The present conference room paper contains the advance unedited version of the proposed programme plan for 2025 and programme performance for 2023 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-ninth session
Items 139 and 140 of the preliminary list*

Proposed programme budget for 2025
Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2025

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/78/50

** In keeping with paragraph 10 of resolution 77/267, the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information (part II) is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.
In keeping with paragraph 10 of resolution 77/267, the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements (part III) is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.
Foreword

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is committed to supporting 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 the UNODC strategy for 2021-2025 and working through its network of field offices and its headquarters in Vienna, the Office provides normative, research and technical support to Member States through comprehensive and innovative approaches that incorporate gender mainstreaming, disability inclusion, non-discrimination, respect for human rights and the empowerment of youth. In 2023, the Office sharpened its focus on multifaceted threats hindering international peace and security as well as sustainable development, including trafficking in all its forms, corruption in the public and private sectors, and the rapidly growing challenges posed by synthetic drugs. UNODC has also 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 a convention and its adoption by the General Assembly, alongside its role as secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and guardian of the UN Conventions against Corruption and Organized Crime.

The Office’s proposed programme budget for 2025, 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 2025, UNODC will continue to support Member States in addressing issues within its mandates, while looking 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 2025 and programme performance in 2023

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime, 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 conventions and other 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 transnational organized 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 delivering technical assistance, 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 2025

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 Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 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 2025, the work of the Office will continue to be guided by the UNODC Strategy 2021-2025 for the last year of its implementation. The Strategy 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 their interrelationship, 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 specific thematic and geographic strategies and the development of new regional and sub-regional programmes and strategic frameworks for inter alia Southeast Europe, South Asia and East, South and Western Africa, will continue to guide the Office in better supporting Member States in addressing distinct priority emerging threats. 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: its fundraising strategy, including by expanding its strategic dialogues to involve additional line ministries and to reflect more cross-cutting issues at the senior political and officials level; a reinvigorated communication action plan supplemented by the development of a comprehensive communication strategy; and effective planning based on results-based management, risk management and recommendations of independent evaluations. 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 The second cycle of the first phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption is expected to be extended until December 2025 at the 10th Conference of the States Parties to the Convention. The Mechanism has been instrumental in generating momentum for the implementation of the Convention and the discussions around transition to a second phase of the Mechanism have started. In 2025, UNODC will continue to support the States Parties to the Convention in defining the thematic scope, follow up to the observations made in the first phase, structure of a next phase, as well as the timeline for its launch, in the lead up to the 11th Conference. Guided by the 2019 Ministerial Declaration and the outcomes of the 2024 mid-term review, UNODC will continue providing support to Member States to accelerate the implementation of all international drug policy commitments with a comprehensive and balanced approach. This will include the Office’s support, under the guidance of UNODC Synthetic Drug Strategy 2021-2025, to the enhanced commitment of the international community, as reaffirmed in A/RES/XX, to respond to the challenges associated with the manufacture, trafficking and non-medical use of synthetic drugs, of which affordability, availability and potency have rapidly grown, posing concerning challenges to public health and security.

16.8 Furthermore, to support the implementation of the Secretary General’s Our Common Agenda report and its goal to propel the commitments contained in the Agenda 2030, UNODC will continue contributing to its workstreams and in particular the New Vision for the Rule of Law (A/75/982). As such the Office will build the capacities of Member States to strengthen the rule of law within the framework of the New Vision to make progress towards SDG 16 and fulfil the collective commitment to a peaceful, prosperous and just world, with people at its centre. Finally, 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 support to Member States upon request, though a broad range of technical assistance to prevent and counter cybercrime and secretariat services to
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

intergovernmental processes, as necessary.

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 International Olympic Committee, the World Customs Organization, the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Southern African Development Community to enhance common approaches. UNODC will continue to 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 be expanded to 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 and 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 2025 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 contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other multilateral commitments in a holistic manner;

(c) Member States share real-time, statistical and operational data with the UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch and with their counterparts across borders;

(d) Extrabudgetary resources, including general-purpose funding for core functions, continue to be available.

16.12 The Office integrates an intersectional 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 an intersectional gender perspective throughout UNODC mandate areas, including through awareness raising and capacity building, as well as support women’s inclusion at the decision-making levels in all its programmatic work and promote the collection of sex-disaggregated data. Efforts will also focus on supporting the promotion of gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment throughout various cultural and social contexts, as well as strengthening male engagement in gender equality A dedicated Gender Team is located in the Office of the Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy and ensure UNODC engagement in interagency networks dedicated to promoting gender equality and women
and girl’s empowerment. The Gender Team 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 and the United Nations Youth 2030 Strategy, the Office mainstreams meaningful youth engagement through the UNODC Youth Empowerment Accelerator (YEA!) Framework. In 2025, the Office will focus on strengthening meaningful youth participation in UNODC-mandated commissions and conventions, building on the Youth Forum in the margins of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Leading up to the fifteenth United Nations Crime Congress, the Office will conduct regional youth consultations and ensure youth voices are heard in high-level meetings. Youth mainstreaming across the Office is supported by the Strategic Planning and Inter-agency Affairs Unit, which coordinates a network of focal points across headquarters and the field to enable youth empowerment.

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. Building upon the learnings from incorporating disability inclusion into UNOV/UNODC’s policies, planning, programmes, and operations, the third iteration of the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (2025-2026) will be implemented. In 2025, UNODC will continue to strengthen the twin-track approach on disability inclusion in technical assistance provided to Member States, including by consulting organizations of persons with disabilities to develop mainstreaming strategies and provide more targeted support and address their specific needs. Moreover, the Office plans to continue implementing all disability inclusive evaluation guidance to ensure that disability inclusion is mainstreamed in all UNODC evaluations.

**Legislative mandates**

16.15 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
- 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
- S-20/4 Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
- XXX Political Declaration from the SDG Summit
- 34/180 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 44/25 Convention on the Rights of the Child
- 45/179 Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control

- 46/104 United Nations International Drug Control Programme
- 46/152 Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
- 48/12 Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities
- 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
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<td>International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking</td>
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<td>56/119</td>
<td>Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders</td>
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<td>59/162</td>
<td>Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking</td>
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<td>66/177</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities</td>
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<td>66/180; 68/186</td>
<td>Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking</td>
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<td>67/186</td>
<td>Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking</td>
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<td>68/178</td>
<td>Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism</td>
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<td>Building capacity for the evaluation of development activities at the country level</td>
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<td>70/1</td>
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<td>Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls</td>
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<td>72/197</td>
<td>Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues</td>
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<td>73/142</td>
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<td>73/164; 74/164</td>
<td>Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief</td>
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**Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions**

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<td>Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
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<td>1974/1845 (LV)</td>
<td>Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region</td>
<td>1974/1845 (LV)</td>
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<td>1985/11</td>
<td>Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region</td>
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<td>1987/34</td>
<td>Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region</td>
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<td>1990/30</td>
<td>Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region</td>
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<td>Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
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<td>Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
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<td>1993/40</td>
<td>Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
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<td>1997/41</td>
<td>Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors</td>
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<td>1999/30</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs</td>
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<td>Protection against trafficking in cultural property</td>
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<td>Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime</td>
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<td>Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking</td>
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**XX/XX Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity**

**XX/XX International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem**

- 2010/20; 2011/34 Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2011/33 Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children
- 2011/36; 2013/40 Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
- 2012/19 Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations
- 2013/39 International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
- 2013/42 United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
- 2019/23 Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals
- 2021/5 Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
- 2021/7 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
- 2022/14 Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse
- 2009/251 Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2011/259 Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2022/316 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
- 2022/234 Review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Economic and Social Council
- 2022/317 Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
### Security Council resolutions

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### Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

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<td>Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities</td>
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<td>24/2</td>
<td>Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences</td>
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<td>27/5</td>
<td>International cooperation against trafficking in cultural property</td>
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<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>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</td>
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### Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

