities.
- 16.25 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) active and effective participation of States parties in the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the UNTOC and the Protocols thereto and strengthened legislative and strategic frameworks to prevent and counter organized crime;
- (b) increased international cooperation and strengthened institutional and legislative capacity of Member States to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes;
- (c) reduced trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, trafficking in drugs and firearms and other contraband through the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

Programme performance in 2022

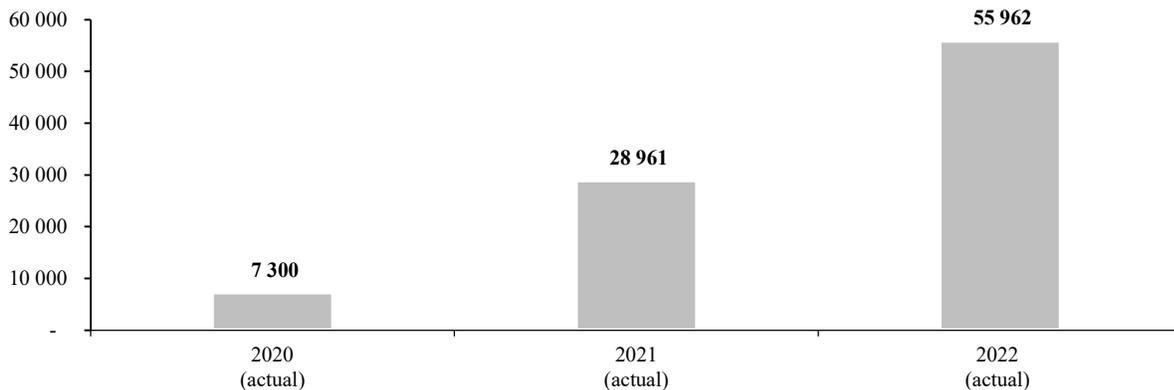
Increased awareness of children and youth in Central America on safe use of the Internet

16.26 Preventing and combatting the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for criminal purposes is essential, especially to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups like children and youth. Increasing Internet connectivity rates linked to restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic were associated with a growth of children and youth exposed to crimes facilitated by the misuse of ICT. The subprogramme worked with ministries of education in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in developing large-scale campaigns on the prevention of the use of ICT for criminal purposes, including by supporting strategy development and creating tailored content. Under the “Gira Viva” campaign, the subprogramme organized a number of awareness raising events on the use of ICT for criminal purposes, including on drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. In 2022, the subprogramme expanded the campaign’s outreach by increasingly engaging the private sector in social responsibility initiatives linked to the prevention of ICT-related crimes, attracting a growing audience, which since 2020 increased from 7,300 to 55,962 boys, girls and youth.

16.27 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.I).

Figure 16.I

Performance measure: number of children and youth with increased awareness on safe use of the Internet (annual)



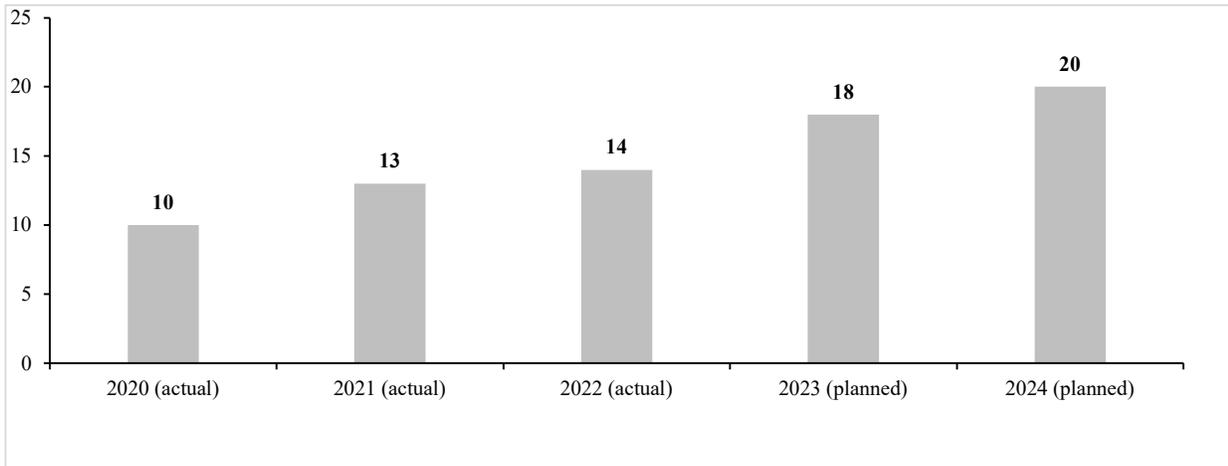
Planned results for 2024

Result 1: harmonized legislative and institutional frameworks and enhanced international cooperation and evidence-based approaches in line with the Firearms Protocol

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.28 The subprogramme’s work contributed to enhanced direct cross-border cooperation and information exchange among around 1,850 practitioners⁷ to prevent and counter firearms trafficking and the adoption by a total of fourteen countries (one additional, namely Jamaica)⁸ of legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments, which did not meet the planned target of a total of twenty Member States. The target was not met as national legislative processes in six countries are still ongoing.
- 16.29 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.II).

Figure 16.II
Performance measure: number of Member States that have adopted legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments (cumulative)



Result 2: strengthened implementation of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Crime through participation in its Implementation Review Mechanism and enhancement of normative frameworks against organized crime

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

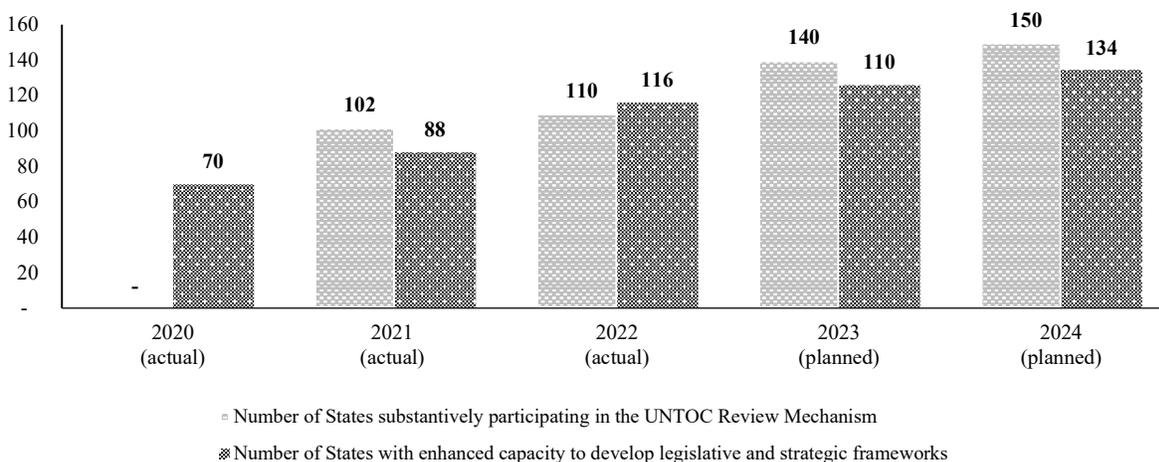
- 16.30 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the active engagement of 110 parties⁹ in the UNTOC review process, which *[met/exceeded/did not meet]* the planned target.
- 16.31 The subprogramme’s work also contributed to 116 States enhancing their capacity to develop legislative and strategic frameworks against organized crime including strategies to prevent and counter organized crime, which exceeded the planned target of 100 States.
- 16.32 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.III).

⁷ As of 15 September 2022.

⁸ The number may be higher by the end of 2022.

⁹ As of 6 September 2022. By the end of 2022, the target of 125 parties is expected to be met.

Figure 16.III
Performance measure: number of States with enhanced capacity to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (cumulative)¹⁰



Result 3: increased cooperation between countries along human trafficking and migrant smuggling routes, especially countries of origin and transit countries, including through South-South cooperation

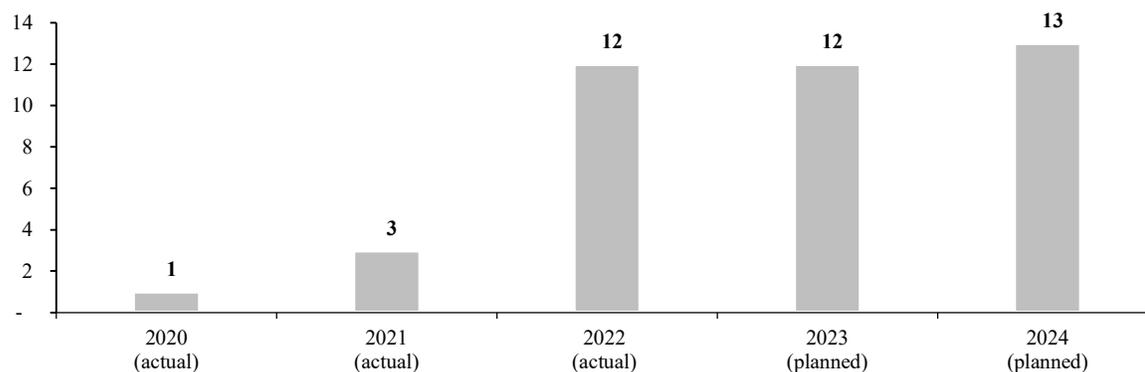
- 16.33 Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants' flows can span over several countries and continents, requiring international cooperation not only between origin and destination countries, but also among countries along the routes to dismantle the organized criminal groups behind these crimes. The subprogramme facilitates bilateral and transregional meetings and South-South cooperation between investigators, immigration officials and prosecutors from States along those routes, enabling them to share information about crime trends and patterns and explore, with technical advice from UNODC experts, how they could support each other in their investigations.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.34 The lesson for the subprogramme was that increasing effective cooperation between countries along routes requires more than developing the capacities of individual States and connecting countries of origin and of destination. As, very often, countries affected by the same routes across continents do not have any other legal basis for cooperation than the UNTOC and its supplementing Protocols, the subprogramme has identified the need to expand engagement with transit countries and to foster active exchanges between countries that are part of the same route. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will enhance its efforts to connect countries along human trafficking and migrant smuggling routes, including by increasing its engagement with transit countries and strengthening active operational exchanges between them.
- 16.35 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IV)

Figure 16.IV
Performance measure: cooperation instances among two or more beneficiary countries (annual)

¹⁰ 2022 (actual) figure to be finalized (110 MS participating in UNTOC RM: as of Oct. 2022).



Deliverables

16.36 Table 16.2 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.2

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2022 planned	2022 actual	2023 planned	2024 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	68	52	68	42
1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups	32	26	34	32
2. Documents of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes ¹¹	36	26	34	10
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	84	85	84	46
3. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including its working groups	26	31	26	26
4. Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes ¹²	58	54	58	20
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	13	12	13	10
5. To prevent and combat transnational organized crime	3	2	3	2
6. To prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods and border management	4	5	4	4
7. To prevent and combat trafficking in firearms and related crimes	1	1	1	1
8. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	2	2	2	1
9. To prevent and combat the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and money-laundering	3	2	3	2

¹¹ Deliverables for A.2 and A.4 for 2022 (actual) and 2024 (planned) to be confirmed at the end of the year.

¹² In 2022 there was a leftover of entitlements because the number of proposals received from Member States was less than previously estimated and because of the methodology used for the preparation of post-session documents. Along the proceeding of the process of the elaboration of the Convention, the documentation entitlements are expected to match the required estimates in 2023 and 2024.

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
Publications (number of publications)	3	12	3	5
10. On organized crime and illicit trafficking	3	12	3	5

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: 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 five Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.

Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC (Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime) platform, containing over 11,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,200 case summaries covering 15 crime types; e-Learning course on cryptocurrencies.

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

Objective

- 16.37 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

- 16.38 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 and assist Member States, upon request, in:
 - i. implementing the three international drug control conventions and all the international drug policy commitments to address and counter the world drug problem;
 - ii. 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;
 - iii. establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care and support services for people who use drugs, including people in prison and other custodial settings;
 - iv. establishing and/or expanding access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific use;
- (b) support Member States' 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;

- (c) 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;
- (d) in coordination with subprogramme 1, promote the exchange of criminal intelligence and encourage multilateral operations targeting transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and provide enhanced technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility;
- (e) build capacity of national counterparts, upon Member States' request, to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute drug-related offences;
- (f) facilitate the exchange of best practices and training curricula, methodologies and materials through the network of law enforcement training institutions, in coordination with subprogramme 1, helping Member States make progress towards the achievement of Goals 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16.

