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## Proposed programme budget for 2022

### Programme planning

## Proposed programme budget for 2022

### 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/76/50](#).

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

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





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## Foreword

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supports Members States in addressing and countering continuously evolving challenges posed by drugs, organized crime, terrorism and corruption, with a view to achieving peace, security and sustainable development for all. The overall purpose of the UNODC proposed programme budget document for 2022, supported by nine subprogrammes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is to accelerate the effectiveness and efficiency of responses to these global challenges.

Through its network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna and building on its corporate strategy for 2021–2025, UNODC provided integrated, holistic support to Member States and the international community, with an emphasis on evidence-based strategies, youth inclusion and harnessing new technologies. In addition, the Office has stepped up efforts to better integrate vital cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality and women's empowerment and human rights, into its normative, research and operational activities, deliverables and results.

In 2021, significant momentum has been generated by the global push to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda, with corruption being recognized as an important cross-cutting issue in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, Member States will engage in an important process and policy dialogue to shape and advance the global anti-corruption agenda for the next decade at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, to be held in New York from 2 to 4 June 2021. The special session is expected to adopt an action-oriented political declaration that seeks more robust implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and recommendations emanating from the peer review mechanism, including through more efficient and effective international cooperation to tackle corruption and related illicit financial flows.

In the past year, the Office supported the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the adoption of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which will guide the efforts of Member States in strengthening the global partnership to advance crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The review process of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto also progressed following its launch at the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, which took this decisive step to strengthen joint action against organized crime after nearly a decade of negotiations.

UNODC contributed to the United Nations system-wide response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences, including through research and policy briefs that supported decision makers in pursuing evidence-based solutions to the crisis. The Office also assisted Member States in assessing the impact of organized crime and drug trafficking during the pandemic and reorienting measures and responses to those threats and challenges. At the same time, UNODC protected the safety and well-being of its staff and personnel around the world, including by adjusting to the realities of remote work to ensure continued delivery.

The proposed programme budget document for 2022 reflects the increased involvement of UNODC in joint initiatives with other United Nations entities, including through its participation in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. Working together, UNODC and its sister agencies, in close cooperation with other partners, especially at the regional level, and civil society, are demonstrating the essential and added value of multilateralism.

In 2022, UNODC will step up its efforts to support Member States in addressing issues within its mandates and, crucially, those that lie at the intersection of challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. We will continue to leverage data, new technologies and innovative ways of working to increase the impact of our efforts and to better serve the people at greatest risk of being left behind.

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

## **A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020**

### **Overall orientation**

#### **Mandates and background**

- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, with a view to promoting security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant United Nations conventions and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolutions [45/179](#), [46/152](#) and [46/185](#) C. The thematic focus areas of the Office range from combating transnational organized crime to strengthening drug use prevention and treatment and care for drug use disorders; from promoting alternative development to preventing and combating corruption; and from crime prevention and criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention. The work of the Office is grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2021, transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development and good governance around the world. Corruption, cybercrime, the use of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, for criminal purposes, as well as crime affecting the environment, particularly unregulated and illegal plundering of non-renewable resources and trafficking in endangered species of flora and fauna, are linked to State fragility and undermine the rule of law. The illicit cultivation, manufacture and consumption of and trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors remain a risk to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people. They lead to the loss of human life and the depletion of social cohesion and capital. UNODC support aimed at addressing these challenges, facilitating multilateral cooperation and developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement coherent policies for sustainable development, while mainly funded through extrabudgetary resources, will also continue to be provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account projects.

#### **Strategy and external factors for 2022**

- 16.2 As a United Nations entity whose mandates span the three pillars of the United Nations, namely peace and security, development and human rights, the Office assists Member States in their fight against crime in all its dimensions, including transnational organized crime, in countering the world drug problem, in combating corruption and in preventing international terrorism.
- 16.3 UNODC does so through three broad, interconnected and mutually supportive work streams:
- (a) Normative work, including policy advocacy and legislative assistance to promote the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based, governing and other Member State-driven bodies that help to identify areas of focus, challenges, responses and commitments in relevant mandate areas relating to drugs, crime and counter-terrorism;
  - (b) Research and policy support work to expand the evidence base, as well as its interface with the 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 counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism at the national, regional and global levels through the Office's extensive field network and headquarters.
- 16.4 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted in 2019, and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 2016, have highlighted the importance of the Office's mandate areas. In addition, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have provided a platform for sharing expertise and experiences in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and of drug control. The mandates emanating therefrom have provided an impetus for the Office to integrate its programmes into broader initiatives across the United Nations system that will, in turn, foster greater national ownership and sustainability.
- 16.5 The Office will leverage its role as an impartial knowledge broker to identify innovative and effective ways to prevent crime from impeding sustainable well-being. Research and analysis will play a fundamental role in better identifying, understanding and shaping responses to drug and crime challenges. The Office will do so by contributing to common country analyses which will help to shape the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the national level that will be delivered under the leadership of empowered resident coordinators. The analysis generated in-house will also provide the evidence base for development of UNODC programmes rooted in mandates provided by its governing bodies, as well as the Mechanisms for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- 16.6 The focus of the Office will be sharpened to specifically address the nodal links between drug use, drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, illicit financial flows, corruption and terrorism, within the broader framework of the increased well-being of people. The delivery of field support and strengthening of UNODC capacity in key thematic areas will contribute to addressing the interlinkages between UNODC mandates and the 2030 Agenda. In addition, improved cross-cutting fundamental roles will help to ensure the inclusion of solid theories of change and effective results-based management in planning, monitoring and reporting.
- 16.7 For 2022, the Office's planned deliverables and activities reflect the known and anticipated challenges related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic that are being faced by Member States. Such planned deliverables and activities include producing knowledge, operational guidance and tools to support Member States in mitigating drug, crime and corruption challenges which have a potential to slow down COVID-19 recovery; organizing meetings on the impact of COVID-19 on matters related to drugs and crime in the framework of UNODC intergovernmental bodies; and strengthening the ability of criminal justice systems to prepare for, respond to and recover from crisis. Where relevant, the Office will also support implementation of the COVID-19 socioeconomic response plans, the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 and the COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan in close coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Development Coordination Office, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and respective United Nations country teams. Specific examples of such planned deliverables and activities are provided under subprogrammes 5, 6, 8 and 9. The support provided to Member States on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to contribute to planned results for 2022, as described under subprogramme 6 and component 2 of subprogramme 9.
- 16.8 With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional, national and local levels, UNODC is working with Member States and United Nations sister agencies and other relevant stakeholders to help Member States to better understand the nature of the challenges they face and to design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Office will continue to actively support Member States on issues related to Goal 16. In addition, UNODC has been

implementing programmes with an array of international organizations, including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Council of Europe, 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.

- 16.9 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the United Nations system. They include gender equality and women's empowerment (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)); drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (WHO); law enforcement (International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)); border management (World Customs Organization); corruption (UNDP); trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (International Organization for Migration, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons); terrorism prevention (Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat and entities cooperating in connection with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact); access to justice for children (United Nations Children's Fund); urban safety governance (United Nations Human Settlements Programme); and ensuring coherence in the collection of statistics pertaining to its mandates (Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat). The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and is the substantive leader in the area of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and in prison settings. In addition to working together, the Office and its partners are demonstrating to external audiences, through advocacy, publications and digital communications, the support provided by the United Nations system to advance the achievement by Member States of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 16.10 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Extrabudgetary resources, including more funding for fundamental roles through core resources as part of the funding compact, continue to be available, allowing the Office to support Member States in combating transnational organized criminal networks, which are constantly evolving in nature and scope, and their links to corruption and the weakening of State structures;
  - (b) Member States recognize, in their policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
  - (c) International financial institutions, the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of strengthening fiscal governance and preventing the leakage of public funds in order to sustainably address issues under the UNODC mandate and implement the 2030 Agenda in a holistic manner;
  - (d) Member States share real-time and other operational data with their counterparts across borders to conduct effective, intelligence-led responses to dismantle organized criminal networks.
- 16.11 With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
- 16.12 With regard to disability inclusion, in line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the Office developed and launched an action plan, covering 2021 and 2022, with a view to incorporating disability inclusion into its policies, planning, programmes and operations. The action plan mirrors

the Strategy and includes 15 indicators in four core areas: leadership, strategic planning and management; inclusiveness; programming; and organizational culture.