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<td>Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed</td>
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<td>Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs</td>
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<td>50/11</td>
<td>International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet</td>
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<td>51/9</td>
<td>The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs</td>
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<td>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</td>
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<td>International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts</td>
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<td>Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists</td>
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<td>Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes</td>
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<td>Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs</td>
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<td>Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances</td>
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<td>Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings</td>
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<td>55/12</td>
<td>Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety</td>
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<td>Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances</td>
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<td>56/8</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>56/10</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>56/13</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>57/9</td>
<td>Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances</td>
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<tr>
<td>58/3</td>
<td>Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/5</td>
<td>Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/6</td>
<td>Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/7</td>
<td>Strengthening cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to various aspects of the world drug problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 58/10 | Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit
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international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

58/11 Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine

59/4 Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders

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

59/7 Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies

59/8 Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants

60/4 Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use 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

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

60/9 Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training

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

61/8 Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids

61/9 Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge

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

62/3; 63/5 Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy

62/4 Advancing effective and innovative approaches, through national, regional and international action, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs, particularly synthetic opioids

62/5 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

63/2 Promoting and improving the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem

63/3 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

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

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

65/2 Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking

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

66/1 Preparations for the midterm review to be held during the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2024

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5/6 Private sector

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

71/1 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

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73/189; 77/236  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

74/173  Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing

74/176; 76/186  Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

74/247; 75/282  Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes

76/7  2021 Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

76/32; 77/80  Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

76/72; 77/248  Oceans and the law of the sea

76/185  Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment

76/196; 77/154  Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development

76/232; 77/71  The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

76/266  Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum

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2117 (2013); 2220 (2015); 2331 (2016); 2388 (2017); 2551 (2020); 2616 (2021)

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20/4  Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime

25/1  Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal

26/4  Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime

27/2  Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies

27/3  Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies

27/4  Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons

28/2  Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

28/3  Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife

30/1  Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants

31/1  Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife

32/1  Tackling action against trafficking in persons in business operations, public procurement and supply chains for goods and services

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

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

5/7; 10/7  Combatting transnational organized crime against cultural property

5/8; 9/3; 11/1  Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

6/1  Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

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

7/1  Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

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

7/3; 8/4; 11/2  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


9/1  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


10/2: Strengthening international cooperation against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition


10/5 Preventing and combating the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products as forms of 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


11/4 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking in any situations, including in the context of all armed conflicts and natural disasters

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S-20/3 Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

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

60/262 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

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

73/2 Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

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2003/32 Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention

2003/36 Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans

2004/35 Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities

2005/28 Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

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

58/4 Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

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

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
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61/2 Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings
61/4 Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs
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
61/7 Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem
61/11 Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users
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
62/7 Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use
63/4 Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts
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
64/3 Promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery and related support services
64/5 Facilitating access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction services and related measures, including for people impacted by social marginalization
65/1 Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment
65/4 Promoting comprehensive and scientific evidence-based early prevention

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26/2 Ensuring access to measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prisons

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S-32/1 Our common commitment to effectivley addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation 73/191; 74/276 Special session of the General Assembly against corruption
Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
75/194; 77/235
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

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2006/24 International cooperation in the fight against corruption

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1/1; 2/1 Review of implementation
Strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery
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
Promoting technical assistance to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
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Promoting preventive measures against corruption
Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States
Corruption in sport
Strengthening of international cooperation on asset recovery and of the administration of frozen, seized and confiscated assets
Promoting integrity in the public sector among States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption
Safeguarding sport from corruption
Enhancing integrity by raising public awareness
Implementation of international obligations to prevent and combat bribery as defined under the United Nations Convention against Corruption
Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies in fighting corruption
Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption
Strengthening asset recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Measurement of corruption
Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment
Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption
Promoting good practices in relation to the role of national parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption in all its forms
Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery
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
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

9/4 Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels

9/5 Enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation

9/7 Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime

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- 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
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58/136; 59/153 Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention 70/148 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

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66/178; 68/187; 70/177; 72/194 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism 76/121; 77/113 Measures to eliminate international terrorism

77/64 Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

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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); 2610 (2021)

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40/34 Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
43/173 Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment
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45/112 United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)
45/113 United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
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45/117 Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
45/118 Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters
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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 Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
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

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1997/29 Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles
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73/154 Protecting children from bullying
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76/117; 77/110 The rule of law at the national and international levels
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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
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997/30</td>
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<td>1997/36</td>
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<td>1998/21</td>
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<td>1999/25</td>
<td>Effective crime prevention</td>
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<td>1999/27</td>
<td>Penal reform</td>
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<td>2002/12</td>
<td>Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters</td>
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<td>2002/13; 2005/22</td>
<td>Action to promote effective crime prevention</td>
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<td>2002/14</td>
<td>Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children</td>
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<td>2004/28</td>
<td>United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
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<td>2005/20</td>
<td>Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime</td>
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<td>2005/21</td>
<td>Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme</td>
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<td>18/1</td>
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<td>Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia</td>
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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 Declaration on Good Prison Practice”.
5 In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime”.

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

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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

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52/7 Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories 66/3 Strengthening information-sharing to increase scientific evidence-based support for international scheduling and the effective implementation of international scheduling decisions
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**Subprogramme 9, component 1**
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<td>Transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission</td>
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<td>72/305</td>
<td>Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council</td>
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<td>1992/22</td>
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Decision 60/1  Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Subprogramme 9, component 2**
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<td>1817 (2008)</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board</td>
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<td>1973/1775 (LIV)</td>
<td>Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board</td>
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<td>1992/29</td>
<td>Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996/29</td>
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<td>2003/39</td>
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<td>2004/38</td>
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<tr>
<td>62/1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/8</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deliverables**

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

Table 16.1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2023-2025, by category and subcategory
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

### Evaluation activities

16.17 The following independent evaluations completed in 2023 by UNODC’s Independent Evaluation Section have guided the proposed programme plan for 2025:

a) Eight in-depth evaluations, including one joint evaluation and one meta-evaluation, on UNODC’s work on countering corruption, countering crimes affecting the environment, and improving justice systems and alternatives to imprisonment.

b) Eight project evaluations of global, regional and country projects and programmes on countering transnational organized crime, countering corruption, preventing terrorism, improving justice and prison systems, and strengthening the rule of law and good governance.

7 Figures for 2023 (actual) on gender to be provided in early 2024

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Fifth Committee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Committee for Programme and Coordination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. On gender equality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. On the independent evaluation function</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Conference on gender equality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Side events on topics related to gender equality</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials (number of materials)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. On topics related to gender equality</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. On evaluation (independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches and evaluation capacity development.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Substantive deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials: UNODC web-based evaluation application Unite Evaluations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Communication deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: evaluation briefs (approximately 15), 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.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC website and social media accounts with updated content.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16.18 Results and lessons learned of the evaluations referenced above, have been taken into account for the proposed programme plan for 2025. Evaluation results ensured strengthened accountability frameworks at UNODC, and lessons learned from an evaluation on imprisonment in Kenya resulted in a successor programme on legal empowerment and aid delivery. Evaluation results relating to countering and preventing terrorism and violent extremism informed a revised programming, strengthening stakeholder engagement from the design phases to the implementation of activities. A joint evaluation in the same area established partnerships beyond UNODC to inform future system-wide efforts on evaluation, following requirements for evaluative evidence across individual entities. Responding to the UNODC Evaluation Policy and the Administrative Instruction on Evaluation in the UN Secretariat (ST/AI/2021/3), a meta-evaluation on UNODC work in Eastern Africa informed the development of a new regional framework. Evaluation results were used to develop evaluation capacity trainings for UNODC staff and a meta-synthesis of UNODC work in Mexico to improve project implementation. The related lessons learned will be used in 2025 to respond to CCPCJ resolution E/CN.15/2023/L.7, General Assembly resolutions A/RES/69/237 and A/RES/77/283, focusing on national evaluation capacity building across UNODC mandate areas.