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

- (a) increased access to quality health-care services that include scientific evidence-based interventions in the areas of drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and access to controlled substances, for medical and scientific use;
- (b) increased resilience, quality of life and diversified, licit, sustainable income for families in rural areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (c) reduced illicit supply of drugs through joint and coordinated work by law enforcement authorities to strengthen maritime, air and land border control, and to track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production, trafficking and distribution.

Programme performance in 2022

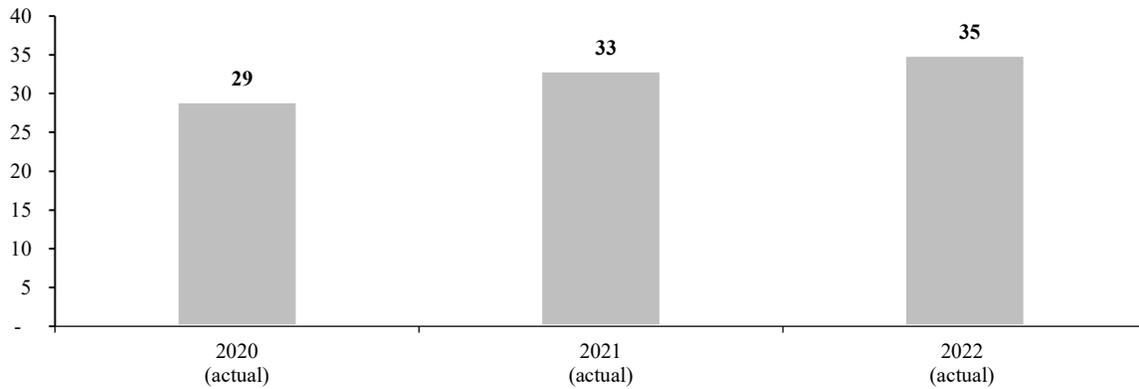
Better drug and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation interventions in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

16.40 Opioid use disorders remain the leading reason for people to be in drug treatment in Eastern Europe, and Central Asia, with injecting drug use being two to five times the global average. In the majority of countries, the proportion of people with drug use disorders receiving treatment is lower than the global average (1 in 8). The subprogramme supported a range of initiatives to strengthen drug and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation in Eastern Europe and in Central Asia, including among populations displaced by the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and Afghanistan. Interventions comprised: skills training for parents and care givers; social and emotional learning for students; youth participation forums on drug prevention; development of quality assurance mechanisms for drug treatment; provision of family therapy for adolescents with drug use disorders; training of police officers by community-led organizations on the role of the police in the national HIV response; and strengthening of the capacity of community-led organizations in advocating for addressing human-right related barriers to HIV/AIDS services both at the community level and in prison and other custodial settings.

16.41 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.V).

Figure 16.V

Performance measure: number of strengthened interventions on drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia



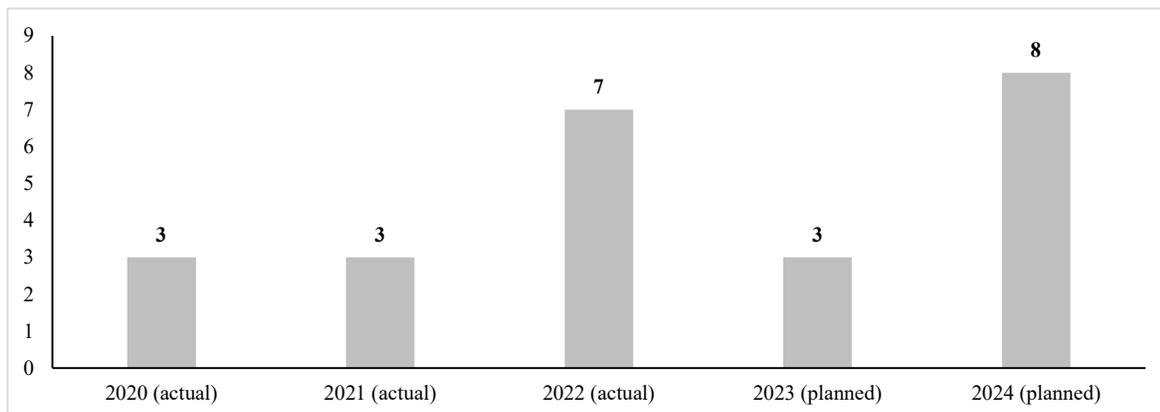
Planned results for 2024

Result 1: national drug demand reduction programmes follow quality standards

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.42 The subprogramme’s work contributed to seven countries developing or implementing quality assurance mechanisms for drug treatment services or systems, ensuring that services and systems are based on scientific evidence, including by launching RePS (a new tools to assess national drug prevention systems) in one country, which exceeded the planned target of three countries.
- 16.43 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VI).

Figure 16.VI
Performance measure: number of countries initiating programmes to develop or implement national quality standards (annual)



Result 2: sustainable livelihoods through alternative development

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.44 The subprogramme's work contributed to the signature of a long-term agreement for the export of coffee in Colombia and increased policy dialogue on environmentally sound practices in the provision of economic and environmentally sustainable livelihoods, which met the planned target.
- 16.45 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.3).

Table 16.3
Performance measure

<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>	<i>2024 (planned)</i>
The Lao Vanmai Cooperative formally established in the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Malongo signs long-term agreement with Lao Vanmai Cooperative and issues the first payment to coffee growers in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Malongo signs long-term agreement with a Colombian cooperative to export high-quality coffee to Europe	Communities implement alternative development initiatives that consider the environment and climate change	New communities, countries or partnerships with private stakeholders implement alternative development initiatives, with due consideration to addressing environmental issues and climate change

Result 3: Member States in Southeast Asia implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the drug problem in the region

Proposed programme plan for 2024

- 16.46 Southeast Asia is experiencing increasing prevalence of use of amphetamine-type stimulants, with limited access to treatment, especially women who use drugs and women with drug use disorders. Moreover, countries in the region still contribute to about 6 per cent of the illicit cultivation of opium globally. Finally, despite significant progress made in some countries, access to opioids for the management of pain remains at an estimated 10 per cent of need in the region. To address this situation, the subprogramme has expanded its interventions to strengthen Member States' health and development responses by including: family and school-based prevention, youth participation forums on drug prevention; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation for people who use drugs, as well as for people in prison and other custodial settings, including by supporting community-led organizations and addressing legislative and other barriers, such as stigma; alternative development; and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, especially for the management of pain and palliative care, while preventing diversion and illicit use.

Lessons learned and planned change

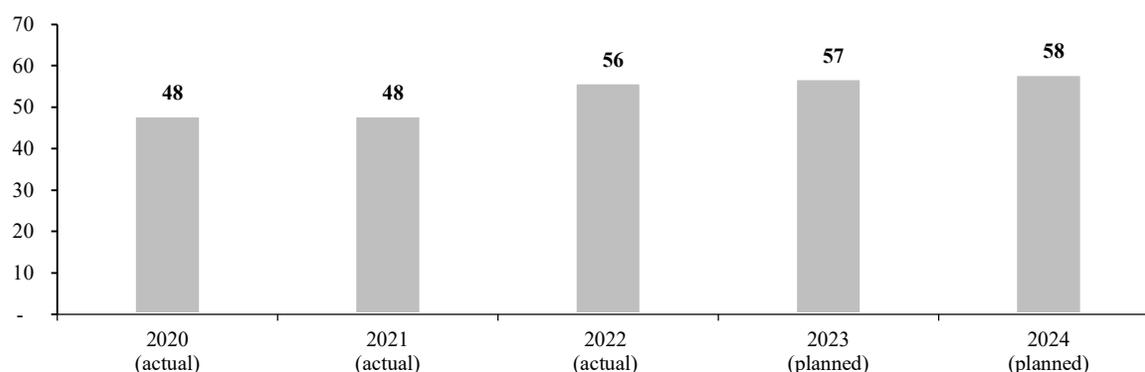
- 16.47 The lesson for the subprogramme was that interventions are more effective if sustained over more than one year. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will strive to maintain initiatives active over more than one year, including by continuing to advocate for funding beyond the one-year cycle and to work closely with national stakeholders to ensure the

sustainability of programme results and activities beyond the direct involvement of the subprogramme.

16.48 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VII).

Figure 16.VII

Performance measure: number of strengthened interventions on drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation in Southeast Asia



Deliverables

16.49 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.4

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	10	10	10	10
1. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters and alternative development	3	3	3	3
2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends	5	5	5	5
3. Note to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	39	39	42	42
Meetings of:				
4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters 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)	12	12	15	15
6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues	1	1	1	1

related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods				
7. Expert groups on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	5	5	5	5
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	11	11	11	11
8. On drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including access to controlled substances for medical purposes	5	5	5	5
9. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	5	5	5	5
10. On alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	24	24
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
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
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
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical advice on evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and care; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care; access to controlled substances for medical and scientific use; and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Social media campaigns and events on World Drug Day, World Mental Health Day and World AIDS Day.				

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

Objective

16.50 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

- 16.51 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) implement the 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, including through the GlobE Network and through convening expert group meetings;
- (e) develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist 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.

16.52 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) 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;
- (d) anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders having and using the capacity to prevent and counter corruption;
- (e) policymakers, practitioners and other stakeholders using evidence-based knowledge and tools on anti-corruption to inform decision-making;
- (f) partners actively supporting and promoting implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in a coordinated effort.

Programme performance in 2022

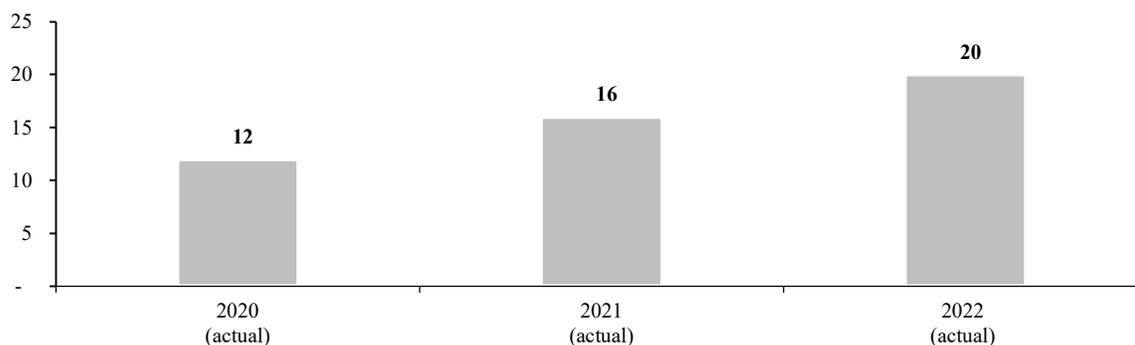
Enhanced protection of whistle-blowers

16.53 States have recognized whistle-blower protection as one of the key elements to better detect, investigate and prosecute corruption and it is one of the thematic areas where States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) reported many challenges and technical assistance needs. Under the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, 70 per cent of States parties received a recommendation on article 33, which is the Convention's most relevant article for whistle-blower protection. In 2022, the subprogramme assisted 20 countries to enhance whistle-blower protection through the provision of legal and policy advice and technical expertise in elaborating standard operating procedures. In addition, the subprogramme organized two regional workshops addressing whistle-blower protection in Southern Africa and South America and Mexico.

16.54 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VIII).

Figure 16.VIII

Performance measure: number of countries better equipped to enhance whistle-blower protection



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: renewed political commitment to the fight against corruption

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.55 The subprogramme’s work contributed to States translating the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) against corruption in 2021 into actionable and practical measures to advance the global fight against corruption, which met the planned target. Inter alia, States actively engaged and exchanged good practices and challenges in fighting corruption at an intersessional meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention dedicated to UNGASS’ follow-up. In addition, States asked UNODC to set up an online repository, in which they share good practices on the implementation of the political declaration and the Convention.
- 16.56 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.5).