- 16.13 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, in pursuance of the coherent and coordinated implementation of global commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women. It will do so through the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2025), which will continue to provide a framework for coherence and guides the Office's support to Member States for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and, specifically, Goal 5, on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. A corporate-level evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021) will be completed in 2021. The evidence and results of the evaluation will inform the second phase of implementation of gender equality commitments, scheduled to begin in 2022. A dedicated Gender Team is located in the Office of the Director General/Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the renewed Strategy and is supported by an organization-wide network of gender strategy focal points.
- 16.14 With the enhanced focus on gender-related results, UNODC has strengthened the integration of gender aspects in its mandated areas of work. The Office will consider the gender-related implications of emergency situations, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. UNODC will implement and advocate for measures that address the differentiated needs of women, men, boys and girls, particularly those who also experience disadvantages on the basis of age, race, income level, geographic location, migration status, disability, health status and other characteristics.

## Programme performance in 2020

### Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

- 16.15 During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the Office. The impact included the postponement of various meetings and events, including the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which was postponed from April 2020 to March 2021, as well as a shift in approach from in-person meetings, seminars, workshops and training events to virtual or hybrid formats. Specific examples of the impact are provided under all subprogrammes. The changes in planned deliverables and activities also had an impact on the expected results for 2020, as described in the programme performance under subprogrammes 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and component 1 of subprogramme 9.
- 16.16 At the same time, however, some planned deliverables and activities were modified, and some new activities were identified during 2020, within the overall scope of the objectives of the subprogrammes, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Those modifications and new activities included the development and dissemination of up-to-date support in the form of policy briefs, guidance notes and operational advice on various issues under the UNODC mandate aimed at supporting Member States in their response to COVID-19; the development of virtual methodologies to be used by Member States to meet critical needs; research and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; as well as the urgent procurement and supply of personal protective equipment or medical supplies to meet the needs of Member States, particularly in law enforcement offices and prisons, and for people who use drugs. Specific examples of the new and modified activities are provided under all subprogrammes. The new and modified deliverables and activities contributed to results in 2020, as described in the programme performance under subprogrammes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and component 2 of subprogramme 9.
- 16.17 Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the evolving needs of Member States, the Office will mainstream lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programmes owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specific examples of lessons learned include the understanding that offering meetings in a hybrid format

strengthens remote participation in the meetings of Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the standing open-ended working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and therefore supports the participation of delegations not represented in Vienna or unable to travel. However, the servicing of virtual or hybrid meetings across all of the UNODC mandate areas requires more staff resources and adds an extra layer of technical and organizational work compared with in-person meetings. Furthermore, intergovernmental meetings requiring interpretation services are even more costly, as they imply additional costs for remote interpretation platforms.

## Legislative mandates

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

### *Conventions*

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

### *General Assembly resolutions*

<a href="#">S-30/1</a>	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem	<a href="#">72/279</a>	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
<a href="#">62/272</a> , <a href="#">64/297</a>	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy		
<a href="#">64/182</a> , <a href="#">74/178</a> , <a href="#">75/198</a>	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem <sup>1</sup>	<a href="#">73/183</a>	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
<a href="#">66/282</a> , <a href="#">68/276</a> , <a href="#">70/291</a> , <a href="#">72/284</a>	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review		
<a href="#">70/1</a>	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<a href="#">74/306</a>	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
<a href="#">70/266</a>	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030	<a href="#">75/196</a>	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

<sup>1</sup> Particular reference is made to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (see [E/2009/28-E/CN.7/2009/12](#), chap. I.C).



### Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

28/4 Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

### Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

62/9 Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

### Commission on Narcotic Drugs statements and declarations

Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

## Deliverables

16.19 Table 16.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 16.1

### Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
1. Meetings of the Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
2. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
3. Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
4. Projects related to gender equality	1	1	1	1
5. Projects related to the independent evaluation function	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
6. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality	4	3	4	4
7. Conference on gender equality	1	1	–	1
8. Side events on topics related to gender equality	1	1	1	1
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>
9. Guidance note and other tools on issues related to gender equality	1	7	1	6
10. Independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies	17	14	17	15
11. Evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches	1	1	1	1

### C. Substantive deliverables

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** advisory services for multilateral efforts in the fields of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption, and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, as applicable, including at the regional level; advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society through speaking engagements, conferences, information dissemination, media activities, raising public awareness and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and forums, as appropriate.

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

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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#### D. Communication deliverables

**Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:** evaluation briefs, webinars and annual reviews.

**Digital platforms and multimedia content:** website with updated content.

### Evaluation activities

16.20 The following evaluations completed in 2020 have guided the programme plan for 2022:

- (a) Independent in-depth evaluations:
  - (i) Independent in-depth evaluation of the regional programme for South-East Asia and country programmes for Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; status: finalized);
  - (ii) Independent in-depth evaluation of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness (subprogramme 3; status: finalized);
  - (iii) Independent in-depth midterm evaluation of the Global Maritime Crime Programme (subprogramme 5; status: finalized);
  - (iv) Independent in-depth midterm evaluation of the Global Firearms Programme: countering illicit arms trafficking and its links to transnational organized crime and terrorism (subprogramme 1; status: ongoing);
  - (v) Independent in-depth final cluster evaluation of UNODC programming in West and Central Asia (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; status: ongoing);
  - (vi) Independent in-depth evaluation of the global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (subprogramme 3; status: ongoing);
  - (vii) Independent in-depth final evaluation of the Global Programme on Terrorism Prevention (subprogramme 4; status: ongoing);
  - (viii) Independent corporate evaluation of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; status: ongoing);
  - (ix) Independent in-depth midterm cluster evaluation of treating drug dependence and its health consequences and the UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care (subprogramme 2; status: initial stage);
- (b) Independent evaluations of the following UNODC projects (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6):
  - (i) Evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin American and African Cities (finalized);
  - (ii) Support to the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa (finalized);
  - (iii) Fisheries crime initiative “FishNET” – a joint project implemented under the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime and the Container Control Programme (finalized);
  - (iv) Support to the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (finalized);

- (v) Technical assistance to Mexico in the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (finalized);
  - (vi) Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (finalized);
  - (vii) Action on measuring and assessing organized crime in the western Balkans (finalized);
  - (viii) Arab Initiative to Build National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking in the Arab Countries (finalized).
- 16.21 The findings of the evaluations referenced above, the evaluation meta-synthesis 2017–2018 and the innovative crime prevention meta-synthesis (2020), as well as other synthesized evaluation products, have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2022. For example, in the biennial meta-synthesis, the need was highlighted for the strengthened integration of human rights and gender equality in the design, planning, implementation and reporting of UNODC projects and programmes. In this context, a good practice identified through evaluation is the continuous effort by UNODC to advocate for awareness with national partners on the needs of the most-at-risk populations in Central Asia. Furthermore, the need for improved results-based management, including more systematic collection of programme performance data, was identified in the biennial meta-synthesis. As a result of the above-referenced evaluations, subprogrammes within UNODC will continue to strengthen the approach to gender equality.
- 16.22 The following evaluations are planned for 2022:
- (a) Selected areas in UNODC subprogrammes;
  - (b) Selected regions and countries in line with UNODC programming;
  - (c) Independent evaluations covering various subprogrammes and regions and at a corporate level.
- 16.23 UNODC recognizes that accountability through evaluation is even more imperative during a crisis. In 2022, UNODC will further invest in independent, gender-responsive, utilization-focused, corporate-level evaluations translating its strategy into concrete evidence- and evaluation-based strategic decisions in the response to drugs, crime and terrorism. The UNODC Independent Evaluation Section will contribute to building national evaluation capacity, while working on high-level joint evaluation products and services, in line with directives of the Sustainable Development Goals and United Nations reforms.