16.19 The following evaluations are planned for 2025 (themes will be determined in consultation with Member States, UNODC Senior Management and project and programme staff to ensure utilization focused evaluations):

(a) Strategic and subprogramme evaluations

(b) Evaluations at programmatic, country, regional and project-level

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1
Countering transnational organized crime

Objective

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

Strategy

16.21 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) Provide technical assistance, both normatively and operationally, to Member States in preventing and countering transnational organized crime, including in its evolving and emerging forms, ranging from human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms to other forms of organized crime and trafficking such as trafficking in cultural property and falsified medical products, crimes

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8 The term “violent extremist and violent extremism” refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolution 77/237)
that affect the environment, the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, and money-laundering in relation to such crimes;

(d) Promote international cooperation on transnational organized crime 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 as well as through global, regional and interregional initiatives;

(e) Provide support to Member States to strengthen border management, interdict contraband and develop post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug and other 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 in drug trafficking and organized crime investigations, including through tailored capacity building activities.

16.22 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, including cybercrime;

(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 2023

Malaysia is better equipped to investigate cryptocurrency-enabled crimes

16.23 The increasing use of information and communication technologies for criminal purposes by organized criminal groups, including the misuse of virtual assets, is an enabler of all forms of transnational crime. Blockchain analysis can provide crucial leads to detect and investigate organized criminal activity, including the identification of suspected individuals, affected States and criminal trends necessary to efficiently combat organized crime. In 2023, the subprogramme contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) to identify, trace and analyse cryptocurrency-enabled criminal activity, achieving an increase in analysis reports by 90 per cent in a period of three years, and cementing the capabilities of the Cryptocurrency Analysis Laboratory to work independently and supporting other countries in the region.

16.24 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (table 16.2).

Table 16.2
Performance measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To be finalized in 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Increase in regional awareness with the UNODC
Darknet Cybercrime Threats Report to Southeast Asia

National police forces are better equipped to conduct cryptocurrency and Blockchain investigations, after receiving training and mentoring.

The first Cryptocurrency Analysis Laboratory in Southeast Asia is established.

National police forces are equipped with specialized forensic analysis tools and processes.

National police forces undertake investigations based on specialized forensic equipment and tools, training and mentoring.

32 cryptocurrency analysis reports developed independently, including international cases.

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: strengthened implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime through participation in its Implementation Review Mechanism and enhancement of normative frameworks against organized crime

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.25 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 156 States parties actively engaged in the Review Mechanism and 145 States with enhanced capacity to develop legislative and strategic frameworks against organized crime, which exceeded the planned targets of 140 and 110 States, respectively.

16.26 Progress towards the objective and target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1
Performance measure: number of States engaged in the Implementation Review Mechanism and with enhanced capacity to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (cumulative)

![Performance Measure Chart]

- Number of States substantively participating in the UNTOC Review Mechanism
- Number of States with enhanced capacity to develop legislative and strategic frameworks

Result 2: increased cooperation between countries along human trafficking and migrant smuggling routes, especially countries of origin and transit countries, including through South-South cooperation

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.27 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 15 South-South cooperation instances between countries along human trafficking and migrant smuggling routes, especially countries of origin and transit countries, which exceeded the planned targets of 12 instances.
16.28 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.II).

**Figure 16.II**

**Performance measure: legal and operational cooperation instances among two or more beneficiary countries (annual)**

Result 3: improved registration and traceability of firearms, parts and components and ammunition

**Proposed programme for 2025**

16.29 The illicit trafficking of firearms can only be effectively fought, if proper record keeping systems are put in place, so to detect trafficking across borders. For this reason, the subprogramme has enhanced digitalization processes to combat illicit trafficking of firearms through the development of goIFAR, a software for Member States aimed at improving the registration of firearms, parts and components, and ammunition. The system allows to effectively monitor the movement of registered firearms at the national level, thus preventing diversion to the illegal market, and to register firearms seizures, facilitating tracing of illicit firearms and improving analysis of trafficking trends.

**Lessons learned and planned change**

16.30 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need of country-specific and customizable national firearms record keeping systems in order to offer a functional system harmonized with national legislation that, at the same time, allows for a level of standardization in firearms record-keeping for eventual exchanges between countries. In applying this lesson, the subprogramme will continue to welcome recommendations from national and technical experts on potential new functionalities for the software, to expand its capacities, including by using AI to identify firearms.

16.31 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.3).

**Table 16.3**

**Performance measure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goIFAR is developed</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The beta version of</td>
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<tr>
<td>goIFAR goes through an</td>
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<tr>
<td>internal evaluation,</td>
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<tr>
<td>followed by external</td>
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<tr>
<td>reviews with key partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment mission to</td>
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<tr>
<td>customize the software</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>is conducted in Senegal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment mission</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>focused on the adaptation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>of the software is</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>organized in Honduras</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Three additional</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>assessment missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>for the deployment of</td>
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<tr>
<td>goIFAR are conducted</td>
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<tr>
<td>and two additional</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>countries adopt and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>customize goIFAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and five additional</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>assessment missions are</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conducted</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deliverables

16.32 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.4
Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including its working groups</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To prevent and combat transnational organized crime</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. To prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods and strengthen border management</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. To prevent and combat trafficking in firearms and related crimes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. To prevent and combat the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and money-laundering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. On organized crime and illicit trafficking</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto for 15 remaining non-parties to those instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation of the instruments for 20 States parties; advocacy on the implementation of the instruments for all 191 States parties; advisory services to five Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC (Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime) platform, containing over 12,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,500 case summaries covering 15 crime types; e-Learning course on cryptocurrencies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

10 Three additional meetings during the sixth session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, held in New York from 21 August to 1 September 2023, were funded by extra-budgetary resources.

11 Number to be finalized at a later stage
Objective

16.33 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

16.34 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, including the illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(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.

16.35 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 2023**

**Member States in Latin America implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the drug problem in the region**

16.36 In Latin America, the cultivation of coca for the production of cocaine remains a concern, while the prevalence of cocaine use is increasing and access to treatment remains a challenge, with more than half of those in drug treatment being under the age of 25. In addition, 10 countries in the region have seen increases in numbers of new HIV infections since 2010, especially on key populations. In this context, the subprogramme has expanded its interventions in the region, with a continued focus on strengthening Member States’ health and development responses. In 2023, interventions included: family-based prevention, ensuring the quality of drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services, including treatment for adolescents with drug use disorders and in mobile populations; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prison; identifying opportunities for alternative development interventions, including for indigenous communities, in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, as well as for the first time in the State of Guerrero in Mexico; and policy dialogue on environmentally sound practices in the provision of economic and environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

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

**Figure 16.III**

Performance measure: number of strengthened interventions on drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, as well as on alternative development, implemented by Member States in Latin America (annual)

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: sustainable livelihoods through alternative development

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025
The subprogramme’s work contributed to developing a practical guide on alternative development and the environment, resulting in communities implementing alternative development initiatives that consider the environment and climate change, which met the planned target.

Progress towards the objective and target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.5).