Table 16.5

Performance measure

2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (planned)	2024 (planned)
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 take actionable and practical measures to implement the political declaration	States implement the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 (see Assembly resolution S-32/1, annex)	States continue to implement the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021

Result 2: enhanced cross-border cooperation of anti-corruption law enforcement authorities

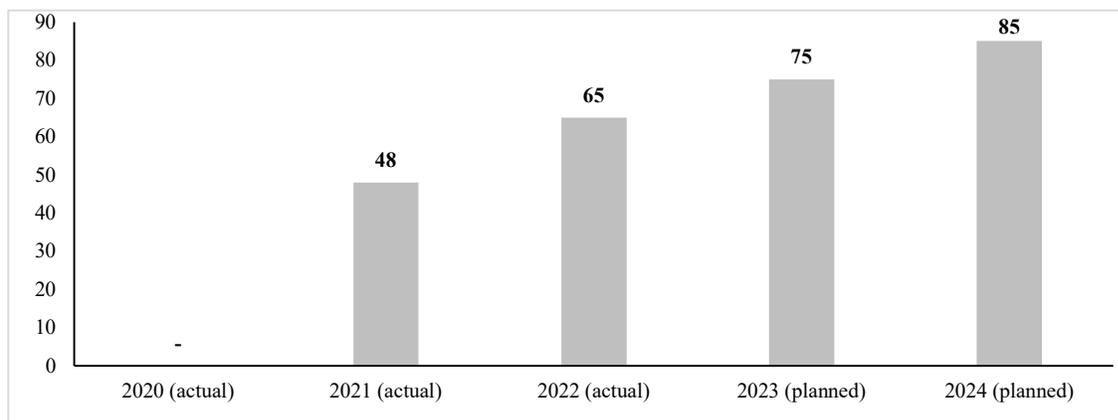
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.57 The subprogramme’s work contributed to fostering informal cross-border cooperation through information exchange between anti-corruption authorities and access to knowledge, resources

and tools to track, investigate and prosecute cross-border corruption through the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), with 117 new members from 65 countries¹³, which exceeded the planned target of 50 additional countries.

16.58 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IX).

Figure 16.IX
Performance measure: number of countries joining the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (annual)¹⁴



Result 3: national anti-corruption institutions are strengthened

Proposed programme plan for 2024

16.59 The combination of weak institutions and fragile governance structures provide significant opportunities for corruption, with relatively low risk of detection through independent investigation and prosecution. Supporting national institutions to reinforce integrity, transparency and accountability is an enabler of the 2030 Agenda with an emphasis on Goal 16. The subprogramme strengthens the capacity of States to prevent and counter corruption by supporting the development of transparent, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions. Additionally, the subprogramme assists States parties through facilitating knowledge-sharing among practitioners, providing training as well as legal and policy advice to build the capacities of national counterparts and conducting risk assessments to proactively mitigate corruption risks.

Lessons learned and planned change

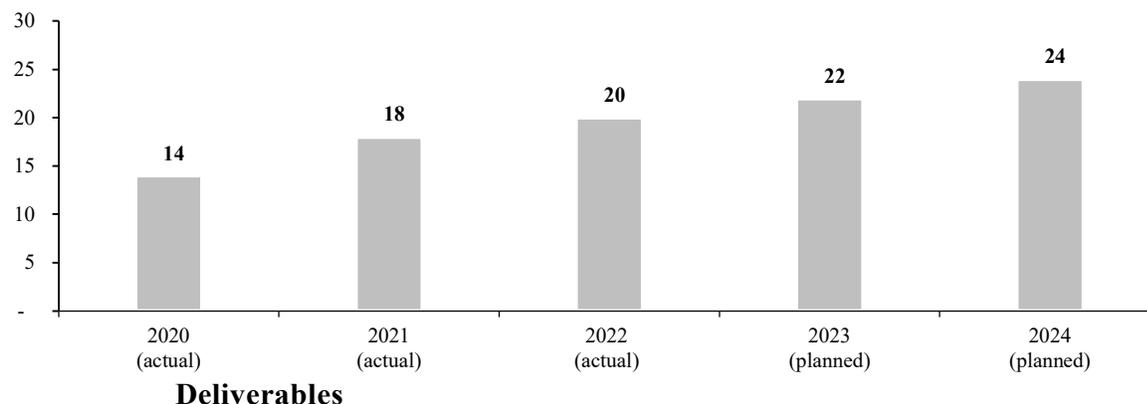
16.60 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to address the growing demand for strengthening the capacities of institutions to further enhance their accountability and transparency. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will improve coordination and collaboration efforts with other technical assistance providers by using regional anti-corruption platforms to further harness synergies, facilitate exchange of good practices, strengthen coordination and build partnerships.

16.61 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.X).

Figure 16.X

¹³ Figure to be confirmed in Jan./Feb. 2023

¹⁴ Ibid. (2022 actual)

Performance measure: number of country-level activities to strengthen anti-corruption institutions

16.62 Table 16.6 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.6

Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual¹⁵</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	80		80	80
1. Reports on the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	6		7	6
2. Thematic reports on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of UNCAC	2		2	2
3. Regional reports on the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents	16		8	16
4. Background documents for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and for the subsidiary bodies of the Conference (including executive summaries of country review reports for the consideration of the Implementation Review Group)	56		63	56
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	42		58	42
Meetings of:				
5. The General Assembly (Third Committee) on matters relating to corruption and economic crime	1		-	-
6. The Economic and Social Council	1		-	-
7. The Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	40		58	42
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2		1	1
8. For the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness	1		-	-
9. To prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of UNCAC in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16	1		1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5		5	5
10. Expert group seminars on developing guidance or tools for specific areas of UNCAC, including based on the needs identified through the Implementation	5		5	5

¹⁵ 2022 (actual) figures to be provided at the end of the year.

Category and subcategory	2022 planned	2022 actual ¹⁵	2023 planned	2024 planned
Review Mechanism				
Publications (number of publications)	3		3	3
11. On anti-corruption	3		3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	4		6	6
12. On anti-corruption	4		4	6
13. E-Learning modules	-		2	-

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, facilitating 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 other knowledge relevant to UNCAC implementation, including for issues related to asset recovery; database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; the online anti-corruption portal ‘Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge’ (TRACK); GlobE Network portal; 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

- 16.63 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

- 16.64 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) provide normative and capacity-building support to prevent terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, 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 and in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards and relevant UN conventions and resolutions;
 - (b) implement projects in coordination and through integrated planning with partners, that support Governments with terrorism prevention, in particular the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its working groups, helping Member States make progress towards Goals 5 and 16;
 - (c) deliver counter-terrorism technical assistance tools and training activities to requesting Member States, according to its mandate under resolutions of the General Assembly¹⁶ and the Security Council,¹⁷ 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.

¹⁶ See General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284 and 74/175.

¹⁷ See Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) and previous related Security Council resolutions.

- 16.65 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 preventing and combating terrorism;
 - (c) effective criminal justice investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, human rights standards and good practices;
 - (d) increased national, regional and international cooperation to prevent and counter-terrorism;
 - (e) advanced implementation by Member States of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and relevant UN conventions and resolutions, through structural changes in their legal and criminal justice measures and internal functioning that are sustainable over time.

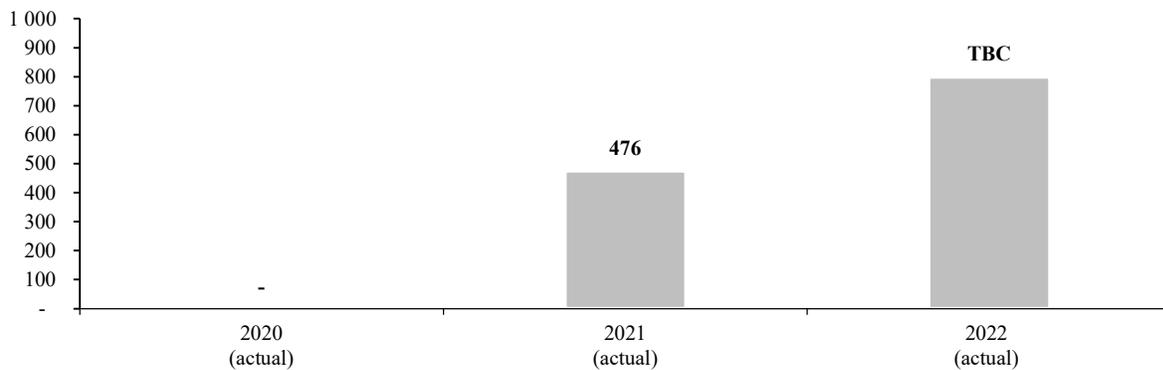
Programme performance in 2022

Increased awareness of Member States on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) and effective implementation thereof

16.66 The risk of nuclear and other radioactive material being used for terrorist or other criminal purposes remains a threat to global peace and security. ICSANT is an essential tool for Member States to strengthen their legislative frameworks and criminal justice systems and effectively prevent and combat nuclear terrorism. The subprogramme has developed a website (www.unodc.org/icsant) that acts as a repository of information and resources on ICSANT, including its procedural history, status of adherence, analytical articles, a collection of national implementing legislation, capacity building tools and related UNODC technical and legislative assistance. The website is available in all official languages of the United Nations and aims to raise the awareness of Member States on all elements of the Convention and benefits of adherence to it, as well as of UNODC’s related work.

16.67 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XI)

Figure 16.XI
Performance measure: number of users of the UNODC website on ICSANT¹⁸ (annual)



¹⁸ 2022 (actual) to be provided at the end of the year.

Planned results for 2024

Result 1: terrorists are brought to justice in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards

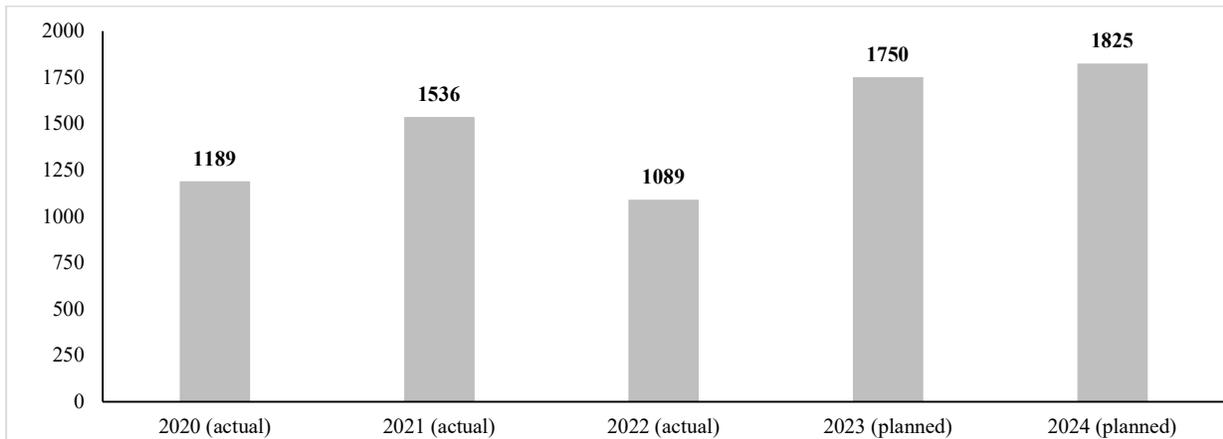
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

16.68 The subprogramme's work contributed to facilitating the processing of terrorism cases in the Lake Chad Basin countries by training 1,089 criminal justice officials¹⁹ on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases which met [*exceeded/did not meet*] the planned target [of 1,750].

16.69 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XII).

Figure 16.XII

Performance measure: number of criminal justice officials trained on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases (annual)²⁰



Result 2: strengthened response to growing terrorism challenges in Central, West and South Asia

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

16.70 The subprogramme's work contributed to identifying needs and developing a tailored technical assistance programme in the area of border management related to responding to terrorism in Central Asia upon request of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which met the planned target.

16.71 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.7).

Table 16.7

Performance measure

2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (planned)	2024 (planned)
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¹⁹ 2022 (actual) figure to be updated at the end of the year.

²⁰ Ibid. for the figure.

-	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 in Central Asia 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	Member States report improved measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism
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Result 3: increased institutional capacity of Member States to prevent and counter terrorism

16.72 The COVID-19 pandemic has created emerging terrorism threats, also exacerbated by conflict and instability across the globe. To support requesting Member States in building the normative frameworks, policies and institutional capacity to strengthen their criminal justice responses to terrorism, in line with international norms and human rights standards, the subprogramme has developed a new global project on preventing and countering terrorism.