## Programme of work

### Subprogramme 1

#### Countering transnational organized crime

#### Objective

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

#### Strategy

- 16.25 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote international cooperation among relevant authorities within Member States, regional entities and other partners, through global, regional and interregional initiatives. The subprogramme will also continue promoting adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The subprogramme will continue supporting the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United

Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including supporting the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. This will be achieved by assisting States parties to participate successfully in the review process, both as countries under review and reviewers, in accordance with the tasks assigned to the secretariat in the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism and subject to the existence of the required resources. The subprogramme will also continue its normative and operational work in countering emerging and evolving crimes, such as cybercrime, trafficking in cultural property, and wildlife crime and crime affecting the environment. In its resolution 74/247, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. Through the subprogramme, UNODC will serve as the secretariat for the ad hoc intergovernmental committee and will support Member States in preparation for its sessions.

- 16.26 The subprogramme will also continue to provide tailored technical assistance to Member States. The subprogramme will continue to build the capacities of central authorities and other criminal justice actors in international cooperation in criminal matters and act 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. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 16.
- 16.27 The subprogramme will continue to promote the interdiction of contraband and support post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them. In so doing, the subprogramme will link Governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors, and implement effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. Moreover, it will proactively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and in related organized crime investigations, which will help Member States in making progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 5, 8, 10, 15, 16 and 17.
- 16.28 The subprogramme will continue to support Member States in their application of the Human Trafficking, Smuggling of Migrants and Firearms Protocols. In the case of the latter, the subprogramme will support legislative and policy development aimed at reducing the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and ammunition, deliver training on the investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking and related offences and support global data collection and analysis on firearms trafficking to build an evidence base for strategic decisions at the policy and operational levels, which will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16.
- 16.29 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
  - (a) Increased international cooperation to prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes, and strengthened institutional and legislative capacity to do so, through, among other things, the Implementation Review Mechanism process;
  - (b) Reduced trafficking in drugs, firearms and other contraband as a result of increased international cooperation and the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.30 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

### Promotion of the identification and referral of human trafficking cases in Malawi

- 16.31 Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Almost every country in the world is affected by trafficking in persons, as the country of origin, transit or destination for victims. The subprogramme has been supporting partner countries, including Malawi, in strengthening their response to trafficking in persons. The subprogramme supported the establishment of inter-agency coordination bodies to increase identification and referral of trafficking victims. In addition, the subprogramme provided training to front-line law enforcement officers on the application of the Trafficking in Persons Act: Regulations and Standard Operating Procedures and National Referral Mechanism, following a request from the Ministry of Homeland Security. Furthermore, the subprogramme developed a specialized training curriculum for the Malawi Police Service related to trafficking in persons, including victim identification, and supported national data collection and analysis efforts. The subprogramme contributed to the identification of 228 victims (77 adults, 61 male and 16 female, and 151 children) in Malawi between December 2018 and March 2020.

#### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.32 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the prosecution of four individuals for trafficking in persons in the first quarter of 2020 in Malawi (see table 16.2).

Table 16.2

#### Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
New project on trafficking in persons launched with the Government of Malawi	Enhanced capacities of frontline law enforcement officers to apply the Trafficking in Persons Act: Regulations and Standard Operating Procedures and National Referral Mechanism	The prosecution of four individuals for trafficking in persons in the first quarter of 2020 in Malawi

### Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery

- 16.33 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme adjusted the dates of the seventh session of the Working Group on Firearms and delivered all intergovernmental meetings in virtual format or in a hybrid format that allowed one delegate per delegation to be physically present, with the duration of meetings reduced from three to two hours. The subprogramme also postponed the organization of arms collection campaigns planned for 2020. Furthermore, as decided by the General Assembly, the organizational session of the ad hoc committee established by the Assembly in its resolution [74/247](#) was postponed to 2021. In addition, the subprogramme modified its comprehensive training and mentoring activities delivered to port control units to an online format. Training and mentoring activities for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors related to the trafficking and misuse of firearms, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants were also adapted and delivered remotely. Some of these changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified in result 1 below.
- 16.34 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely the issuance of several policy briefs on the impact of COVID-19 on organized crime, including a thematic brief on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on trafficking in persons. The subprogramme developed this guidance based on rapid stocktaking as a measure to address the implications of the pandemic and assist Member States to adapt and continue the collective mission of protecting victims of trafficking and preventing and combating this crime. The brief, which includes concrete recommendations for action, has been translated into six languages (Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish).

## Planned results for 2022

- 16.35 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

### Result 1: crime in a box – cocaine smuggling<sup>2</sup>

#### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.36 The subprogramme has been providing support to the Government of Colombia for the establishment of additional port control units. The subprogramme had to adjust its planned activities and support in light of the outbreak of COVID-19. Instead of the planned in-person capacity-building activities on the identification and inspection of high-risk shipments for all 10 newly established port control units, the subprogramme focused its training activities on the central profiling and targeting centre and five port control units. In addition, the subprogramme piloted global online training with customs and other law enforcement authorities in partner countries to share first-hand information about drug trafficking activities between countries and regions. To date, 185 online training sessions have been completed, with 1,925 officers trained online.
- 16.37 The above-mentioned work contributed to the signing of memorandums of understanding with four countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, including Colombia, and the operation of five port control units in that country, which did not meet the target of the signing of memorandums of understanding with four countries in the region and the operation of 10 port control units in the country, reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The challenge and difficulties posed by COVID-19 prevented the functioning of the customs contingent of the port control units and caused a delay in the roll-out of the training curriculum for customs officers.

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.38 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will further adjust its training curriculum to deliver virtual workshops on risk management, supply chain security and trade facilitation in seaports, and initiate a three-year mentorship programme to ensure information-sharing and cooperation between new and already established units. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.3).

Table 16.3  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
Colombia meets with Container Control Programme officials to discuss the activities for future implementation of the Programme in the country	Colombia signs an agreement to become a Container Control Programme participating country and agrees to begin initial implementation activities	Memorandums of understanding with four countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, including Colombia, are signed and five port control units are operational in the country	The new port control units are fully functional and successfully preventing the movement of illicit goods across borders	Seizures of cocaine are made by the port control units, preventing the movement of illicit goods across borders

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time, before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

<sup>2</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

**Result 2: mainstreaming digital forensic evidence<sup>3</sup>****Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.39 The subprogramme has continued to provide digital forensic evidence capacity-building to Member States. This has included the provision of hardware and software, the training of analysts, investigators and judges and mainstreaming new capabilities into “business as usual” responses. In addition to providing targeted capacity-building to the Digital Forensics Unit established at the request of a Member State, the subprogramme expanded its services to ensure that countries’ operational capabilities lead to strengthened international cooperation, as countries with the same capabilities can cooperate with each other in a proportionate, legal, accountable and swift manner.
- 16.40 The above-mentioned work contributed to an increase in the knowledge and capacity of the Digital Forensics Unit for handling digital evidence, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.41 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will deploy a specialist counter-cybercrime prosecution mentor to West Africa to ensure that the national authorities of the countries in the region receive tailored and specialized assistance. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.4).