Table 16.5
Performance measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Environmental considerations are mainstreamed in alternative development initiatives, following the launch of a practical guide on alternative development and the environment.</td>
<td>Malongo increases coffee exports from Bolivia, Colombia, Lao PDR and Myanmar</td>
<td>Two additional countries affected by illicit crops design pilot alternative development projects initiatives that simultaneously address economic, environmental and social sustainability.</td>
<td>Local communities implement alternative development initiatives that simultaneously address economic, environmental and social sustainability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malongo signs long-term agreement with a Colombian cooperative to export high-quality coffee to Europe</td>
<td>Increased policy dialogue on environmentally sound practices in the provision of economic and environmentally sustainable livelihoods.</td>
<td>Producers in Lao PDR sign an agreement with the fair-trade company Ethiquetable, replicating the private-public model and expanding it to tea.</td>
<td>The partnership model with Malongo is replicated with other Fair Trade-certified companies for the export of products.</td>
<td>Alternative development initiatives increased in response to the needs and priorities expressed by beneficiary countries and new countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental considerations are mainstreamed in alternative development initiatives, following the launch of a practical guide on alternative development and the environment.</td>
<td>Malongo increases coffee exports from Bolivia, Colombia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.</td>
<td>Producers in Lao PDR sign an agreement with the fair-trade company Ethiquetable, replicating the private-public model and expanding it to tea.</td>
<td>The partnership model with Malongo is replicated with other Fair Trade-certified companies for the export of products.</td>
<td>Local communities implement alternative development initiatives that simultaneously address economic, environmental and social sustainability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result 2: Member States in Southeast Asia implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the drug problem in the region

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

The subprogramme’s work contributed to strengthening 57 interventions in Southeast Asia on drug prevention, treatment and care; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care; alternative development; and access to controlled substances for medical purposes, while preventing diversion and illicit use, which met the planned target.

Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IV).
Result 3: Member States in Sub-Saharan Africa implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the drug problem in the region

Proposed programme for 2025

16.42 In Africa, young people are more severely affected by substance use disorder, with 70 per cent of people receiving drug treatment being below the age of 35. While eastern and southern Africa, the region most heavily impacted by HIV, has made significant progress in reducing numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, people from key populations are not benefiting equally from the rollout of services. In West and Central Africa, access to internationally controlled medicines for pain management and palliative care remains the lowest. The subprogramme works in Sub-Saharan Africa to strengthen Member States’ health and development responses through: family-based drug prevention; improving the quality of drug treatment, care and rehabilitation, including providing services as alternatives to conviction or punishment; supporting the increase of access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prisons; strengthen interventions to address stigma and discrimination, including at health-care facilities and prison settings to scale up the use of testing and treatment services; and, ensuring access to controlled medicines while preventing diversion and illicit drug use.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.43 The lesson for the subprogramme was that interventions are more effective if partnerships are integrated in the national systems of health, drug control and development. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will strive to build and support partnerships among sectors, as well as among governmental agencies, community-based and non-governmental organizations, researchers and academia, as well as the private sector.

16.44 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.V).
16.45 Table 16.6 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.6
Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters and alternative development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Note to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Expert groups on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. On drug use prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, and availability of and access to controlled substances for medical purposes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. On alternative development and sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. On drug use prevention and treatment, and access to controlled substances</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 For field and technical cooperation projects on drug supply reduction and publications on drug supply reduction, please refer to deliverables B.6 and B.10 under table 16.4.
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

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

Subprogramme 3
Countering corruption

Objective

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

Strategy

16.47 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 United Nations Convention against Corruption, 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 Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (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.

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

(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 Convention;

(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 Convention in a coordinated effort.

Programme performance in 2023

16.49 States advance the fight against corruption through the Implementation Review Mechanism

The Convention’s Implementation Review Mechanism has broken new ground in efforts to tackle corruption. Since its inception, States have learned from and helped each other to strengthen their anti-corruption frameworks, sharing good practices to promote whistle-blower protection, recover stolen assets, prevent money-laundering, and engage the private sector and civil society in anti-corruption efforts. The subprogramme facilitates the peer reviews which are a useful tool for assessing and improving national anti-corruption frameworks, including by training focal points and governmental experts from States parties, supporting the country reviews, and producing thematic reports on implementation trends and related identified technical assistance. The work of the subprogramme contributed to create a global picture of trends, challenges and good practices in the implementation of the Convention and, in many countries, action plans, anti-corruption strategies and legislation were initiated as a direct result of or in the context of the implementation reviews. In 2023, the Office facilitated 12 country visits, 11 executive summaries and six country review reports.13

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

Figure 16.VI

Performance measure: number of executive summaries published in the framework of the Implementation Review Mechanism (annual)14

14

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: enhanced cross-border cooperation between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.51 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 163 members from 92 countries, which exceeded the planned targets of 80 countries.

13 Figures to be updated after the end of the year
14 Figure for 2023 (actual) to be finalized after the end of the year
16.52 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VII).

Figure 16.VII
Performance measure: number of countries joining the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (cumulative)\textsuperscript{15}

Programme Performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.53 The subprogramme’s work contributed to building the institutional capacities of nine countries by facilitating knowledge-sharing among practitioners, and providing training and advice, which exceeded the planned targets of 14 countries.\textsuperscript{16}

16.54 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VIII).

Figure 16.VIII
Performance measure: number of countries with strengthened anti-corruption institutions (annual)\textsuperscript{17}

Result 3: States’ use of beneficial ownership information in anti-corruption efforts strengthened

Proposed programme for 2025

16.55 In December 2021, at the ninth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, resolution 9/7 was adopted, urging States parties to enhance the use of beneficial ownership to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime. In response to this mandate, as well as the need

\textsuperscript{15} 2023 (actual) to be finalized after the end of the year
\textsuperscript{16} While target is not exceeded by mid-September, we expect this to be the case by the end of the year.
\textsuperscript{17} 2023 (actual) to be finalized in February 2024.
of States parties, the subprogramme delivers technical assistance and provides ongoing mentorship on beneficial ownership reforms.

**Lessons learned and planned change**

16.56 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to address the strong demand for advisory services and technical assistance, both at the national level to collect and use beneficial ownership information, and at the regional and international levels to share such information for law enforcement purposes. In applying the lesson, and drawing on experience from other anti-corruption areas, the subprogramme will continue to provide mentorship and peer-learning opportunities by facilitating forums and platforms for experience-sharing and complementing those with further practical guidance to build capacity at the national and international levels, and expand implementing partnerships with expertise in beneficial ownership transparency.

16.57 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.7).

### Table 16.7
**Performance measure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First beneficial ownership resolution adopted</td>
<td>Colombia, the Philippines, South Africa receive mentorship and technical assistance on the use of beneficial ownership</td>
<td>11 country-specific guides and comprehensive studies on beneficial ownership developed</td>
<td>Countries develop and implement policies and practices on beneficial ownership</td>
<td>Countries strengthen cooperation, information-sharing and peer-learning on beneficial ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports on beneficial ownership developed</td>
<td>External partnerships on beneficial ownership expanded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Deliverables

16.58 Table 16.8 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

### Table 16.8
**Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parliamentary documentation</strong> (number of documents)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reports on the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Thematic reports on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of UNCAC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Regional reports on the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substantive services for meetings</strong> (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\^18 2023 (actual) to be finalized by February 2024.
### Subprogramme 4

#### Terrorism prevention

**Objective**

16.59 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 obligations under relevant United Nations conventions and binding resolutions and the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.

**Strategy**

16.60 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 obligations under relevant United Nations conventions and binding 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 Sustainable Development 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 Assembly\(^{19}\) and the Security Council,\(^{20}\) 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.

### 16.61
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, relevant obligations of Member States in accordance with international legal instruments on human rights and good practices;

(d) Increased national, regional and international cooperation, especially between criminal justice entities, to prevent and counter-terrorism;

(e) Advanced implementation by Member States of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions, through structural changes in their legal and criminal justice measures and internal functioning that are sustainable over time.