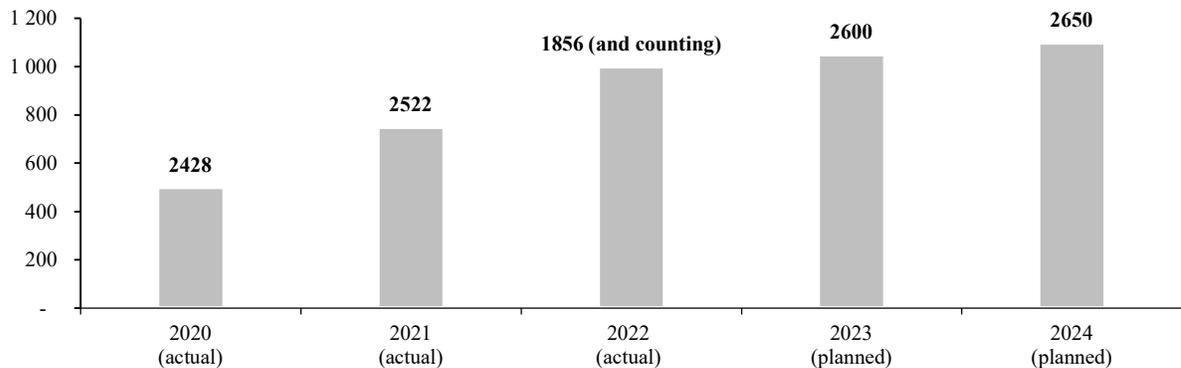
Lessons learned and planned change

16.73 The lesson for the subprogramme was the importance of renewing efforts within the framework of its technical assistance to focus on people-centered initiatives to prevent and counter terrorism at its root and address its underlying conditions. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will develop and implement terrorism prevention measures that are rule-of-law based, partnership-based, gender-sensitive and youth empowering by enhancing collaboration with relevant stakeholders for more sustainable outcomes to prevent and counter terrorism.

16.74 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIII)

Figure 16.XIII

Performance measure: criminal justice officials developing the skills and knowledge to prevent and counter terrorism (annual)²¹



Deliverables

16.75 Table 16.8 lists all the deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.8

²¹ 2022 (actual) to be provided at the end of the year.

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2022-2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual²²</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	1	2
1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly	1	1	-	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	12	1	24	5
3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	2	-	2	2
4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies	5		5	2
5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	4	-	4	-
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	13	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1	1	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	3	4	3	3
8. On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism	3	4	3	3
Technical Materials (number of materials)	-		-	-
9. E-Learning modules	-		-	-
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; 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 1,180 remaining ratifications and accessions.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools containing 2,494 pieces of counter-terrorism legislation, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases and the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform for over 3,700 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.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: website and social media accounts.				

Subprogramme 5 Justice

Objective

- 16.76 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

²² Figures for deliverables A.4 and B.10 of 2022 to be provided at the end of the year.

- 16.77 To contribute to the objective the subprogramme will:
- (a) promote the application and facilitate development of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through support to criminal justice reform and coordination with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all crime prevention and criminal justice reform actors;
 - (b) provide assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors by supporting Member States, upon request, with 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 for human rights, access to legal aid, alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice; preparation, response and recovery from crisis; violence against women; violence against children; as well as penal and prison reform, including related to treatment of violent extremist²³ prisoners, radicalization and 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 online resources;
 - (d) incorporate cross-cutting issues related to developments in the delivery of justice through the use of new technology; victims and witnesses; gender equality in the criminal justice system; and children in the criminal justice system.
- 16.78 In doing so, the subprogramme will help Member States make progress towards achievement of the Goals, in particular, Goals 5, 11 and 16.
- 16.79 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) enhanced capacity of and coordination between justice actors to address excessive and arbitrary police and pre-trial detention, improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases and effective and efficient prison management and humane treatment of prisoners;
 - (b) improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls and improved prevention of and responses to violence against children;
 - (c) increased equal access to justice for the vulnerable segments of the population and increased public trust in the justice system, including through nationwide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population;
 - (d) enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism, including violent extremist prisoners;
 - (e) prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities;
 - (f) empowerment of women and girls within crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and systems;
 - (g) continued functioning of criminal justice systems during health and other crises and reduced risk of violations of the rights of those affected disproportionately, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime.

Programme performance in 2022

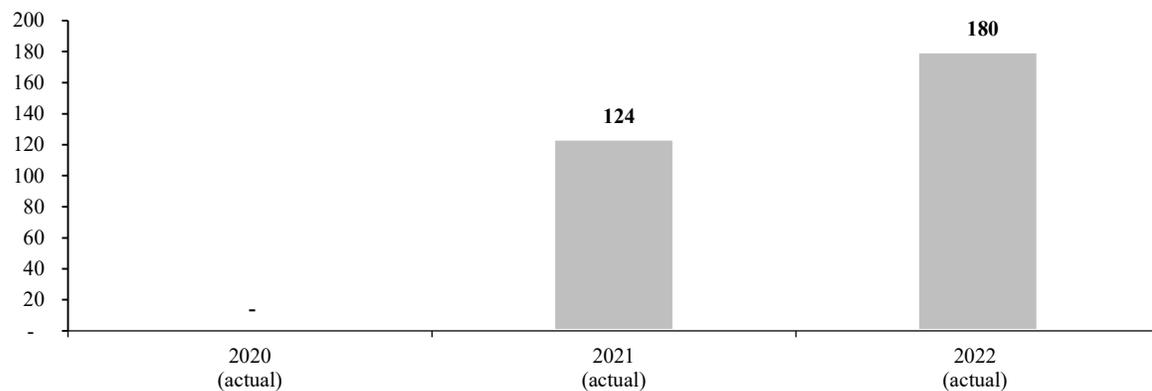
²³ The terms "violent extremist" and "violent extremism" refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#)).

Improved police-community relations and public trust in the police in Kazakhstan

- 16.80 Improved police-community relations and increased public trust in the police are enablers to ensure equal access to justice for all, ensure protection of rights and maintain peace and security. The subprogramme delivered a series of evidence-based capacity-building activities at the request of and tailored to the needs of the human resources services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the law enforcement academies in Kazakhstan. The training workshops, expert meetings, roundtable discussions and study visits focused on: good practices in human resources policy and professional development; building and maintaining trust in modern policing; strengthening curricula and faculty skills at national police training institutions; and open and competitive recruitment and performance management processes for police and electronic human resources management systems. In June 2022, the subprogramme received requests from national authorities to provide further assistance in the area of police modernization including community-oriented policing.
- 16.81 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIV).

Figure 16.XIV

Performance measure: number of national officials with strengthened capacity to increase police-community relations and improve public trust in the police in Kazakhstan (cumulative)



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: people in contact with the criminal justice system have increased access to justice services

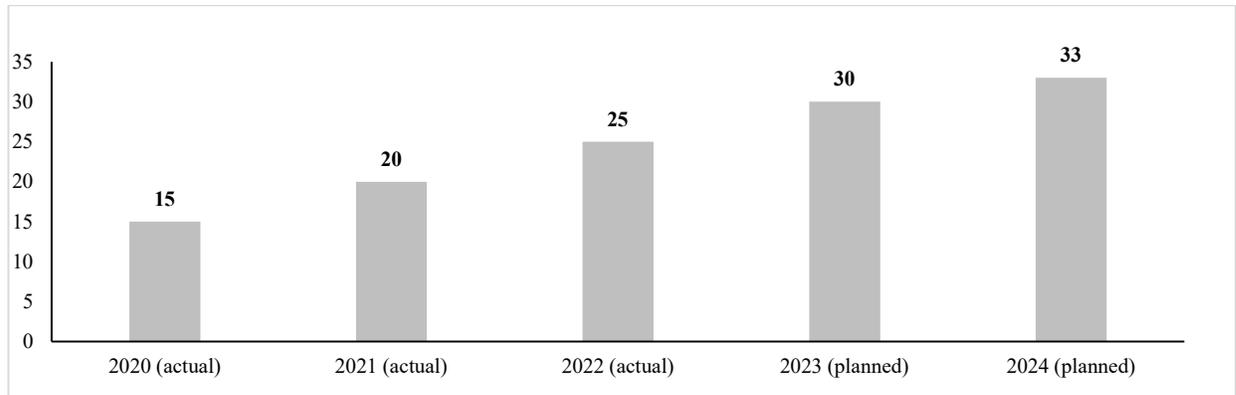
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.82 The subprogramme's work contributed to twenty-five Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all, including with a focus on policing with full respect to human rights, enhancing access to legal aid services for pre-trial detainees and women victims of violence, as well as services addressing violence against children, which met²⁴ the planned target.
- 16.83 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XV).

²⁴ The target is expected to be met. The final figure will be provided in Jan. 2023.

Figure 16.XV

Performance measure: number of Member States in which UNODC implemented one or more activities to increase equal access to justice for all (cumulative)²⁵



Result 2: criminal justice systems incorporate a gender perspective in UNODC’s crime prevention and criminal justice reform

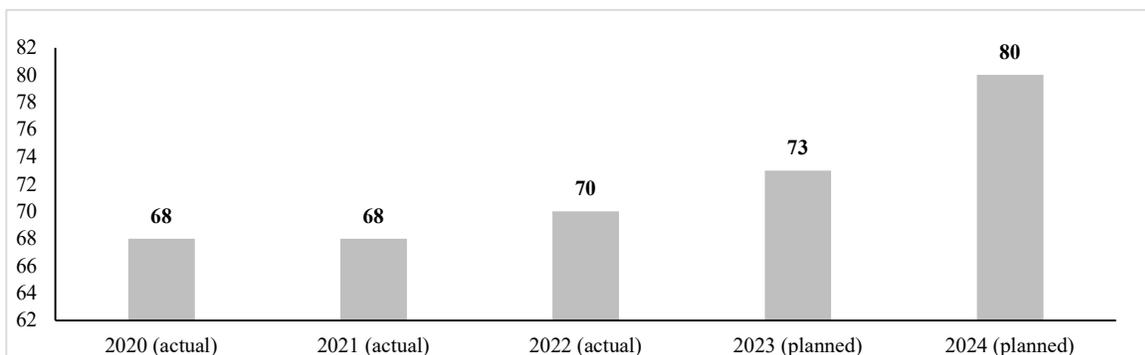
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.84 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform in 70 per cent²⁶ of all countries supported under the subprogramme during the reporting period, with specific attention to gender disparities and the empowerment of women and youth in judicial and prison reform, which met the planned target.
- 16.85 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVI).

Figure 16.XVI

Performance measure: Member States mainstreaming a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform²⁷

(Percentage of Member States supported by the subprogramme)



²⁵ Figure for 2022 (actual) to be provided at the end of the year.
²⁶ The final figure will be provided by the end of the year.
²⁷ Ibid. in the figure for 2022 (actual) of the performance measure.

Result 3: criminal justice institutions are effective and accessible

16.86 The subprogramme's work aims at ensuring the operation of fair, effective, representative, transparent and accountable criminal justice institutions, and to promote equal access to justice for all, with a specific focus on those who are the most at risk of being left behind.

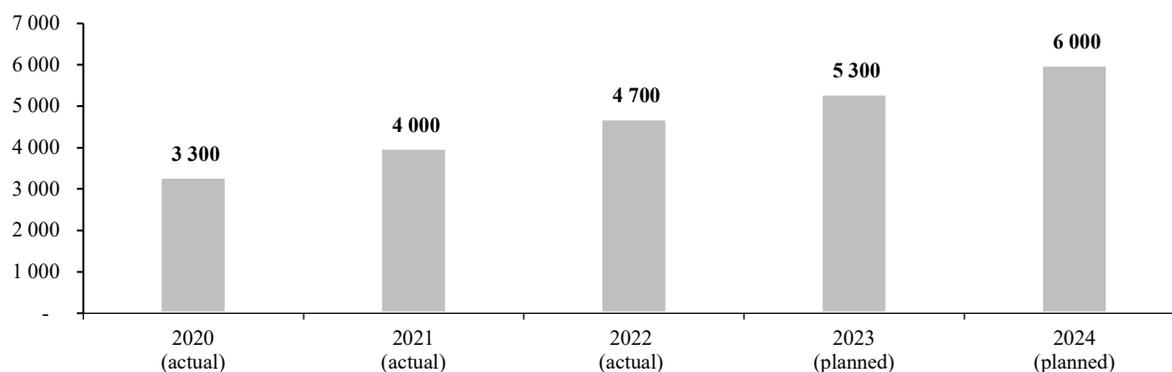
Lessons learned and planned change

16.87 The lesson for the subprogramme was that a consistent, evidence-based and people-centred approach to criminal justice, grounded on the normative foundation of the United Nations standards and norms agreed upon by Member States, is essential to improve the lives of people in contact with the criminal justice system and ensure their fair treatment. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will build on its specialized expertise and enhanced partnerships with national and international actors, including those representing communities most affected, to provide assistance at the national and local level under a new programmatic structure, striving towards more people-centred reform.

16.88 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVII)

Figure 16.XVII

Performance measure: criminal justice actors with strengthened capacities to provide more people-centred justice services²⁸ (cumulative)


Deliverables

16.89 Table 16.9 below lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.9

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	1	1
1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1

²⁸ Final figure for 2022 (actual) to be provided by the end of the year.

Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1	1	1	1
2. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	5	4	5	4
3. To support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice ²⁹	5	4	5	4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	98	40	80
4. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice ³⁰	40	98	40	80
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	4
5. Guidance materials (e.g., handbooks, tools, studies)	3	3	3	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	-	20	20	20
6. E-Learning modules	-	20	20	20
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice on crime prevention and criminal justice to 60 Member States, relevant organizations and agencies as well as 15 national and regional programmes; advice on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: campaigns to observe Nelson Mandela International Day; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas in crime prevention and criminal justice; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international organizations and civil society organizations.				

**Subprogramme 6
Research, trend analysis and forensics**

Objective

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

Strategy

16.91 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) generate high-quality and relevant evidence through strengthened research capacity in the field and technical oversight at headquarters, including in coordination with the regional Centres of Excellence in Mexico and in the Republic of Korea, and the national Centre of Excellence for Illicit Drug Supply Reduction in Brazil;

²⁹ After the internal restructuring, the Global Programme on Maritime Crime is no longer part of the Justice Section programmes. The figures for 2022 (actual) and 2024 (planned) reflect such change.

³⁰ As of July 2022. Accurate number for 2022 (actual) to be provided.

- (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, 15 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, crime and crime-related violence;
- (d) build capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant national institutions, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, 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 disseminate forensic best practices guidelines and scientific-technical publications on drugs and crime;
- (g) provide scientific support to the three treaty bodies under the international drug conventions, namely the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization.

16.92 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) enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of law enforcement personnel, national drug testing and toxicology laboratories as well as forensic service providers in line with internationally accepted standards of performance.

Programme performance in 2022

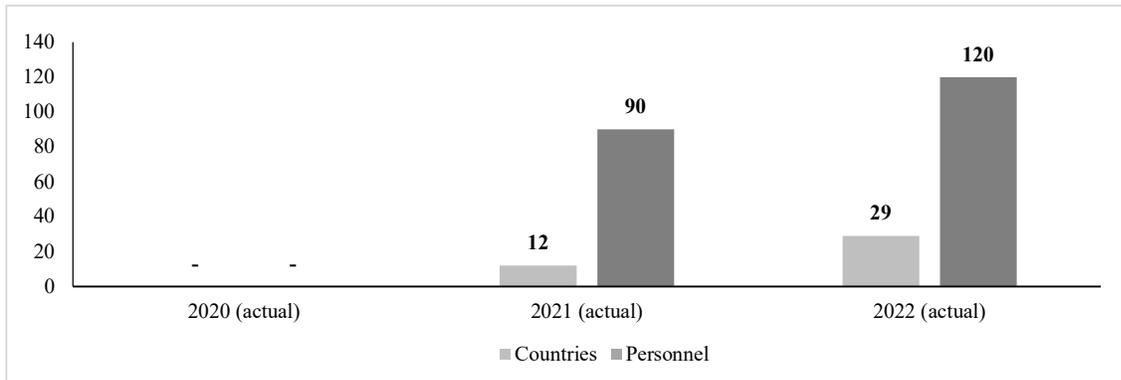
Improved skills of forensic personnel and law enforcement officers on crime scene investigation, safe handling of synthetic opioids and identification of drugs and chemicals used in their illicit manufacture

16.93 The availability and use of quality forensic science services, data and information is an essential component of law enforcement operations to combat the manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs. The subprogramme provides support to Member States to enhance national forensic capacity to meet internationally accepted standards and promotes the use of scientific and forensic data in strategic operations, policy and decision-making processes. The subprogramme provided in-person training to law enforcement and forensic personnel on the use of UNODC drug and precursor testing kits, 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 and crime scene investigation.

16.94 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVIII).

Figure 16.XVIII

Performance measure: number of countries and personnel with enhanced knowledge and skills in forensics as a result of in-person training (annual)



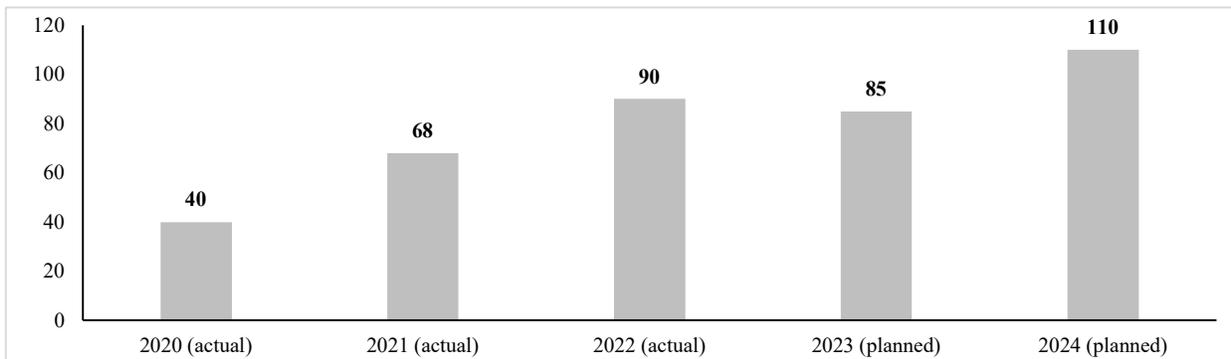
Planned results for 2024

Result 1: more timely responses by Member States to drug trends and emerging issues through an expanded monitoring platform

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.95 The subprogramme's work contributed to the provision of timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems and the generation of prompt responses based on improved detection, processing and visualization of drug trafficking trends and threats by 90 entities using the online monitoring platform, which exceeded the planned target of 50.
- 16.96 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIX).

Figure 16.XIX
Performance measure: number of entities using the monitoring platform for timely information on drugs (cumulative)



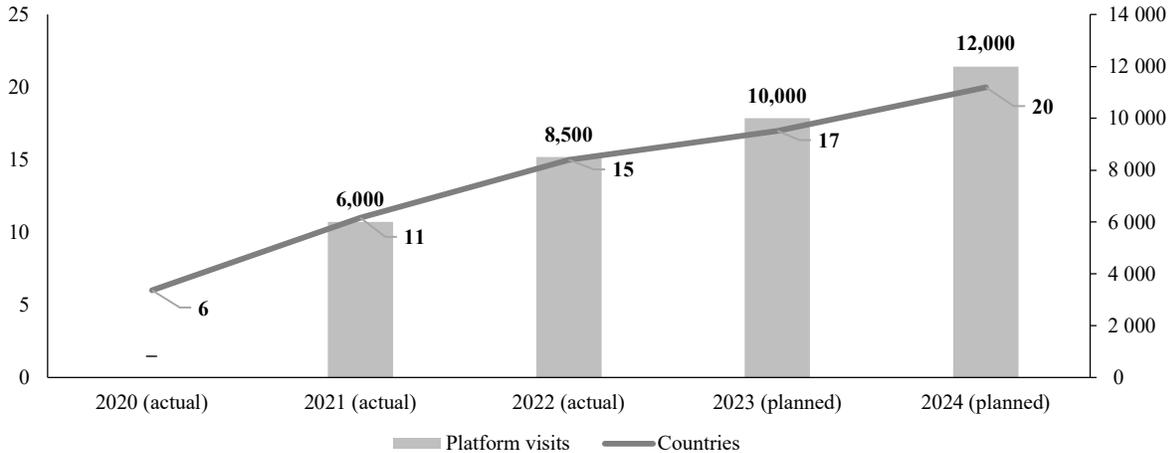
Result 2: timely information and evidence to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and related crimes, and to protect the rights of people who are smuggled

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.97 The subprogramme's work contributed to the provision of up-to-date evidence on the modus operandi of migrant smugglers, smuggling routes, financial aspects and abuses suffered in the context of migrant smuggling, by collecting data from 15 countries and attracting 8,500 visits on the web-based platform, which exceeded the planned target of 8,000 platform visits and 14 countries.

16.98 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XX).

Figure 16.XX
Performance measure: number of countries covered by the Observatory and visits on the web-based platform



Result 3: Member States have enhanced capacities in safe handling and disposal of drugs and the precursor chemicals used in their illicit manufacture

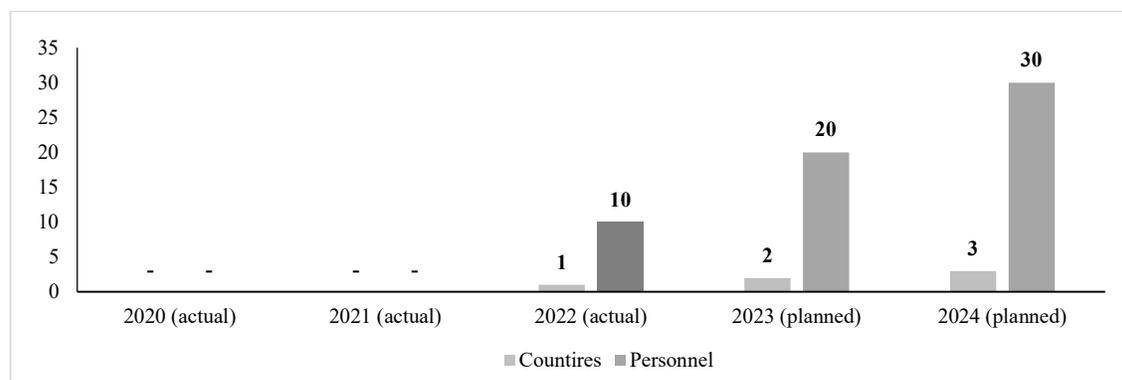
16.99 The handling and disposal of chemicals or waste related to illicit drug manufacture has an environmental impact that not only damages our ecosystems, but also can have serious health-related consequences. The subprogramme supported priority countries in South and Central America in the development of National Interagency Disposal Plans and provided training to national experts on the procedures for the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals in a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.100 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need for greater knowledge of and interaction with all national stakeholders to ensure that effective sustainable national disposal plans are developed. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will enhance efforts to understand the needs of Member States in future chemical handling and disposal related activities, including by continuing to adapt its data collection tool.

16.101 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXI).

Figure 16.XXI
Performance measure: number of countries with National Disposal Plans and personnel with enhanced knowledge on the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals (annual)



Deliverables

16.102 Table 16.10 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.10

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period of 2022-2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
3. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
4. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
5. Workshops and training on drug control, crime prevention and forensics	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	10	10
6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention	5	5	5	5
7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention	4	4	4	4
8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	14	14	14
9. On the monitoring of illicit drug crops	5	5	5	5
10. On drug control and crime prevention	9	9	9	9
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 and on forensics (35 events annually, including briefings, and dissemination events).				
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 for 40,000 users; and approximately 30 early warning advisories on new psychoactive substances); UN toolkit on synthetic drugs; Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants.				

Subprogramme 7

Policy support

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.104 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) conduct dialogues with Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities in substantive areas such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) further 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 Goals 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 in support of the Goals, as appropriate and as determined in relevant treaties.
 - (f)
- 16.105 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) increased awareness and capacity of Member States to address the interlinked issues of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at global, regional, national and local levels and these issues being reflected within broader national development efforts;
 - (b) protection of civic space and meaningful participation of civil society on issues related to drugs, crime, and corruption and strengthened collaboration between civil society, academia, the private sector and Member States in the implementation of relevant conventions and policy instruments;
 - (c) greater public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

Programme performance in 2022

Strengthened accountability and effectiveness of UNODC's programmes through Results-Based Management

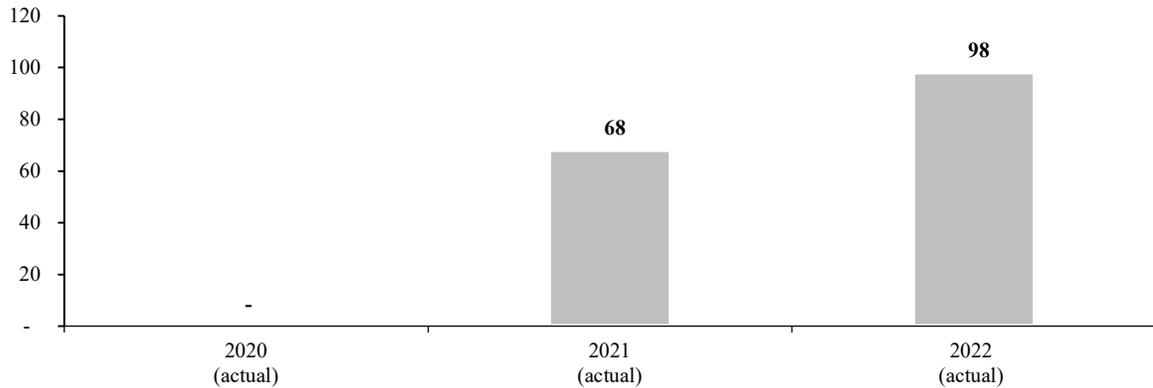
- 16.106 The subprogramme strengthened the mainstreaming of results-based management principles, including monitoring and evaluation, data management and analysis, and strategic planning across UNODC. The subprogramme promoted standards and good practices in results-based management within the change management process related to the Secretariat's Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting tool (IPMR). IPMR is a holistic solution that encompasses the entire project cycle from inception to project closure, thereby facilitating

continuous learning through the mainstreaming of monitoring activities and ensuring results-based reporting. The system includes a monitoring application providing an overview of substantive progress towards programme results and consumed budget resources. The tool is not only designed to meet the operational needs of project and programme managers, but its use is also essential for UNODC to meet its obligations to report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

16.107 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXII).