Table 16.4

**Performance measure**

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
UNODC works closely with requesting Member State in delivering training and mentoring to address the technical and legal challenges posed by new technologies and devices	National police force and UNODC collaborate to set up the first digital forensics laboratory to respond to the country’s specific needs	Increase in the knowledge and capacity of the Digital Forensics Unit for handling digital evidence	National police forces are able to analyse digital media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year	National police forces and prosecutors in West Africa analyse digital media use in criminal cases

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

**Result 3: harmonized legislative and institutional frameworks and enhanced international cooperation and evidence-based approaches in line with the Firearms Protocol****Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.42 The subprogramme has promoted adherence to and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its supplementing Firearms Protocol and related global and regional instruments on firearms and supported the harmonization of legislative frameworks in order to facilitate judicial cooperation and prevent organized criminal groups from exploiting legal loopholes to conduct their activities. Through its support for policy and legislative development and evidence-based criminal justice responses, including enhanced South-South and

<sup>3</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 ([A/75/6 \(Sect.16\)](#) and [A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)/Corr.1](#)).

cross-regional cooperation through its community of practitioners and its operational actions, the subprogramme has contributed to Member States’ efforts to counter illicit arms trafficking and related crimes.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

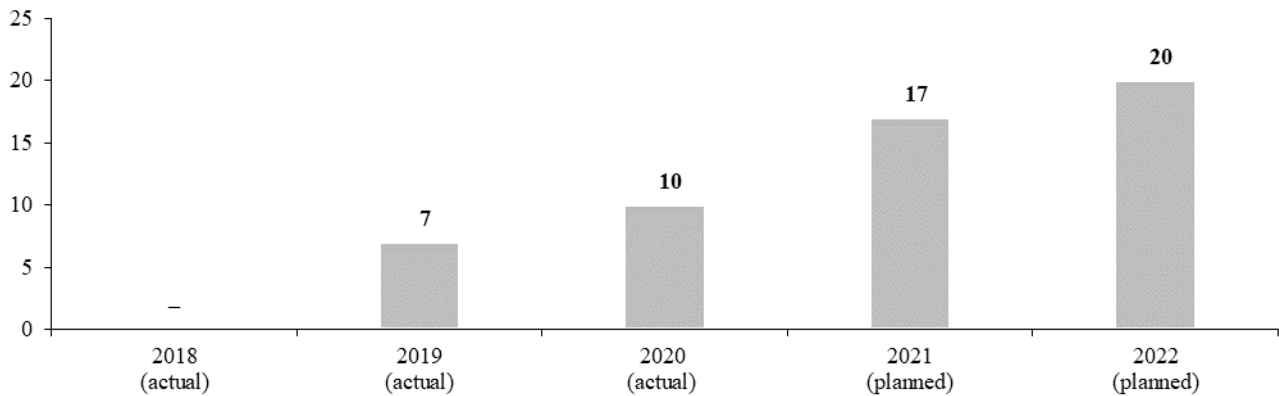
- 16.43 The lesson for the subprogramme was that it needed to increase its efforts with respect to the sharing of knowledge and awareness of the firearms issue and international responses among Member States. The subprogramme also needs to provide additional support in the form of legislative assistance to enhance legislative and institutional frameworks to respond to illicit firearms manufacturing and trafficking, in line with relevant international and regional instruments. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will conduct assessments of national legislative frameworks, upon request, and provide legislative assistance that will lead to the adoption of adequate legislative and institutional frameworks, in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments. Through a variety of operation-oriented initiatives and actions, such as tailored training programmes, mentoring and support for cooperation platforms, the subprogramme will also enhance criminal justice capacity and promote more direct cross-border cooperation and information exchange among practitioners and prosecutors, to counter illicit firearms trafficking and enhance the understanding and monitoring of its illicit flows.

*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.44 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by 20 Member States adopting legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments (see figure 16.I).

Figure 16.I

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



**Legislative mandates**

- 16.45 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

*General Assembly resolutions*

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework		



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

68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	72/195	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
71/1	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	73/146	Trafficking in women and girls
71/211; 72/198; 74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
71/322; 73/189	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs	73/187, 74/247	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes
72/1	Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	74/173	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing
72/192; 73/184	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	75/196	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

### *Security Council resolutions*

2331 (2016)	2338 (2017)
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### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2017/18	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	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
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### *Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions*

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

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

8/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime	8/3	Strengthening the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
8/2	Mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	8/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

9/1	Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	9/2	Enhancing and ensuring the effective implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
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## Deliverables

16.46 Table 16.5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.5

### Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>
1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups	32	32	15	32
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>
2. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including meetings of its working groups	26	26	15	26
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
3. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat transnational organized crime	3	3	3	3
4. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods	4	4	4	4
5. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	2	2	2	2
6. Technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat cybercrime and money-laundering	3	3	3	3
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
7. Publications on organized crime and illicit trafficking	3	3	3	3
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	–	<b>4</b>	–	–
8. Technical materials related to COVID-19 and organized crime	–	4	–	–
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> advisory services on accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto for at least 15 remaining non-parties to those instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation of the instruments for at least 20 States parties; ongoing advocacy on the implementation of the instruments for all 190 States parties. Provision of similar services to at least 5 Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> maintenance of the SHERLOC (Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime) platform, containing over 10,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,000 case summaries covering 15 crime types.				

## **Subprogramme 2**

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

#### **Objective**

- 16.47 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**

- 16.48 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote rights-based, public-health-focused and gender-responsive approaches that are grounded in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and are in line with scientific evidence. The subprogramme will assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services and drug dependence treatment, as well as the care and rehabilitation of people with drug use disorders. The subprogramme will also assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and support services for people who use drugs, including for people who inject drugs and people in prison and other closed settings. In addition, it will assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding the access to and availability of controlled medicines, while preventing their non-medical use. Progress in each of these areas will be accomplished 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.
- 16.49 The subprogramme will also assist Member States, upon request, in building and strengthening the resilience of communities characterized by marginalization, poverty, insecurity and insufficient rule of law, by promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development. The subprogramme will continue to support the production of high-quality consumable goods, such as coffee, saffron and cacao, which can be sold for a premium price, in cooperation with the private sector and in line with Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 8. Progress in this area will be achieved through collaboration with relevant actors, including the United Nations country teams and other multilateral organizations; the provision of technical assistance to Member States to promote coherent policy and institutional responses; the enhancement of national health and justice systems and their responses; and the implementation of operational programmes to counter illicit cultivation of drug crops and drug trafficking.
- 16.50 The subprogramme will also contribute to the objective by working to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. It will achieve this through its support to global, regional and interregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking by promoting the exchange of criminal intelligence and promoting multilateral operations that target international criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, while working in synergy with subprogramme 1, and including enhanced and better coordinated technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility. It will also build the capacity of national counterparts to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute drug-related offences, to strengthen maritime, air and land border control, and to identify and dismantle drug trafficking networks. In addition, in coordination with subprogramme 1, the subprogramme will promote the network of law enforcement (police, customs, specialized drug law enforcement agencies and others) training institutions to stimulate the exchange of best practices and training curricula, methodologies and materials. This work will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16.