### Programme performance in 2023

**Recovery and reintegration of Iraqi victims of terrorism facilitated through resilience building**

16.62 Victims of terrorism require comprehensive support to help them address their trauma. This includes mechanisms, policies, laws, and strategies to facilitate their recovery and reintegration into society, as well as legal assistance to support them in criminal justice proceedings to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice. In 2023, in partnership with the civil society organization *Association des Victimes du Terrorisme au Liban (AVT-L)*, the subprogramme supported and empowered Iraqi victims of terrorism, to facilitate their role as agents of change in preventing terrorism and violent extremism.\(^{21}\) As part of these wider efforts, national authorities in Iraq identified legislative, procedural gaps and challenges related to the existing provisions for victims of terrorism to access their rights within the national legal framework and mechanisms in place, and their role within criminal justice proceedings.

16.63 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 16.9</th>
<th>Performance measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021 (actual)</td>
<td>2022 (actual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims and witnesses of terrorism have access to improved support services, namely psychosocial and legal assistance</td>
<td>Victims of terrorism receive support in criminal justice proceedings, including mechanisms regarding their legal aid and protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^{19}\) See General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284 and 74/175.


\(^{21}\) The term “violent extremist and violent extremism” refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolution 77/237)
**Planned results for 2025**

**Result 1: strengthened response to growing terrorism challenges in Central, West and South Asia**

**Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025**

16.64 The subprogramme’s work contributed to building the capacity of Member States to detect the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as support their prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration, which met the planned target.

16.65 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.10).

**Table 16.10**

**Performance measure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member States reassess their counter-terrorism technical assistance needs following the Taliban takeover</td>
<td>Member States in Central Asia request and receive support to develop criminal justice measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism</td>
<td>Member States adopt measures to address terrorism, including in relation to detecting the movement of foreign terrorist fighters and supporting their prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration</td>
<td>Member States report improved measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism</td>
<td>Member States report improved cooperation across borders, including sharing of good practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Result 2: increased institutional capacity of Member States to prevent and counter terrorism**

**Programme Performance in 2023 and target for 2025**

16.66 The subprogramme’s work contributed to building Member States’ counter terrorism normative frameworks and policies and enhancing the skills and knowledge of 3,000 criminal justice officials to prevent and counter terrorism, which met the planned target.

16.67 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.1X).

**Figure 16.1X**

**Performance measure: criminal justice officials developing the skills and knowledge to prevent and counter terrorism (annual)**
Result 3: Institutional Change in Mozambique fostered through sustainable counter-terrorism assistance

Proposed programme for 2025

16.68 Exacerbated by social, economic and security factors, terrorism continues to threaten peace and stability in various parts of the globe. To support countries in Southern Africa in addressing emerging terrorism challenges, the subprogramme works with requesting Member States to build strong and accountable criminal justice systems in line with international norms and human rights. In Mozambique, this work has led to the establishment of a core group of over 600 trained counter-terrorism officials and a national inter-agency network of counter-terrorism focal points.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.69 The lesson for the subprogramme was that effecting structural change requires long-term sustained engagement with national partners. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will continue focusing its efforts on building knowledge and trust with national counterparts to deliver tailored on-the-ground support and implement sustainable structural changes to more effectively prevent and counter terrorism.

16.70 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.11).

Table 16.11
Performance measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique establishes a pool of counter-terrorism officials with knowledge and skills to effectively address terrorism</td>
<td>Mozambique initiates institutional changes to address terrorism, including through the establishment of the Central Cabinet against Transnational Organized Crime and a specialized team on counter-terrorism investigations within the National Criminal Investigation Service</td>
<td>Mozambique promotes sustainability through the development of a framework for training and mentoring with the Mozambique Legal and Judicial Training Centre</td>
<td>Mozambique further implements institutional change by equipping and increasing expertise of criminal justice officials and upgrading criminal justice systems</td>
<td>Mozambique increasingly promotes structural reforms by building expertise, ensuring political will, and supporting sustainable knowledge sharing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliverables

16.71 Table 16.12 lists all the deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.12
Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2023-2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 2023 (actual) figures will be available in early 2024
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

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

| Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies | 24 |
| Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies | 5 |
| Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy | 18 |
| Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 13 |

3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies
4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies
5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

B. Generation and transfer of knowledge

Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)

| Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism | 7 |

7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism

Publications (number of publications)

| On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism | 3 |

8. On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism

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 19 international legal instruments.

Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases; and the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: information kits in legal, criminal justice and related areas.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: website and social media accounts; dedicated communication campaigns for international days related to counter-terrorism matters.

Subprogramme 5  
Justice

Objective

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

Strategy

16.73 To contribute to the objective the subprogramme will:

(a) Promote the application and facilitate the development of 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 extremist prisoners, radicalization and social reintegration upon release;

23 The terms “violent extremist” and “violent extremism” refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolution 77/237).
(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.

16.74 In doing so, the subprogramme will help Member States make progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, Goals 5, 11 and 16.

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

(a) Improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases, effective and efficient prison management and humane treatment of prisoners and enhanced capacity of and coordination between justice actors to address excessive and arbitrary police and pre-trial detention;

(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 people in vulnerable situations 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 for 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 2023

Criminal investigation processes in line with human rights improved through investigative interviewing

16.76 With the Kyoto Declaration, which highlights the importance of non-coercive investigative methods, emphasizing their effectiveness, Member States committed to improving criminal investigation processes, encouraging the use of evidence-based interviewing methods, and collaborating on international guidelines for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards. The subprogramme contributed to the development of the Principles on Effective Interviewing and a UN Manual on Effective Interviewing to promote the “Méndez Principles”, which recognize the need for efficient criminal investigations that respect human rights and endorse investigative interviewing methods that safeguard human rights as the most effective tools for law enforcement in solving crimes. The subprogramme also developed three eLearning modules and three mini-modules on investigative interviewing within the framework of its Global eLearning Programme which are available in Arabic, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

24 The term “violent extremist and violent extremism” refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolution 77/237)
16.77 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.X).

**Figure 16.X**  
Performance measure: number of law enforcement officials equipped to conduct people-centred investigative interviewing (cumulative)

![Performance Measure Chart](chart.png)

**Planned results for 2025**

**Result 1: criminal justice systems mainstream a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform**

**Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025**

16.78 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform in 73 per cent of the Member States supported under the subprogramme during the reporting period, with specific attention to strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women, which met the planned target.

16.79 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XI).

**Figure 16.XI**  
Performance measure: Member States mainstreaming a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform  
(Percentage of Member States supported by the subprogramme)

![Performance Measure Chart](chart.png)

**Result 2: criminal justice institutions are effective and accessible**

**Programme Performance in 2023 and target for 2025**

16.80 The subprogramme’s work contributed to ensuring the operation of fair, effective, representative, transparent and accountable criminal justice institutions while promoting equal access to justice for all, with a specific focus on people in vulnerable situations, by strengthening the capacity of a total of 5,300 criminal justice actors to provide more people-centred justice services, which met the planned target.
16.81 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XII).

**Figure 16.XII**

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

Result 3: human rights are mainstreamed in crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts

**Proposed programme for 2025**

16.82 Mainstreaming human rights in crime prevention and criminal justice reform is crucial to create just and equitable societies, where all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. The subprogramme supports Member States in ensuring that criminal justice systems prioritize fairness, justice and accountability, by integrating international standards for the protection and promotion of human rights within the criminal justice context, codified in the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

**Lessons learned and planned change**

16.83 The lesson for the subprogramme was that adopting a unified approach, channelled through a single global programme delivery mechanism, premised on human rights, can significantly boost the effectiveness and efficiency of providing technical assistance in its core areas of access to justice, crime prevention, preventing and responding to gender-based violence against women and violence against children, and advancing penal and prison reform. This integrated approach has not only streamlined the delivery of support but has also yielded more impactful results, benefitting communities and societies at large. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will harness this model of a centralized global programme delivery and will continue to evolve and expand to meet emerging needs and challenges. The approach will guide future efforts towards achieving even greater reach in the pursuit of justice, safety, and societal transformation.