Figure 16.XXII

Performance measure: number of projects within IPMR that have been aligned with the 2030 Agenda and UN system-wide action plan on gender reporting requirements³¹



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: increased stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)

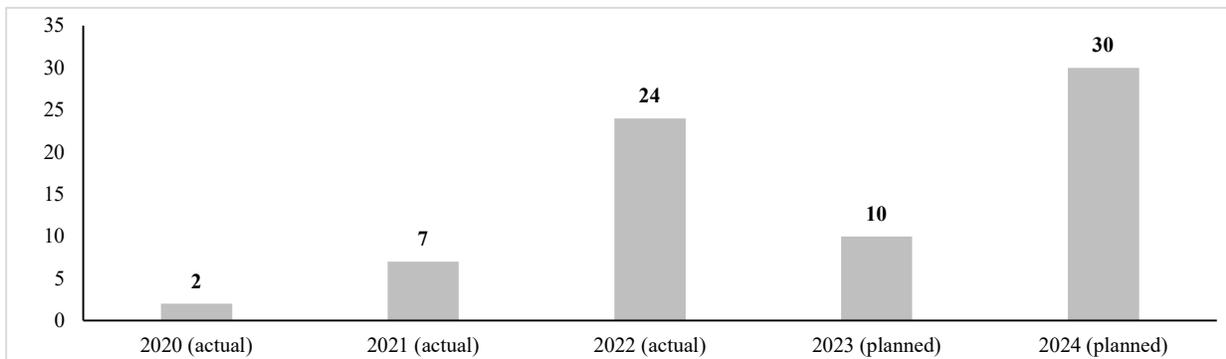
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

16.108 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 17 additional countries volunteering to host dialogues on organized crime between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities, bringing the total number of volunteering countries to 24, which exceeded the planned target of a total of eight countries.

16.109 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIII).

Figure 16.XXIII

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



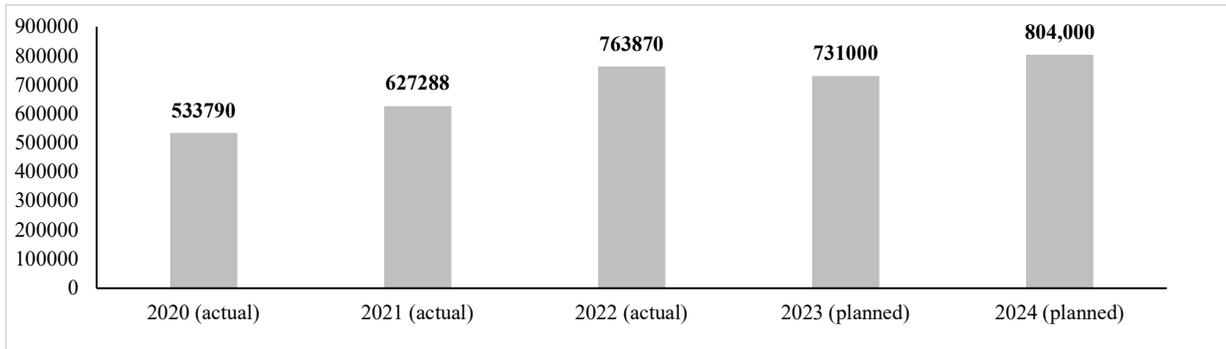
Result 2: improved public awareness of issues surrounding drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.110 The subprogramme’s work contributed to attracting a total number of 763,870 annual followers on UNODC’s media channels, which exceeded the planned target of 677,000 annual followers.
- 16.111 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIV).

Figure 16.XXIV

Performance measure: number of followers on UNODC’s social media channels (annual)



Result 3: victims of human trafficking receive critical assistance for their social, physical and psychological recovery

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.112 The subprogramme manages the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, which provides humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking through established channels of assistance. Through its small grants programme, the Trust Fund supports actions by specialized organizations that provide direct assistance to victims, including shelter, health services, education, vocational training, and psychosocial, legal and economic support. In 2022, 11,645³² beneficiaries in 2022 (including 3,479 women and 3,256 children) received critical assistance through the Trust Fund.

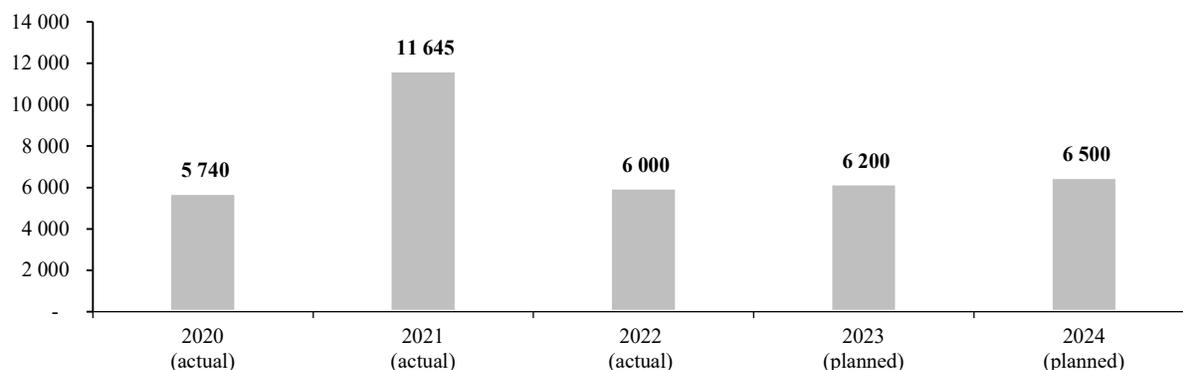
Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.113 The lesson for the subprogramme was that strengthened advocacy efforts can lead to higher visibility and interest in the Trust Fund’s Call for Proposals, and, in turn, reach more survivors of trafficking. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will focus on strengthening its internal and external communication and outreach and increasing its engagement (online and offline) with Member States, civil society, and the private sector.
- 16.114 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXV).

³² This number pertains to 2021. The 2022 figure will be provided by the end of the year.

Figure 16.XXV

Performance measure: number of direct beneficiaries that have received assistance through specialized organizations supported by the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking³³ (annual)



Deliverables

16.115 Table 16.11 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.11

Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	7	6
1. On advocacy and global communications	1	1	1	1
2. On civil society partnerships	1	1	4	3
3. On urban safety governance and youth empowerment	1	1	1	1
4. The United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	30	52	20	30
5. Trainings, workshops and seminars on effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	30	52	20	30
Publications (number of publications)	2	7	2	3
8. On effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	1	3	1	2
9. On results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda	1	4	1	1

³³ As in the above text, the 2022 (actual) figure will need to be updated at the end of the year.

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
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D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: global campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons, and the International Anti-Corruption Day; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the 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.

External and media relations: Press releases and events.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC website and social media channels.

Subprogramme 8 Technical cooperation and field support

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.117 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;
 - (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 results-based management in the planning, monitoring and reporting of all UNODC field presences;
 - (c) provide substantive, technical and policy advice through its field offices, according to their mandates and upon Member States' request, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security, and preventing and countering drugs, crime and terrorism with full respect for human rights in the implementation of joint United Nations programmes through technical assistance;
 - (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, and by serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society;
 - (e) provide technical and legislative assistance among partner countries designed to foster full ownership by regional entities to support the establishment of South-South cooperation and interregional cooperation;
 - (f) provide targeted capacity-building to Member States to support the achievement of the Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 16.118 This work is expected to result in:
- (a) improved legal and policy responses and strengthen capacity of Member States to address the world drug problem, prevent and counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism and promote justice and the rule of law and participate more effectively in joint initiatives, cross-border and transnational cooperation;

- (b) Member States advancing in evidence-based and tailored programmes in priority areas of UNODC mandates, to support relevant Goals and the security and human rights agendas based on contextual needs-assessments;
- (c) renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators, other United Nations systems such as South-South and triangular cooperation, and regional Development Coordination Office desks under both development system and business operations reforms thus enhancing the efficiency of support to Member States.

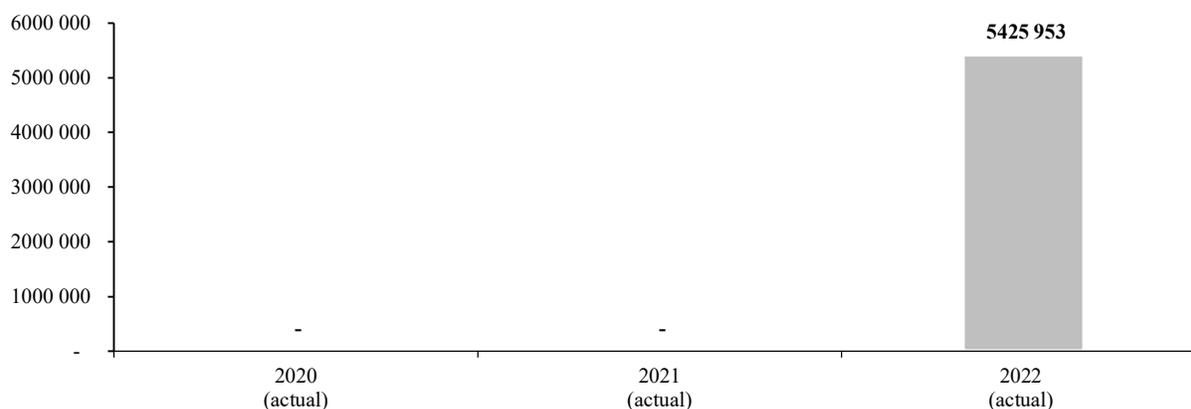
Programme performance in 2022

Enhanced global food supply chain and safe passage of cargo vessels through the Black Sea Grain Initiative

- 16.119 The prevention of global hunger and reduction in global food insecurity demand a safe freight of grains and other foodstuffs. Implemented by the Joint Coordination Centre (JCC) and led by the UN Office on Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Black Sea Grain Initiative is working to enable the safe voyage of commercial ships to allow exports from Ukraine of grain, other foodstuffs and fertilizers to world markets. The subprogramme supports the JCC, comprising representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Türkiye and the United Nations, with staff inspectors for vessel inspections teams based in Istanbul. The teams inspect and ensure that the vessels leaving the Black Sea are loaded with grain and foodstuffs and those entering the Black Sea are empty to collect grains. This initiative will allow the distribution of approximately 21 million tons of grain and foodstuffs located in Ukraine’s Odessa port area across the world. In 2022, a total of 5,425,953³⁴ metric tons of grain and other foodstuffs was exported from the three Ukrainian ports enabling a total of 495 voyages (257 inbound and 238 outbound)³⁵.
- 16.120 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXVI).

Figure 16.XXVI

Performance measure: tonnes of total cargo shipped under the Black Sea Grain Initiative



³⁴ As of September 2022. Need to update later.

³⁵ Ibid.

Planned results for 2024

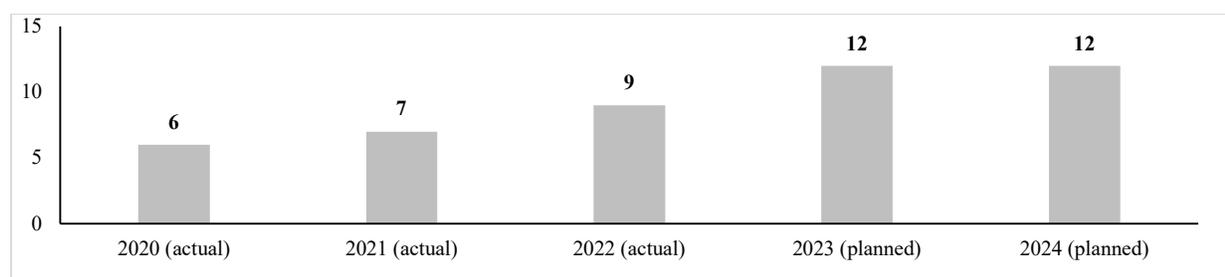
Result 1: regional strategic vision for Latin America and the Caribbean to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.121 The subprogramme’s work contributed to nine joint initiatives and programmes launched through the multi-partner trust fund in Latin America, which exceeded the planned target of eight.
- 16.122 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXVII).