- 16.51 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by enhancing online capacity-building opportunities and expanding the collaborative sharing of data, research and best practices via online platforms, thus allowing national stakeholders to adapt their skills to the pandemic situation. It will also explore alternate means of supporting essential services, such as treatment for substance use disorder and health-related consequences, such as HIV, thereby ensuring the continuity of services for people who have drug use disorders, in the community and in prison settings, as well other vulnerable circumstances. Finally, it will endeavour to support basic infrastructure provision and market access for alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, thus maintaining livelihoods in marginalized communities.
- 16.52 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Increased access to quality health-care services that include evidence-based interventions in the areas of drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and access to controlled medicines, while preventing their non-medical use;
  - (b) Increased quality of life and diversified, licit, sustainable income for families in rural areas affected by illicit cultivation of drug crops;
  - (c) Joint and coordinated work by law enforcement authorities to track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production and trafficking.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.53 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

#### **Service providers access support to implement integrated drug demand reduction, HIV prevention and alternative development**

- 16.54 The subprogramme promoted drug demand reduction efforts in line with the latest research and scientific evidence through the creation of international standards and guidance documents that were translated into curricula to be taught at the higher education level and as ongoing professional development. One example of this is the universal prevention curriculum, which was delivered in line with the UNODC-WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.
- 16.55 The subprogramme continued to work with key stakeholders at the national level to ensure consistent implementation in educational settings. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person delivery could not take place, necessitating the use of a hybrid format with the materials transitioned to electronic platforms. The subprogramme also produced immediate infographic guidance on the needs of people with drug use disorder and how to ensure the continuity of drug treatment services for them, on HIV service provision for people who use drugs in the context of COVID-19, and on COVID-19 prevention and control for people in prison. On the basis of that guidance, UNODC facilitated a series of country and regional webinars for decision makers and stakeholders in each of these three thematic areas. Additional material with a focus on drug use prevention, in particular parenting under COVID-19 and other guidance to keep children safe, has also been developed. Guidance was also provided to Member States to highlight the critical importance of sufficient access to and availability of controlled medicines for patients during a global pandemic. All materials have been translated into multiple languages.

#### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.56 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the continued provision of services, by drug abuse and HIV prevention, treatment and care service providers, to people who use drugs and people in prison settings, during the COVID-19 pandemic (see table 16.6).

Table 16.6  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
Enhanced knowledge and skills of professionals and policymakers in drug demand reduction, HIV service provision and alternative development	Enhanced capacity of policymakers, health-care workers, civil society partners and other key stakeholders in three regions in drug demand reduction, HIV service provision and alternative development	Continued provision of services, by drug abuse and HIV prevention, treatment and care service providers, to people who use drugs and people in prison settings, during the COVID-19 pandemic

### Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery

- 16.57 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme shortened or postponed proposed meetings, training and capacity-building for key stakeholders associated with field and regional activities related to the prevention of drug use, the treatment and rehabilitation of drug use disorders and services for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV, as primary counterparts in ministries of health and other health partners prioritized available resources around the COVID-19 situation. UNODC also shifted capacity-building activities, whenever possible, to online forums, as travel was limited. In relation to supply reduction, the subprogramme cancelled planned in-person training and mentoring events for port control units, air cargo control units and joint airport interdiction task forces in participating Member States. Online training events were developed and substituted to ensure continuity of delivery against the objective. In addition, a planned port assessment mission to Malawi was postponed as a result of COVID-19.
- 16.58 At the same time, however, the subprogramme created and disseminated numerous guidance documents to assist Member States, key stakeholders and beneficiaries to support sustained, science-driven and safe service delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic to vulnerable persons, such as people who use drugs and people with drug use disorders, who are in prison and who have HIV and/or hepatitis C. The subprogramme organized the delivery of counselling and psychosocial therapy by phone and other remote means for parents and others with drug use disorders. The new deliverable contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result for 2020 above.

### Planned results for 2022

- 16.59 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

### Result 1: addressing drug use, drug use disorders and related consequences in Africa<sup>4</sup>

#### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.60 The subprogramme has continued to conduct training for policymakers on alternatives to conviction or punishment for drug offences and to build the capacity of national partners in the Kenyan prison service to provide treatment and care, in line with the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders and Treatnet, a training package designed to assist Member States in their efforts to improve the quality of drug treatment services by increasing the level of knowledge and skills of professionals working in the field of drug use disorders.
- 16.61 The subprogramme also piloted evidence-based programmes for families to prevent drug use and other risky behaviours, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, among children and youth, in

<sup>4</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

particular in Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania. Furthermore, the Office supported Nigeria in strengthening its national drug control system to ensure access to controlled medicines, while preventing non-medical use. Moreover, the subprogramme held a virtual meeting, in conjunction with the African Union and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, which was attended by over 250 health and justice professionals and policymakers, on alternatives to incarceration or punishment.

- 16.62 The above-mentioned work contributed to the adoption by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of concrete measures to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.63 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include a wider geographical focus, expanding the provision of support in the areas of drug demand reduction, HIV services and health services for those in contact with the criminal justice system to other Member States in Africa. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.7).

Table 16.7  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
Insufficient provision of HIV services in the community and measures on alternatives to conviction or punishment for people who use drugs and lack of continuity of HIV services between the community and prisons	Improved access to HIV services and alternatives to conviction or punishment measures for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system	Adoption by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards	Implementation by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of concrete measures to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards	Increased access to drug demand reduction, HIV and health services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

**Result 2: a balanced, integrated drug demand reduction and supply reduction approach to be applied by selected countries in Africa<sup>5</sup>****Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.64 In the context of strategies promoting a balanced and integrated approach to both demand and supply reduction, the subprogramme conducted an assessment of interdiction capacities in the Luanda seaport in Angola, with a view to future activities there, including the establishment of a multi-agency port control unit. Prior to the travel restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the subprogramme also carried out two training activities with port control and air cargo control units in Mombasa, Kenya, and Kampala in February 2020. Training sessions then shifted mostly to online formats, with a total of 39 online activities and 1 hybrid activity in Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. After travel restrictions were partly eased, five mentoring activities were conducted on-site in Kenya, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 16.65 The above-mentioned work contributed to the strengthening of relevant air and port control units in Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, as part of the integrated programmes that also address drug demand reduction and HIV prevention, treatment and care, which met the planned target of selected countries piloting integrated services related to drug demand reduction, reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. As an illustration of the success of such initiatives, the Air Cargo Control Unit at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi made 11 separate seizures of controlled drugs during their training phase, including heroin, cocaine, khat, MDMA (ecstasy), ketamine, methamphetamine and morphine sulfate. All the efforts to counter drug trafficking described above are provided through integrated programmes that also implement demand reduction activities.

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.66 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate, to include, in particular, assessments, training and mentoring activities with port and air cargo control units. In addition, the subprogramme will continue activities in the area of drug demand reduction, such as those highlighted above. It will also step up support relating to increasing access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, while preventing diversion and non-medical use, in line with its mandate. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.8).

<sup>5</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 ([A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#) and [A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)/Corr.1](#)).

Table 16.8  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
Relevant authorities increase their knowledge of standards and guidelines for effective drug demand reduction responses	Relevant authorities strengthen their capacity to provide a continuum of care to drug users	Relevant air and port control units in Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania are strengthened as part of the integrated programmes that also address drug demand reduction and HIV prevention, treatment and care	Increased number of countries with integrated services across the continent	Increased number of countries with strengthened supply and demand reduction responses, with a focus on increasing access to controlled drugs and preventing their diversion

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

### Result 3: national drug demand reduction programmes follow quality standards

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.67 At the national level, drug prevention strategies range from printing leaflets to warn young people about the danger of drugs, with little or no resulting behavioural change, to prevention interventions based on science. Scientific evidence indicates that working with families, schools and communities can ensure that children and young people, especially the most marginalized and poor, have the opportunity to grow and stay safe and healthy into adulthood and old age. The subprogramme has been promoting drug demand reduction efforts in line with the latest research and scientific evidence through the creation and regular updating of international standards and technical guidance documents, in collaboration with WHO, and by facilitating the exchange of best practices. These materials are used by national-level policymakers and practitioners and have contributed to an increase in knowledge and healthy behaviours in the community.