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

**Figure 16.XIII**

**Performance measure: Member States mainstreaming human rights in crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts (cumulative)**
## Deliverables

16.85 Table 16.13 below lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

### Table 16.13

**Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Guidance materials (e.g., handbooks, tools, studies)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials (number of materials)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. E-Learning modules</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice on crime prevention and criminal justice to 70 Member States, relevant organizations and agencies as well as 18 national and regional programmes; advice on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Communication deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subprogramme 6

**Research, trend analysis and forensics**

#### Objective

16.86 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
16.87 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;

(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 Sustainable Development Goals and targets, in particular Goals 3, 15 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, corruption, 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.

16.88 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) Production and analysis of statistical data on trends by Member States, 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 and forensic service providers in line with internationally accepted standards of performance.

Programme performance in 2023

Improved data reporting on Africa

16.89 Better data leads to stronger decision-making and policy formulation, enabling Member States and policymakers to gain essential insights on drugs and crime issues and facilitating the formulation of effective responses to address these challenges. African countries have been found under-represented in global analyses due to a lack of available data. The subprogramme contributed to closing this data gap by organizing in-person workshops in Africa to train national officials on reporting drug-related data through the Annual Report Questionnaire and the Individual Drug Seizures tools. In 2023, the subprogramme’s workshops were attended by more than 50 participants from 16 countries in West and Southern Africa,
resulting in an increased number of Member States from the region reporting to UNODC mandated data collections for the second consecutive year.

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

**Figure 16.XIV**
**Performance measure: number of countries in Africa reporting data through the UNODC Annual Report Questionnaire (annual)**

![Graph showing the number of countries reporting data through the UNODC Annual Report Questionnaire from 2021 to 2023.](image)

**Planned results for 2025**

**Result 1: 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 2023 and target for 2025**

16.91 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 17 countries and attracting 10,500 visits on the web-based platforms, which exceeded the planned targets of 17 countries and 10,000 platform visits.

16.92 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XV).

**Figure 16.XV**
**Performance measure: number of countries covered by the Observatory (cumulative) and visits on the web-based platform (annual)**

![Graph showing the number of countries covered by the Observatory and platform visits from 2021 to 2025.](image)

**Result 2: safe handling and disposal of drugs and the precursor chemicals used in their illicit manufacture by Member States**

---

25 2023 (actual) to be finalized
26 2023 figure is provisional
27 2023 figures are provisional
Programme Performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.93 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the development of national inter-agency disposal plans in two countries and provided training to 20 national experts on the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals in a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner, which met the planned targets.

16.94 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVI).

Figure 16.XVI
Performance measure: number of countries with national disposal plans and personnel with enhanced knowledge on the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals (annual)

Result 3: enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of Member States’ drug testing and toxicology laboratories through quality assurance support

Proposed programme for 2025

16.95 The UNODC Laboratory implements a proficiency test (the International Collaborative Exercises) in the analysis and identification of drugs for national drug testing and toxicology laboratories. Participation in such tests is an important part of laboratory quality management and allows Member States to assess their own performance and take corrective action where needed. Currently, over 300 laboratories from more than 90 countries and territories participate biannually.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.96 The lesson for the subprogramme was to begin to measure continuous participation (completion of four successive rounds of the proficiency test) as an indicator of the recognition by the laboratories of the importance of quality assurance and participation in such proficiency tests. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will monitor this indicator to measure the successful implementation of the laboratory and scientific services of UNODC to enhance the scientific and forensic capacity of Member States.

16.97 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVII).
Figure 16.XVII
Performance measure: number of forensic laboratories continuously participating in the UNODC drug analysis proficiency test

Deliverables

16.98 Table 16.14 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.14
Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period of 2023-2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substantive services for meetings</strong> (number of three-hour meetings)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Workshops and training on drug control, crime prevention and forensics</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications (number of publications)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials (number of materials)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. On the monitoring of illicit drug crops</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. On drug control and crime prevention</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Substantive deliverables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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; early</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subprogramme 7
Policy support

Objective

16.99 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

16.100 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 Sustainable Development 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 and terrorism in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate and as determined in relevant treaties.

16.101 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) Promotion of participation of civil society on issues related to drugs, crime, and corruption as mandated in relevant Conventions and policy instruments and enhanced engagement between Member States, private sector, academia and civil society;

(c) Greater public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

Programme performance in 2023


16.102 In 2018, State parties to the UNTOC adopted a Review Mechanism through resolution 9/1. The procedures and rules for the Review Mechanism provide for broader engagement of relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental stakeholders (civil society, academia and the private sector). For non-governmental stakeholders to assist in the review process, their engagement requires to be solicited by States parties on a voluntary basis.

16.103 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the launch of the Kenya Voluntary Pilot Initiative, which allowed
the Government and non-governmental stakeholders to establish a mechanism for coordination and engagement – the Kenya Civil Society Alliance. Following the launch of the Voluntary Pilot Initiative, the Government of Kenya officially invited non-governmental stakeholders to participate in the completion of the self-assessment questionnaire, becoming the first country in Africa to host a Voluntary Pilot Initiative. While in 2022 two Initiatives were launched in Mexico and Pakistan, Kenya is the first State party to actually engage non-governmental stakeholders in the review process.

16.104 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.15).

Table 16.15
Performance measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member States are approached to host Voluntary Pilot Initiatives and enable non-governmental stakeholder engagement in the UNTOC Review Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Voluntary Pilot Initiatives are launched in Mexico and Pakistan and Civil Society Alliances are established in both countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Government of Kenya agrees to host the Voluntary Pilot Initiative, the Kenya Civil Society Alliance is established, and non-governmental stakeholders are engaged in the review process by participating in completing the self-assessment questionnaire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: improved public awareness of issues surrounding drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.105 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 817,730 followers on UNODC’s corporate social media channels, which exceeded the planned targets of 731,000 annual followers.

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

Figure 16.XVIII
Performance measure: number of followers on UNODC’s social media channels (annual)

Result 2: victims of trafficking in persons receive critical assistance for their social, physical and psychological recovery

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

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28 Figure to be finalized in February 2024
29 Figure for 2023 to be finalized at later stage
The subprogramme’s work contributed to 4,835\textsuperscript{30} direct beneficiaries receiving humanitarian, legal, psychological support and vocational training through specialized organizations, which [is expected to meet] the planned target.

Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIX).

Figure 16.XIX
\textbf{Performance measure: number of direct beneficiaries that have received legal and financial assistance through specialized organizations (annual)}\textsuperscript{31}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure16xix.png}
\caption{Performance measure: number of direct beneficiaries that have received legal and financial assistance through specialized organizations (annual)}
\end{figure}

\textbf{Result 3: youth empowerment and meaningful youth engagement mainstreamed across UNODC mandate areas}

\textbf{Proposed programme for 2025}

In 2022, the UNODC Youth Empowerment Accelerator (YEA!) Framework was launched, to ensure the meaningful engagement of young people across UNODC work. The subprogramme’s work support the implementation of the YEA! Framework, by coordinating youth mainstreaming through a community of practice, engaging young people through different networks and supporting youth mainstreaming actions to accelerate youth empowerment in programmes on all UNODC mandate areas. To effectively measure the implementation of youth mainstreaming, the subprogramme uses the UN system’s UN Youth Scorecard, which applies a traffic light system to measure success (Red: Not yet started; Yellow: In progress; Green: At target) and aims to have all UN entities with 80 per cent of indicators green. The indicators of the UN Youth Scorecard focus externally on young people engaged as well as on internal best practices for youth mainstreaming.