Figure 16.XXVII

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



Result 2: strengthened rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in Small Island Developing States in the Pacific

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.123 The subprogramme’s work contributed to improved data collection systems on human trafficking in six Small Island Developing States in the Pacific and enhanced South-South cooperation on anti-corruption between fourteen Small Island Developing States in the Pacific, which met the planned target.
- 16.124 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.12).

Table 16.12

Performance measure

2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (planned)	2024 (planned)
Partnerships established for anti-corruption and countering migrant smuggling in the Pacific	Common country analysis and cooperation frameworks of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa reflect UNODC mandates under	Improved data collection systems on human trafficking in six Small Island Developing States in the Pacific Enhanced South-South cooperation between 14 Small Island	Improved legal and policy frameworks to address corruption and organized crime for Small Island Developing States in the Pacific Small Island Developing States in the Pacific actively and effectively participate in the review mechanisms of the United Nations Convention against	Small Island Developing States in the Pacific have increased evidence base on the threat of transnational organized crime and are better prepared to combat transnational organized crime (including cybercrime) 14 Small Island Developing States in the Pacific promote and strengthen the prevention of and fight against corruption, in line with the UNCAC, and support

2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (planned)	2024 (planned)
	Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17	Developing States in the Pacific	Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption	implementation of the Pacific roadmap to address corruption in the region (the Teieniwa Vision)

Result 3: drug production and use in Afghanistan are addressed through alternative livelihood and health services

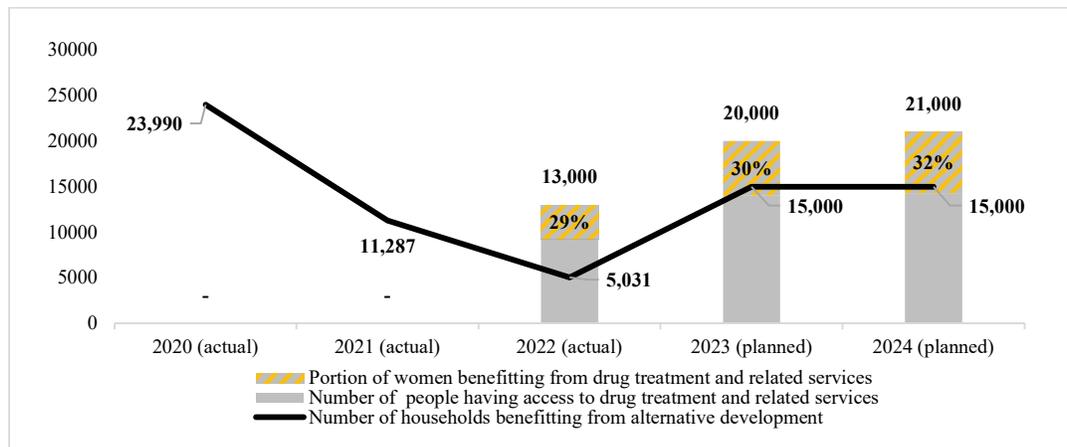
16.125 The subprogramme supports UNODC alignment to the annual Transitional Engagement Framework for Afghanistan and it aims at supporting humanitarian intervention. In particular, it aims at reducing the dependence on opium cultivation and addressing food insecurity through alternative livelihoods. In 2015, the estimated number of people using drugs was between 1.9 to 2.3 million people. The subprogramme addresses illicit drug cultivation within the framework of poverty reduction and sustainable development, along with other support services for the prevention and treatment of drug use and drug use disorders.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.126 The lesson for the subprogramme was twofold. First, evaluation results in April 2022 supported the short and medium-term diversification of production of off-season farming products. Secondly, they highlighted the need to reinforce advocacy to ensure an evidence and community-based approach to treatment of drug use. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will support farmers through comprehensive and integral short and medium-term programmes for the most vulnerable families which will include a standard package of agricultural inputs and technical assistance and access to basic logistic facilities to enable them to market their products with added value and increase their awareness on counter-narcotics, resulting in an increased income and reduction of illicit crop cultivation. Further, the subprogramme will reinforce advocacy to ensure evidence and community-based approach for treatment of drug use and drug use disorders through community engagement instead of predominant model of long-term residential treatment services.

16.127 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXVIII).

Figure 16.XXVIII
Performance measure: beneficiaries of UNODC’s programmes on alternative development and prevention and treatment of drug use and drug use disorders (cumulative)



Deliverables

16.128 Table 16.13 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.13

Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022³⁶ actual</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	20	15	13	13
1. Regional and country programmes on UNODC mandate areas	20	15	13	13
Technical materials (number of materials)	-	7	2	2
2. On Business Continuity, UN Reform and Efficiency Agenda	-	3	2	2
3. On UNODC mandate areas (e-Learning modules)	-	4	-	-
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	-	-	13	13
4. Seminars on programme development and 2030 Agenda	-	-	13	13
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services through field office network for approximately 150 Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks, consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiatives and options, including partnerships; and strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services in UNODC mandate areas.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: national 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 specifically focused on country or regional contexts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC field offices websites.				
E. Enabling deliverables				
Safety and security: safety and security services to approximately 130 physical field office locations globally in 97 countries.				

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

16.129 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

16.130 To contribute to the objective, the component will:

³⁶ To be updated in January 2023

- (a) provide substantive, technical and organizational services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its five subsidiary bodies, 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 Fourteenth Crime Congress and the implementation of the provisions of its outcome document;
 - (b) provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation (FINGOV) of UNODC through facilitating the preparation for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group.
- 16.131 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) enhanced cooperation among Member States in accelerating the implementation of international drug policy commitments as well as comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges faced by criminal justice systems;
 - (b) enhanced understanding of Member States of governance and financial matters relating to UNODC;
 - (c) increased participation by a broad and inclusive group of representatives.

Programme performance in 2022

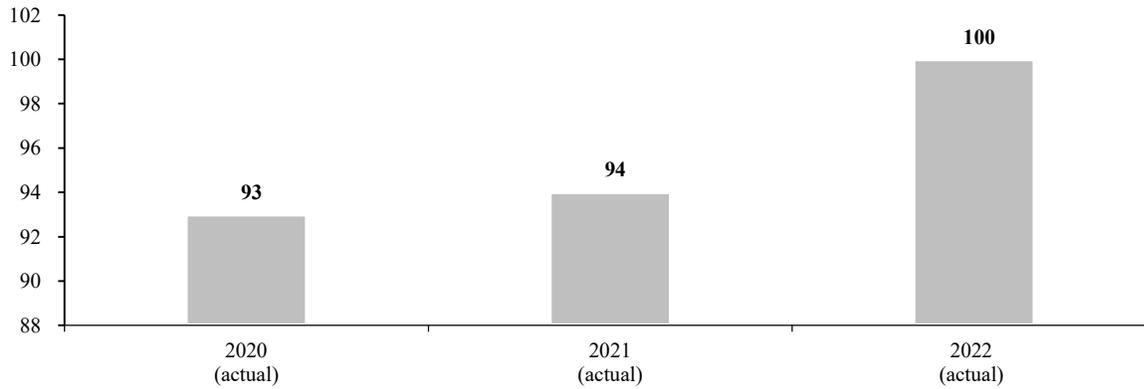
Strengthened international cooperation to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment

- 16.132 In the follow-up to the outcome of the Fourteenth UN Crime Congress, the Kyoto Declaration, CCPCJ negotiated, at its 30th session, the resolution entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment”, which was adopted by the General Assembly (A/RES/76/185). The resolution called upon the CCPCJ to hold, during the intersessional period, expert discussions on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment with a view to discussing concrete ways to improve strategies and responses to effectively prevent and combat these crimes and to strengthen international cooperation at the operational level.
- 16.133 In 2022, the component supported the CCPCJ in organizing the expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment which brought together over 800 participants representing Member States, UN entities, other intergovernmental and international organizations, and civil society. The component also coordinated six side events on topics such as illicit financial flows, environmental criminal law, the link between climate change and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and the prevention and mitigation of illicit financial transactions and carbon emission initiatives using blockchain technology to bring transparency to carbon accounting.
- 16.134 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIX).

Figure 16.XXIX

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)



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: strengthened support to the implementation of international drug policy commitments towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

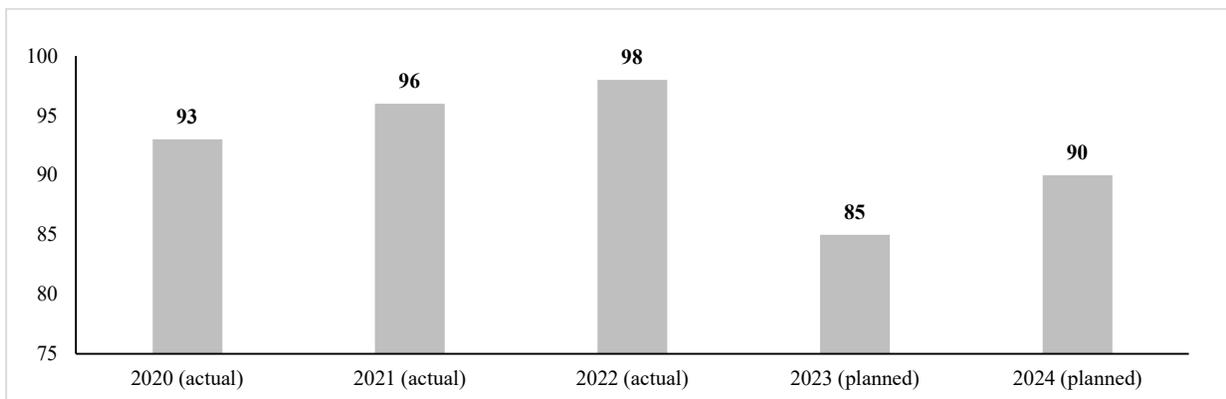
16.135 The component’s work contributed to 98 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the CND expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned target of 80 per cent.

16.136 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXX).

Figure 16.XXX

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)



Result 2: strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda through the effective follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

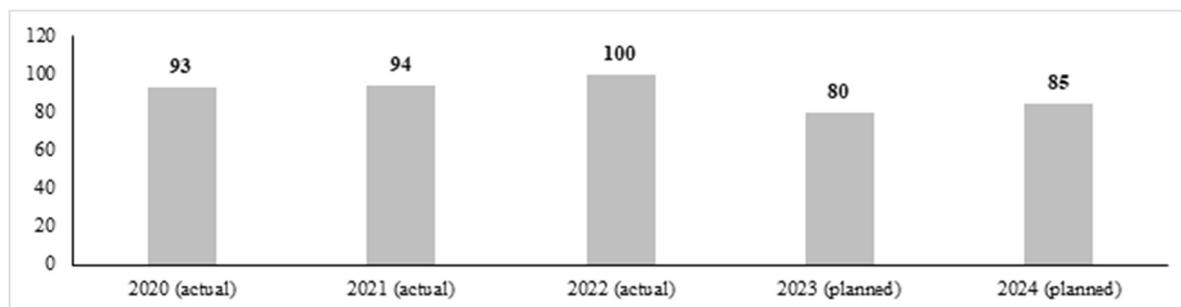
16.137 The component’s work contributed to 98 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the CCPCJ expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned target of 75 per cent.

16.138 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXXI).

Figure 16.XXXI

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)



Result 3: accelerated implementation of international drug policy commitments to effectively address and counter the world drug problem

16.139 In 2019, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted 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”, taking stock of the implementation of the commitments made over the past decade to jointly address and counter the world drug problem. In the Ministerial Declaration, Member States resolved to review the progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments, in the CND in 2029, with a mid-term review in 2024. It is expected, subject to decisions by Member States, that the review would feature a high-level segment and a negotiated outcome document. The component supports the preparatory process for the meeting and its outcome to contribute to the acceleration of the implementation of all international drug policy commitments.