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

- 16.68 The lesson for the subprogramme was the importance of supporting the implementation of national-level quality standards in order to ensure the transition from knowledge about drug demand reduction to sustainable health practices. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will utilize existing international standards and technical guidance documents that are regularly updated to support requesting Member States in the development and implementation of national quality standards in drug demand reduction. This will allow for standardization of the process of selecting effective prevention strategies and measuring progress, while ensuring that prevention practitioners are highly qualified.

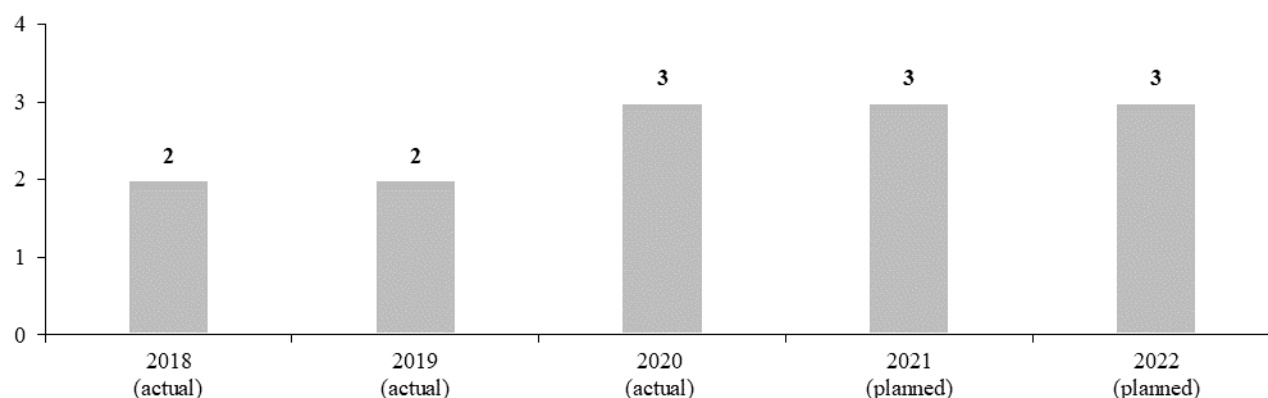
#### *Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.69 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by three additional countries initiating programmes to develop or implement national quality standards programmes each year (see figure 16.II).



Figure 16.II

**Performance measure: number of additional countries initiating programmes to develop or implement national quality standards each year**



### Legislative mandates

16.70 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

#### Conventions

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

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

#### General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration	72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS		
49/168	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking		
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis		
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan	73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS		
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS	73/25 73/142	International Day of Education Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking	73/144; 74/124 73/155 73/164; 74/164	Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond Rights of the child Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief
67/193; 69/201; 70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem		
69/200; 70/181	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016	73/177	Human rights in the administration of justice
71/211; 72/198; 73/192; 74/178	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem	73/249; 74/239	South-South cooperation

## Part IV International cooperation for development

73/301	Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
74/20	Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems	74/170	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
74/121	Policies and programmes involving youth	74/274	International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19
74/126	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas	75/196	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
74/137	A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action		

### *Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2010/20	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations	2017/20	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	Decision 2009/250	Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
2003/32	Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention	Decision 2009/251	Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2003/36	Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans	Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities	Decision 2013/249	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	Decision 2015/237	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe	Decision 2015/238	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-ninth session
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs	Decision 2016/246	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda for its sixtieth session
2009/6; 2013/11; 2015/2	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	Decision 2017/241	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Decision 2017/242	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions*

44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse	52/1	Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems	52/3	International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
47/2	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users	52/4	Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body	52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz	52/8	Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault ("date rape")
48/12	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems	52/9	Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	52/10	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users	52/11	Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs	52/12	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture	53/1	Promoting community-based drug use prevention
50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	53/2	Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet	53/4	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
51/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs	53/5	Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility
51/11	Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking		

## Part IV International cooperation for development

53/6	Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrity of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development	54/14	Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
		54/15	Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs
53/8	Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences	55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances
53/9	Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV	55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings
53/10	Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse	55/3	One hundredth anniversary of the International Opium Convention
53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists	55/5	Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies
53/12	Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops	55/6	Developing an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
53/13	Use of “poppers” as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions		
53/15	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	55/7	Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose
		55/8	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on special marketing regimes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development
54/2	Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving		
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes		
54/4; 55/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development	55/9	Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
54/5	Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities	55/10	Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies
		55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances
		56/6	Intensifying the efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular the target to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	56/7	Promoting the development and use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem		
54/12	Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem		
54/13	Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users		

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

56/8	Promoting initiatives for the safe, secure and appropriate return for disposal of prescription drugs, in particular those containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control	57/6 57/7	Education and training on drug use disorders Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns
56/9	Strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for guiding international action in combating the world drug problem with a comprehensive and balanced approach	57/8	Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which, in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops
56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances
56/12	Preparations for the high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	57/10 57/11	Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion
56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	58/2	Supporting the availability, accessibility and diversity of scientific evidence-based treatment and care for children and young people with substance use disorders
56/14	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the non-medical use and abuse, the illicit manufacture and the illicit domestic and international distribution of tramadol	58/3	Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet
56/15	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development	58/4 58/5	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development 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
56/16	Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking	58/6	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective
57/1	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles	58/7	Strengthening cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to various aspects of the world drug problem
57/2	Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal		
57/3	Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities	58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
57/4	Supporting recovery from substance use disorders	58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine
57/5; 58/8	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016		

## Part IV International cooperation for development

59/5	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes	61/8	Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids
60/1	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019		
60/2	Strengthening international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the illicit transit of drugs, especially developing countries, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility	61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge
		61/11	Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users
60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances	62/3; 63/5	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/5	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
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	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
60/7	Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents	62/7	Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use
		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
60/8	Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures	63/4	Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts
60/9	Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training	Decision 50/2	Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers
		Decision 53/1	Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
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	Decision 57/2	Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
		Decision 57/3	Provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 2015, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		
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	Decision 58/14	Provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the reconvened fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
		Decision 59/7	Inclusion of phenazepam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
61/7	Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem		

## Deliverables

16.71 Table 16.9 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.9

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

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
1. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	3	3	3	3
2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends	5	5	5	5
3. Note to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	2
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>
4. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	21	21	21	21
5. Meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East)	–	4	15	12
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
7. Expert group meetings on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	5	5	5	5
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
8. Projects related to drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including access to controlled substances for medical purposes	5	5	5	5
9. Projects related to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	5	5	5	5
10. Projects related to alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	1	2	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
11. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction	15	15	15	15
12. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	9	9	9	9
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
13. Publication on drug use prevention and treatment, and access to controlled substances	2	2	2	2
14. Publications on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	1	1	1	1

### C. Substantive deliverables

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical support on evidence-based prevention and treatment, on HIV/AIDS prevention treatment and care, and on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods; substantive and technical support to the International

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
Society of Substance Use Professionals annual conference, with 1,000 participants from 100 countries; side events at the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with 75 Member States represented and 750 persons participating; and advocacy for drug use prevention through online “Listen First” materials targeting youth, parents and policymakers, with a monthly average of 1,000 clicks.				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> annual celebration of World Drug Day on 26 June, with 100 countries participating and over 1,000 national and local events.				

### Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

#### Objective

- 16.72 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

- 16.73 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will provide policy and legislative advice, build the capacities of relevant actors and facilitate the transfer of expertise. The subprogramme will also continue to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening public sector institutions and the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia and the general public in the prevention of corruption, including by providing technical assistance to States in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as other types of technical assistance. In addition, the subprogramme will continue to coordinate the implementation of mandates given by policymaking and treaty bodies, in particular the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and other governing organs, and support related intergovernmental processes, including the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, to be held in 2021.
- 16.74 The subprogramme will also promote international cooperation regarding the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences. It will also contribute to strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets. Furthermore, the subprogramme will help develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist Member States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research into corruption, including in collaboration with academia and other stakeholders, to enable informed policy decisions and progress on the international anti-corruption reform agenda. Based on the experiences of Member States in the implementation of the Convention, the subprogramme will further emphasize South-South cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices at the national and regional levels. This work will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16.
- 16.75 The subprogramme plans to support Member States in their response to, and recovery from, COVID-19 and future emerging crises by strengthening transparency and integrity in public procurement, including for medical supplies and personal protective equipment, and whistle-blower protection and oversight mechanisms, in Southern Africa, South America and South-East Asia, including through its network of anti-corruption advisers.



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

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.77 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

#### **Corruption prevention in times of crisis**

- 16.78 Countries have taken a broad range of measures to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, leading to a significant slowdown in global economic activity. In response to the slowdown in economic activity, Member States have taken measures to provide an economic safety net for citizens and businesses in distress. In this context, safeguards may have been relaxed and compliance, oversight and accountability may have been traded for rapid response and impact, thus leading to the emergence of opportunities for corruption, such as in vaccine and emergency procurement. The subprogramme has developed several corruption-related COVID-19 policy papers to help Member States navigate these times of uncertainty and address challenges in the context and aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 16.79 The subprogramme has also conducted analyses of fraud and corruption risks related to COVID-19 economic rescue measures in South-East Asia and South America and Mexico and has provided advice to Member States on COVID-19-related emergency legislation, for instance in Kenya and Mexico, which requested legislative assistance on bills for whistle-blower protection amidst the crisis. Furthermore, the subprogramme has assessed the changing corruption risk landscape, including by collecting and consolidating information from its network of field-based advisers, and proposed policy responses for Governments to ensure that investigations and prosecutions and international cooperation continue despite the challenges posed by COVID-19. This has enabled the subprogramme to provide emergency guidance and advisory services to States to identify and mitigate corruption risks resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.80 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by Member States developing policy responses to support the swift and effective implementation of measures to respond to threats and vulnerabilities emerging during the COVID-19 pandemic, including detecting the proceeds of corruption (see table 16.10). As pointed out by a Member State, UNODC training helped to effectively mitigate corruption in the procurement of testing equipment.

Table 16.10  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
–	–	Member States develop policy responses to support the swift and effective implementation of measures to respond to threats and vulnerabilities emerging during the COVID-19 pandemic

### Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery

- 16.81 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme cancelled some planned deliverables. Specifically, the duration of some meetings of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies was reduced, resulting in an overall reduced number of meetings in 2020. The subprogramme also changed its approach with regard to fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by providing support to Member States remotely.
- 16.82 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely providing substantive support, in the form of policy papers for Member States, survey tools for anti-corruption agencies and advanced virtual methodologies for addressing corruption in the context of emergency procurement, to meet critical needs and with a view to highlighting corruption as an important issue to tackle in the global response to COVID-19. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result for 2020 above.

### Planned results for 2022

- 16.83 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and which show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

### Result 1: reviewing the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to spearhead national anti-corruption reforms<sup>6</sup>

#### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.84 The subprogramme held the drawing of lots to select peer reviewers as part of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention on Corruption in a timely manner amid the global health crisis. Following approval by Member States for the meeting of the Implementation Review Group to be conducted virtually, the subprogramme successfully launched the fifth year of the Implementation Review Mechanism, thereby avoiding a potential loss of time for countries in the final year of the review process.
- 16.85 The subprogramme also supported States in the completion of country reviews to advance the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The unprecedented measures taken by States parties to manage the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have had a dual effect on the completion of country reviews under the Implementation Review Mechanism – in some instances, it allowed for accelerated finalization of executive summaries and country review reports, whereas in other instances, it had a negative impact on the pace of reviews, in particular the country visits. Among the most immediate consequences were delays in the preparation of self-

<sup>6</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

assessment checklists, desk reviews and country reports, as well as the postponement of already-scheduled country visits. UNODC efforts to encourage States to participate in virtual country visits were met with reservations, with only one State under review in agreement with this adapted set-up.

- 16.86 The above-mentioned work contributed to the submission by 122 States parties of completed self-assessment checklists and the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, which met the planned target of the submission of further additional self-assessment checklists with the continued support of UNODC to States parties, resulting in the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Mechanism, reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.87 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will work towards the acceleration of the implementation of the Convention by assisting States to conduct the country reviews under the Implementation Review Mechanism. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.11).

Table 16.11

### Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
76 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists since the start of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, in 2016	Additional self-assessment checklists submitted by States parties with UNODC assistance	122 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists and the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism	An increased number of additional checklists submitted with the continued support of UNODC to States parties, with a view to advancing the timely completion of the country reviews	A further increase in the number of additional checklists submitted to States parties, with a view to advancing the timely completion of the country reviews

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

## Result 2: fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by States parties<sup>7</sup>

### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.88 The subprogramme has established regional platforms (South-East Asia, East Africa, South America and Mexico, and Southern Africa) composed of policy and decision makers, focusing specifically on fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at the global, regional and national levels, while also taking into account the outcomes of the country reviews conducted under the Implementation Review Mechanism. This approach has enabled participating States parties to identify and focus on specific priority thematic areas in their fight against corruption. It has also enabled States parties to leverage South-South cooperation for a broader range of technical assistance support. In seeking to strengthen its effectiveness, the subprogramme will continue to assist States in implementing the Convention more effectively.

<sup>7</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (A/75/6 (Sect. 16) and A/75/6 (Sect. 16)/Corr.1).

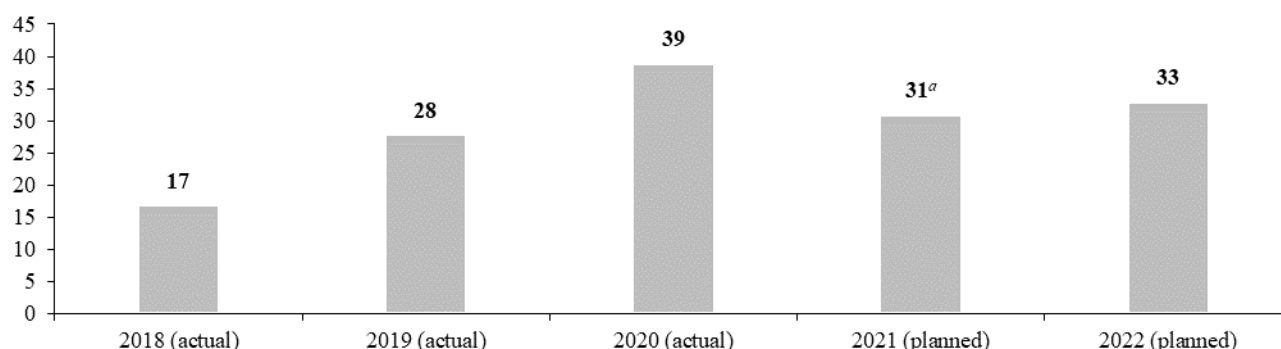
- 16.89 During the COVID-19 pandemic, the work continued to be undertaken with participating countries remotely. In South-East Asia, the subprogramme organized training at the national and regional levels and provided national-level support in the areas of financial investigation and asset recovery, beneficial ownership, whistle-blower protection, conflict of interest and public procurement, particularly in emergency situations. In addition, three regional studies were produced, on beneficial ownership transparency and companies' registration, on the oversight systems related to increased spending owing to COVID-19 and on the utilization of digital datasets and artificial intelligence for the identification of fraud and corruption. In East Africa, capacity-building activities were conducted and mentoring and remote assistance were provided to countries with regard to public procurement and whistle-blower protection, with a focus on the health sector, financial investigations and parallel investigations linked to wildlife crime. A virtual platform to exchange and share experiences in all thematic areas of the project was piloted. In South America and Mexico, mapping/baselining activities were conducted in all nine countries at the national level and 10 national events and one regional online workshop were conducted in all thematic areas of the project. In Southern Africa, mapping/baselining activities were conducted in all eight countries at the national level and four national activities were conducted. Owing to the severity of the COVID-19 situation in the region, no work was undertaken to develop or deliver a regional workshop.
- 16.90 Furthermore, the subprogramme developed an increased number of knowledge products, including e-learning modules enabling the provision of remote support, given that travel restrictions were in place for most of 2020. In this regard, three e-learning courses were developed and five publications were drafted. Finally, a survey on oversight mechanisms for COVID-19 response packages was carried out in the four regions covered by the platforms.
- 16.91 The above-mentioned work contributed to 39 country-level activities to fast-track the implementation of the Convention, which exceeded the planned target of 29 country-level activities reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.92 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue its work in all thematic areas of the four regional platforms to identify common anti-corruption priorities, leverage regional capacities and knowledge, and tailor technical assistance to specific needs and thematic priorities identified in each region. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.III).