\textit{Lessons learned and planned change}

The lesson for the subprogramme was that tokenistic and ad hoc youth involvement in UNODC activities can be detrimental to young people and to the Office’s reputation. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will ensure that youth are engaged in an active partnership and open dialogue with the Office in programmes and projects at the planning, implementation and evaluation stages.

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

Figure 16.XX
\textbf{Performance measure: UNODC’s “green”, or at-target scores, on youth mainstreaming, measured using the UN Youth Scorecard}

\textsuperscript{30} Figure to be finalized in February 2024, according to which the text will need to be modified.

\textsuperscript{31} 2023 (actual) to be finalized in 2024
Deliverables

16.112 Table 16.16 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.16
Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field and technical cooperation projects</strong> (number of projects)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. On advocacy and global communications</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. On civil society partnerships</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. On urban safety governance and youth empowerment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seminars, workshops and training events</strong> (number of days)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Trainings, workshops and seminars on effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publications</strong> (number of publications)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. On effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. On results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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

**Strategy**

16.114 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 Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

16.115 This work is expected to result in:

(a) Improved legal and policy responses and strengthened 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, and cross-border and transnational cooperation;

(b) Member States advancing in evidence-based and tailored programmes in priority areas of UNODC mandates, to support relevant Sustainable Development Goals based on contextual needs assessments;

(c) Renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators, other United Nations entities, including for 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 2023**

**Enhanced fuel controls and inter-agency information analysis in the Galapagos, Ecuador to disrupt maritime crime**

16.116 In the Galapagos, Ecuador effective maritime law enforcement to counter drug trafficking by sea and other maritime crimes is hindered by various challenges, including inadequate administrative controls, compounded by poor analysis and exchange of information among law enforcers and the private sector, which play a major role in enabling crime to be committed at sea. Furthermore, the ability of a variety of actors to stock fuel in the middle of the Pacific Ocean facilitates the expansion of criminal networks’
operations to Central America to deliver illegal drugs or engage in illegal fishing. Following the delivery of two technical assistance sessions on inter-institutional coordination against maritime crime in the Galapagos, held in 2022 and 2023, the subprogramme’s work contributed to strengthening administrative controls on fuel supply in the Galapagos as a tool to combat drug trafficking, as well as other maritime crimes and criminal networks associated with it.

16.117 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.17).

Table 16.17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021 (actual)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the basis of recommendations from a technical workshop held in Galapagos, law enforcement agencies establish mechanisms to improve inter-institutional coordination in their response against fuel trafficking and maritime crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: strengthened rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in small island developing States in the Pacific

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.118 The subprogramme’s work contributed to enhanced capacity of and cooperation among small island developing States in the Pacific in the fight against corruption and transnational organized crime, through improved legal and policy frameworks and their active and effective participation in the review mechanisms of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which met the planned target.

16.119 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.18).

Table 16.18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021 (actual)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved data collection systems on human trafficking in six small island developing States in the Pacific</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17</th>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cooperation between 14 small island developing States in the Pacific</td>
<td>promote and strengthen the prevention of and fight against corruption, in line with the UNCAC, and support implementation of the Pacific roadmap to address corruption in the region (the Teieniwa Vision)</td>
<td>the Pacific Island Forum Leaders Summit agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result 2: drug production and use are addressed through alternative livelihood and health services

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

The subprogramme’s work contributed to 31,000 people (of which over 30 per cent women) receiving access to drug treatment and rehabilitation services, which exceeded the planned target of 20,000 people. Moreover, the subprogramme’s work contributed to 8,791 households benefiting from alternative development support, which did not meet the planned target of 15,000 households. The target was not met mainly due to the implementation of the Taliban decrees banning women from working for NGOs and the UN, which hindered the delivery of activities to women beneficiaries. To reach the beneficiaries, the subprogramme supported women trainers by providing them with a mahram, a male relative accompanying them, and securing local exemptions for women workers where possible.

Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXI).

Figure 16.XXI
Performance measure: beneficiaries in Afghanistan of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime programmes on alternative development and prevention and treatment of drug use and drug use disorders (cumulative)

Result 3: maritime safety management systems developed in ports within Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region

Proposed programme for 2025

Maritime trade routes in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans are linked by port facilities with weak maritime enforcement institutions, incomplete compliance with international standards for safety and
security and poor regional cooperation. The subprogramme’s work strengthened safety of navigation in nine countries in the region and ensured the development and implementation of port security legislations and the related compliance frameworks.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.123 The lesson for the subprogramme was that the limitations of port security and maritime safety management systems had created a climate in which transnational criminal organizations could engage in illicit trafficking, posing significant hazards to safety of life at sea and to coastal livelihoods and maritime environments. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work with competent national authorities in conducting daily patrolling, strengthening International Ship and Port Facility code compliance in additional ports and supporting inter-agency security meetings.

16.124 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.19).

Table 16.19
Performance measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target countries review and/or establish mechanisms for the domestication of international regulation on criminal code among local legal and port interlocutors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced regional coordination in the prosecution of offenders and legal processes in accordance with national maritime legislation</td>
<td>Ports in target countries start conducting daily patrols in the anchorage area of the port and review their port facility security plans, promoting overall safety and security and deterring illegal activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction of the volume of sub-standard vessels posing threats to seafarers and to the economies of coastal States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected radiata tortoises seized in the port of Mahajanga, Madagascar on the way to Comoros</td>
<td>A new Port Control Unit established in Maputo, Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td>At least five more ports in the region become International Ship and Port Facility (ISPS) code compliant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected radiata tortoises seized in the port of Mahajanga, Madagascar on the way to Comoros</td>
<td>A new Port Control Unit established in Maputo, Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction of the volume of sub-standard vessels posing threats to seafarers and to the economies of coastal States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports in target countries start conducting daily patrols in the anchorage area of the port and review their port facility security plans, promoting overall safety and security and deterring illegal activities.</td>
<td>At least five more ports in the region become International Ship and Port Facility (ISPS) code compliant</td>
<td></td>
<td>At least one port in each target country is ISPS code compliant, hence conducting daily patrols of the anchorage area and bi-weekly inter-agency security meetings, and having security signs in loco and effective cooperation with private stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliverables

16.125 Table 16.20 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.20
Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Regional and country programmes on UNODC mandate areas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical materials (number of materials)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. On Business Continuity, UN Reform and Efficiency Agenda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. On UNODC mandate areas (e-Learning modules)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Seminars on programme development and 2030 Agenda</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Substantive deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56
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 125 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

16.126 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 Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in fulfilling their advisory roles.

Strategy

16.127 To contribute to the objective, the component will:

(a) Provide substantive, technical and organizational services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its five subsidiary bodies, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 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 of UNODC by facilitating the preparation for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group.

16.128 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 2023

Successful stock-taking of the progress made in implementing the international drug policy commitments
Section 16  International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

16.129 In the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, Member States resolved to review the progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2029, with a mid-term review in 2024. The component supported the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in the preparations for the 2024 high-level segment resulting in a high-level review process. In particular, support was provided to the negotiations of the Commission at its 66th session in March 2023 on the organizational arrangements of the high-level segment, resulting in the adoption of a modalities resolution by consensus.

16.130 The component also led the preparations for, and the organization of, two rounds of intersessional thematic discussions – in October and December 2023 - which facilitated an interactive exchange of good practices and lessons learned on the challenges identified in the Ministerial Declaration. These thematic discussions enabled the Commission to undertake a comprehensive stock-taking of the progress made in implementing the international drug policy commitments since 2019 and to better prepare for the 2024 mid-term review.

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

Figure 16.XXII
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021 (actual)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 (actual)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023 (actual)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: 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 2023 and target for 2025

16.132 The component’s work contributed to 100 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 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.

16.133 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIII).