Lessons learned and planned change

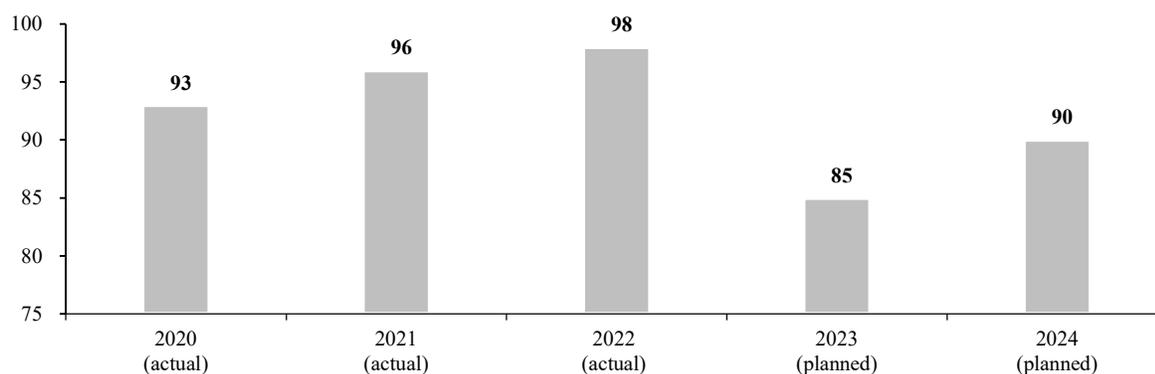
16.140 The lesson for the subprogramme, based on feedback from Member States, was that effective implementation of international drug policy commitments requires comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings of all delegations and other relevant stakeholders and that hybrid formats may be helpful to this end, including in the lead-up to the mid-term review, for which modalities will be defined by Member States. In applying the lesson, formats allowing for comprehensive participation will be worked towards.

16.141 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXXII)

Figure 16.XXXII

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)



Deliverables

16.142 Table 16.14 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.14

Subprogramme 9, component 1: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual³⁷</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	65		66	69
1. Reports to the General Assembly on international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and on crime prevention and criminal justice, including reports on the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	5		5	5
2. Notes to the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development	2		2	2
3. Annual reports to 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. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	12		13	14
5. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	14		14	14
6. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	24		24	28
7. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2		2	2
8. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2		2	-
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	154		158	154
Meetings of:				
9. The Economic and Social Council	6		6	6
10. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	46		46	46

³⁷ The 2022 (actual) figures will be available after the end of the year.

Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

11. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs	46	46	46
12. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	40	40	40
13. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	12	16	16
14. Ad hoc expert groups related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4	4	-
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge			
Publications (number of publications)	5	5	5
15. On the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors	1	1	1
16. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties	1	1	1
17. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables			
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, 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; advice on the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.			
Databases and substantive digital materials: 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.			
D. Communication deliverables			
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: special events of the Commissions, including the launch of the annual World Drug Report.			
Digital platforms and multimedia content: websites for the Commissions, the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, 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; web stories and social media accounts highlighting key developments in the work of the Commissions.			

Subprogramme 9

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

Objective

- 16.143 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

- 16.144 To contribute to the objective, the component will:
- provide independent secretariat services and substantive support to the INCB, including ensuring that the Board is provided with advice on treaty implementation;
 - 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, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 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 as well as equipment, 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 and in enhancing cooperation with relevant private sector entities, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 3, 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, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 3, 16, and 17;
- (f) enhance preparedness for and responses to emergency situations by raising awareness and 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.

16.145 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 engagement 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 and essential equipment for the illicit manufacture of drugs;
- (f) reduction in the trafficking in and misuse of internationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances;
- (g) improved response of Member States to changes related to emergency situations, 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.

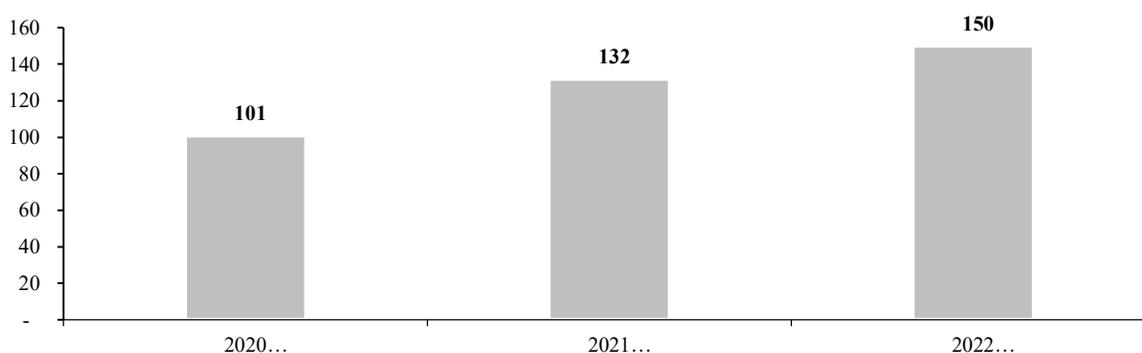
Programme performance in 2022

Broadened knowledge base on adequate use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion

- 16.146 The component supports the Board in maintaining ongoing dialogue with Member States, in providing guidance, in particular through the work of the Board's Standing Committee on Estimates, and in seeking inputs from independent external experts, with the aim of managing the system of estimates and assessments and facilitating the forecasting of countries' annual licit needs for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In 2022, the component organized an expert group meeting on opioid availability and an expert group meeting on the use of cannabis for medical purposes. Through the INCB Learning programme, the component developed an e-learning module that builds the knowledge of Governments on how to overcome obstacles to adequate availability. Furthermore, the component collected and analysed data from Member States on the situation concerning availability of controlled substances. On this topic, the component drafted a supplement to the Board's 2022 annual report and supported the President of the Board in special events of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- 16.147 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXXIII).

Figure 16.XXXIII

Performance measure: number of countries and territories enrolled in INCB e-learning modules (cumulative)³⁸



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: uninterrupted trade in internationally controlled drugs during emergencies and other urgent situations

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.148 The component's work contributed to facilitate the supply of controlled substances to sites of emergencies by aligning its communication strategy on emergency situations with the global disaster alert and coordination system of OCHA and issuing notifications to all competent authorities in the case of red alerts, which did not meet the planned target of Member States adopting updated guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency medical care. The target was not met owing to external constraints faced by partners.
- 16.149 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.15).

³⁸ Final figure for 2022 to be provided by the end of the year. Current values are for e-modules, launched in 2020. Figures for availability modules requested from UNODC e-learning team and should be available at a later stage.

Table 16.15
Performance measure

2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (planned)	2024 (planned)
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 ³⁹ and INCB/WHO/UNODC joint statement	Notifications issued to Member States to help facilitate the supply of controlled substances to emergency sites.	Awareness raising on the use of the INCB guidance and WHO/INCB model guidelines	Reviews of the implementation of simplified control measures during emergency situations conducted by INCB and other relevant international bodies

Result 2: reduced availability of non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, material and equipment used in the manufacture of illicit drugs**Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024**

- 16.150 The subprogramme's work contributed to the efforts of Member States in monitoring movements of precursors and the use of new non-scheduled chemicals for the illicit manufacture of drugs by making a catalogue of measures available to Member States, publishing a guidance document on article 13 and equipment, and raising awareness through a Commission on Narcotic Drugs side event, which met the planned target.
- 16.151 Progress towards the objective and target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.16).

Table 16.16
Performance measure

2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (planned)	2024 (planned)
Enhanced knowledge of Member States on prevention and investigation of the diversion of materials and equipment essential for illicit drug manufacture through INCB Guidelines	Two global consultative meetings and side event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on non-scheduled chemicals Guidelines to Prevent and Investigate the Diversion of Materials and Equipment Essential for Illicit Drug Manufacture in the context of article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Drug Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and	Catalogue of measures addressing non-scheduled chemicals available to Member States INCB guidance document on article 13 and equipment available to policymakers at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs Member States have increased awareness of various options and approaches to prevent	Member States are able to address the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and apply article 13 and the technical documents, including through cooperation with industry	Member States make progress in engaging industry in preventing the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and the use of equipment for illicit drug manufacture

³⁹ Titled "Lessons from countries and humanitarian aid organizations in facilitating the Timely Supply of Controlled Substances during Emergency Situations".

Psychotropic Substances of 1998 available in all official languages of the United Nations	equipment from being used in illicit drug manufacture and to increase operational use of article 13
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Result 3: relevant national industrial sectors proactively cooperate with competent national authorities in reducing the risk of the industry sector being exploited by drug traffickers

16.152 Drug traffickers are substituting controlled substances with emerging non-controlled substances that are licitly available on national and international markets. This applies to both precursor chemicals, where alternative and substitute chemicals are emerging in illicit manufacture of drugs, and end-products where controlled drugs are being replaced by new psychoactive substances. The component has developed awareness-raising and guidance materials for use by competent authorities to engage with their respective national industrial sectors on non-controlled substances. It has held events with the participation of both public and private sector partners and has also facilitated the twinning of countries with an established industry cooperation framework with countries interested in developing such framework.

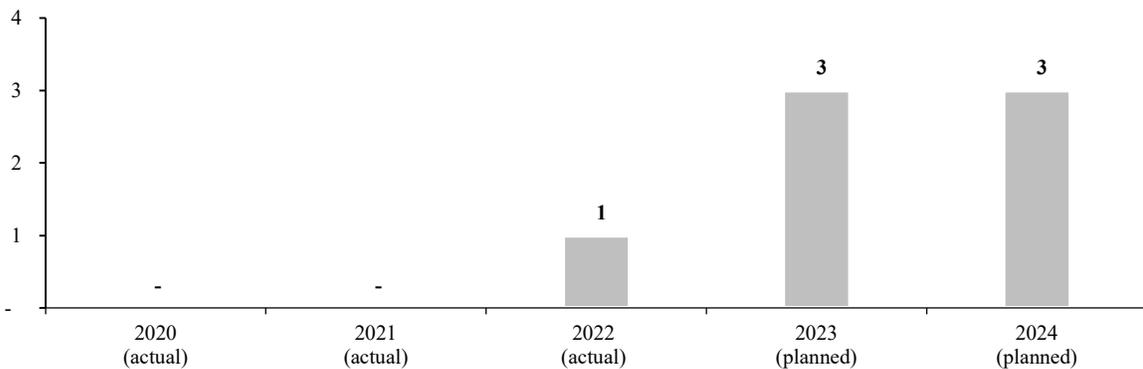
Lessons learned and planned change

16.153 The lesson for the component was the importance of voluntary measures taken by an extended range of relevant industrial sectors and the need to give greater attention to supporting Governments in engaging with these sectors as well as in mapping national industry landscapes. In applying the lesson, the component will support the development of sustainable national preventive public private partnerships involving the industrial sectors most at risk, and to this end will engage in national mapping exercises. With the technical knowledge and partnerships of the subprogramme, the mapping will be leveraged to support national industrial sectors in identifying suspicious orders of substances including those that have no current industrial and pharmaceutical use, and progressively develop a preventive “know your customer” approach to their business.

16.154 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXXIV)

Figure 16.XXXIV

Performance measure: number of countries that have conducted national industry mapping exercises (annual)



Deliverables

16.155 Table 16.17 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.17

Subprogramme 9, component 2: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2022 actual⁴⁰</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	52		52	52
1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board	1		1	1
2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, on narcotic drugs and on psychotropic substances	3		3	3
3. Reports on the supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes and on the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes	8		8	8
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
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. 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		23	23
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98		98	98
Meetings of:				
7. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60		60	60
8. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18		18	18
9. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, private sector and academia, as appropriate, on INCB's global projects	20		20	20
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)	98		98	98
Meetings of:				
10. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60		60	60
11. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18		18	18
12. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, private sector	20		20	20

⁴⁰ Final figures to be provided at the end of the year.

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and academia, as appropriate, on INCB's global projects

B. Generation and transfer of knowledge

Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	3	3
13. To support Government compliance with the international drug control conventions	3	3	3
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	4	4
14. Training courses on compliance with drug control treaties and availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing diversion and abuse	4	4	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	96	96	96
15. Estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	64	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
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
18. Training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three drug-control conventions	15	15	15
19. E-Learning modules	-	1	-

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; 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) database used by the INCB Secretariat; International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), used by over 70 Governments; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, used by 167 Governments; Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), used by approximately 130 Governments; and Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS - operating under the INCB Global Rapid Interdiction on Dangerous Substances Programme), used by around 157 Governments.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: side events during intergovernmental meetings and meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board 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; 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 and institutional social media accounts; secure webpages for Board members and competent national authorities.