Figure 16.XXIII
Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies

32 Figure to be finalized In January 2024
Result 2: accelerated implementation of international drug policy commitments to effectively address and counter the world drug problem

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.134 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 97 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 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 targets of 85 per cent.

16.135 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIV).

Figure 16.XXIV
Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies

Result 3: strengthened implementation of international crime prevention and criminal justice policy commitments

Proposed programme for 2025

16.136 The Fifteenth UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in 2026, under the overarching theme “Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: Protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age”. The component supported the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), being the preparatory and follow-up body for the UN crime congresses, in negotiating a resolution on the organizational arrangements and the substantive agenda of the Fifteenth Congress. The component also supports the CCPCJ in preparing
relevant documentation for the 2026 Congress, including a discussion guide to facilitate an interactive, focused and result-oriented exchange of views among participants at the regional preparatory meetings, to be held in the first half of 2025, and at the Congress itself. The component will ensure that the 2025 regional preparatory meetings are well prepared and as such can be conducted successfully and make a meaningful contribution to the Fifteenth Congress.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.137 The lesson for the subprogramme was that effective implementation of international policy commitments in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice requires comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings by all Member States and other relevant stakeholders. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work to provide formats to enable comprehensive participation and meet the needs of delegations, including in the conduct of 2025 regional preparatory meetings.

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

Figure 16.XXV
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)

Deliverables

16.139 Table 16.21 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.21
Subprogramme 9, component 1: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Notes to the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Reports to the regional preparatory meetings of the 15th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meetings of:</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. The Economic and Social Council</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Ad hoc expert groups related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Generation and transfer of knowledge**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publications (number of publications)</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. On the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Objective

16.140 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

16.141 To contribute to the objective, the component will:

(a) Provide independent secretariat services and substantive support to the INCB, including ensuring that the Board is provided with advice on treaty implementation;

(b) Raise awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through the publication and dissemination of the treaty-mandated reports of the Board and on the need to develop and implement national drug control policies and regulatory control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development 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, and in 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, the Pre-Export Notification Online Light (PEN Online Light) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), projects Prism and Cohesion and task force efforts; and support Governments 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) Raise awareness and providing training to relevant national authorities on:
   i. Identifying and responding to changing patterns in trafficking in and abuse of controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids
   ii. The implementation of the simplified control measures to trade in controlled substances during emergency situations.

16.142 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;
Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

(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 measures by Member States to respond to emergency situations requiring expedited trade in and humanitarian supply of controlled substances for medical purposes.

Programme performance in 2023

**Enhanced knowledge of Member States on adequate use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion**

The component’s implementation of the INCB Learning programme contributes to the work of the International Narcotics Control Board by providing support to Member States to build capacity to ensure adequate access to internationally controlled substances and to further strengthen treaty implementation and reporting required under the international drug control conventions through training and awareness raising. The capacity of Member States to implement the treaties has improved through the technical expertise and training tools provided by the component, including e-modules, virtual and in-person training seminars tailored to the particular needs of different regions, bilateral consultations and workshops on ensuring adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. In 2023, the component’s work contributed to the number of countries and territories that have used the e-modules amounting to 154, and to the delivery of training events for Government officials in Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

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

**Figure 16.XXVI**

**Performance measure: number of countries and territories enrolled in International Narcotics Control Board e-learning modules (cumulative)**

**Planned results for 2025**

**Result 1: reduced availability of non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, material and equipment used in the manufacture of illicit drugs**

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.145 The component’s work contributed to the assessment of 18 substances for possible international
scheduling, voluntary notifications of international shipments of non-scheduled chemicals through the new INCB PEN Online Light platform, and improved knowledge of Member States through mapping exercises completed in two countries of industries involved in the manufacture, trade and distribution of chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture, which met the planned target.

16.146 Progress towards the objective and target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.22).

Table 16.22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021 (actual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two global consultative meetings and side event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on non-scheduled chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 Psychotropic Substances of 1998 available in all official languages of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member States have increased awareness of various options and approaches to prevent equipment from being used in illicit drug manufacture and to increase operational use of article 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result 2: relevant national industrial sectors proactively cooperate with competent national authorities in reducing the risk of the industry sector being exploited by drug traffickers

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.147 The component’s work contributed to studies completed in two countries on the structure of industry sectors manufacturing and trading chemicals possibly used in illicit drug manufacture, which did not meet the planned target of three countries. The target was not met due to challenges in securing the services of specialized experts to support the mapping exercises.

16.148 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXVII).

Figure 16.XXVII
Performance measure: number of countries that have conducted national industry mapping exercises (annual)

![Graph showing performance measure](image)

Result 3: reduced availability of highly potent new psychoactive substances (NPS) and non-medical synthetic opioids

Proposed programme for 2025

16.149 The INCB’s Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme is assisting Governments to address global trafficking of highly potent and potentially fatal non-scheduled non-medical synthetic opioids and new psychoactive substances (NPS), as well as related chemicals. GRIDS provides training to promote secure real-time exchange of information and operational cooperation which has led to voluntary cooperation between Governments and the private sector to assist those industries vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers. GRIDS also includes Project Ion, a multi-agency global network utilising the Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), through which over 78,000 incidents involving NPS and non-medical synthetic opioids have been communicated to over 1,500 users since 2014.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.150 The lesson for the component was realizing the importance of intelligence-based responses to address the trafficking of non-medical synthetic opioids, NPS and related chemicals without hindering legitimate trade. In applying the lesson, the component will support Governments and private sector partners in generating information and intelligence related to emerging trends.

16.151 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.23).

Table 16.23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance measure</th>
<th>2021 (actual)</th>
<th>2022 (actual)</th>
<th>2023 (actual)</th>
<th>2024 (planned)</th>
<th>2025 (planned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network of regional technical officers established</td>
<td>Law enforcement and regulatory officers supported with updated incident communication (IONICS) and analysis (GRIDS Intelligence) tools</td>
<td>Guidance for voluntary cooperation with e-commerce, express courier industry, freight forwarding industry and Internet-related services made available</td>
<td>Member States engage in voluntary cooperation with the private sector to prevent trafficking and marketing of NPS and non-medical synthetic opioids</td>
<td>Member States are able to respond to rapidly changing trends in trafficking and marketing of NPS and non-medical synthetic opioids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliverables

16.152 Table 16.24 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.24
### Subprogramme 9, component 2: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and subcategory</th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual&lt;sup&gt;33&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies

**Parliamentary documentation** (number of documents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual&lt;sup&gt;33&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs, assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances, and assessments of licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual&lt;sup&gt;33&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meetings of:

7. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates

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

9. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, private sector and academia, as appropriate, on INCB’s global projects

**Conference and secretariat services for meetings** (number of three-hour meetings, per entity/theme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2023 planned</th>
<th>2023 actual&lt;sup&gt;33&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2024 planned</th>
<th>2025 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meetings of:

10. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates

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

12. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, private sector and academia, as appropriate, on INCB’s global projects

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<sup>33</sup> 2023 (actual) and other highlighted figures to be updated at a later stage
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge

**Field and technical cooperation projects** (number of projects) 3 3 3 3

13. To support Government compliance with the international drug control conventions 3 3 3 3

**Seminars, workshops and training events** (number of days) 4 7 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 7 4 4

**Technical materials** (number of materials) 96 96 96 96

15. Estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 64 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 12

17. Tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals 5 5 5 5

18. Training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three drug-control conventions 15 15 15 15

19. E-Learning modules - - - -

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), with 70 registered countries and territories; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) and PEN Online Light systems, with 169 registered countries and territories; Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), used by approximately 130 Governments; and Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS) and GRIDS Intelligence (both operating under the INCB Global Rapid Interdiction on Dangerous Substances Programme), used by around 170 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.
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