Figure 16.III

**Performance measure: number of annual country-level activities to fast-track the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption**



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

**Result 3: renewed political commitment to the fight against corruption****Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.93 Corruption undermines governance, hinders development and has a destabilizing effect on societies through its very direct impact on the lives of citizens. It hurts most those who are disenfranchised – the poor, women and minorities – who often have to pay bribes to gain access to essential services. Corruption is an instrumental enabler in the commission of many offences, including many serious crimes. The subprogramme played a central role in improving the capacity of and cooperation among States parties in preventing and combating corruption, including by facilitating the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, to be held in 2021, which is expected to result in a concise and action-oriented political declaration setting out a strategic and comprehensive approach for the future fight against corruption.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

- 16.94 The lesson for the subprogramme was that catalytic action is needed to effectively prevent and fight corruption globally, which calls for mainstreaming corruption across relevant initiatives, such as the political declaration of the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, including by drawing upon the recommendations arising from the Implementation Review Mechanism. The follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption will provide an opportunity to galvanize the political will of States and will present an excellent opportunity for the international community to advance the fight against corruption. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will extend its reach and impact by supporting the implementation of joint commitments contained in the political declaration of the special session of the General Assembly, with the objective of maximizing multiplier effects in the fight against corruption.

*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.95 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by States translating the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 into actionable and practical measures to advance the global fight against corruption (see table 16.12).

Table 16.12

**Performance measure**

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Adoption by the General Assembly of resolution <a href="#">73/191</a> on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, for subsequent adoption by the General Assembly, of a resolution on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption by the General Assembly of resolution <a href="#">74/276</a> and decision <a href="#">74/568</a> on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption of a concise and action-oriented political declaration at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021	States translate the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 into actionable and practical measures to advance the global fight against corruption

**Legislative mandates**

- 16.96 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

*Conventions*

United Nations Convention against Corruption

*General Assembly resolutions and decisions*

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	66/181; 67/189; 68/193; 69/197; 70/178; 71/209; 72/196; 73/186; 74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
51/59	Action against corruption		
61/209; 62/202; 63/226; 64/237	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	67/192; 68/195; 69/199; 71/208; 73/190	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (para. 52)		
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	70/174	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	71/206; 72/192; 73/184; 74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	73/191; 74/276	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption
66/179; 67/184; 68/185; 69/191	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	74/170	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
		74/172	Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2006/23; 2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct	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
2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption		
2007/20; 2009/22; 2011/35; 2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime	2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime		

## Deliverables

- 16.97 Table 16.13 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.13

**Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory**

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>
1. Note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on crime prevention and criminal justice	—	—	1	—
2. Reports on the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	6	6	7	6

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<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
3. Thematic reports on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	2	2	2	2
4. Regional reports of the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents	16	16	16	16
5. Background documents for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and for the subsidiary bodies of the Conference (including executive summaries of country review reports for the consideration of the Implementation Review Group)	56	56	74	56
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>
6. Meetings of the General Assembly (Third Committee) on matters relating to corruption and economic crime	1	1	1	1
7. Meetings of the Economic and Social Council	1	1	1	1
8. Meetings of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	40	22	56	40
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
9. Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness	1	1	1	—
10. Global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
11. Expert group meetings on developing guidance or tools for specific areas of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including based on the needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism	5	5	5	5
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
12. Official publications on anti-corruption	4	4	4	3
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
13. Guidance and tools on anti-corruption	3	3	3	4
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> provision of training courses to 50 governmental experts to conduct reviews under the Implementation Review Mechanism, facilitation of the completion and analysis of self-assessment checklist responses, conduct of 20 country visits and drafting of country review reports and executive summaries.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> maintenance of a database of laws and jurisprudence, as well as of non-legal knowledge relevant to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including for issues related to asset recovery; maintenance of a database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; maintenance of the online anti-corruption portal known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge; and development and maintenance of electronic tools and training materials on standards, policies, operational procedures and good practices in the implementation of the Convention by States parties.				

## Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

### Objective

- 16.98 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 accordance with the rule of law.

### Strategy

- 16.99 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will respond to requests from Member States to provide normative and capacity-building support to prevent terrorism and violent extremism, as and

when conducive to terrorism,<sup>8</sup> by initiating and supporting the development of cooperation frameworks with Member States at the national, regional and global levels. The subprogramme also plans to develop and implement results-based projects on terrorism prevention and strengthen the impact of its field delivery through coordination and integrated planning and implementation with partners that support Governments with terrorism prevention, in particular the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its working groups, which will help Member States to make progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 5 and 16. The subprogramme is mandated under resolutions of the General Assembly<sup>9</sup> and the Security Council,<sup>10</sup> as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the Assembly in 2006 in its resolution 60/288, and the biennial reviews of the Strategy, to deliver counter-terrorism technical assistance to requesting Member States.

- 16.100 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by mitigating the restrictions imposed as a result of the pandemic and developing technical assistance tools and training activities in line with Member States' counter-terrorism needs in the context of COVID-19. The pandemic has had a significant impact on the terrorism landscape, and the subprogramme plans to support Member States in responding to related threats more effectively.
- 16.101 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Ratification by Member States of an increased number of international legal instruments against terrorism;
  - (b) Revision by Member States, accordingly, of domestic counter-terrorism legislation;
  - (c) Development by Member States of strategies and action plans for combating terrorism;
  - (d) Effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases by criminal justice officials, in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, standards and good practices;
  - (e) Increased national, regional and international cooperation between law enforcement and judicial entities.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.102 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

#### **Criminal justice and law enforcement officials are equipped with counter-terrorism capacities during the pandemic**

- 16.103 The terrorism landscape was drastically transformed by COVID-19. The health crisis meant that the number of individuals confined to their homes and spending more time on the Internet had skyrocketed, making them more vulnerable and susceptible to recruitment and radicalization by terrorists and terrorist groups, who were also spending more time online owing to the pandemic. As a result of the pandemic, the preservation, collection and utilization of essential electronic evidence in terrorism cases has become even more critical. In response, the subprogramme has been developing new tools to offer tailored services to better address Member States' counter-terrorism needs in the context of COVID-19. For example, the subprogramme developed a space on its online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, known as the iRoom, to specifically address matters related to electronic evidence. The iRoom is a secure online space that acts as a "one-stop shop" for technical assistance delivery and allows for the exchange of best practices, stocktaking and the development of new tools related to electronic evidence, established for prosecutors, investigators and the judiciary to collaborate on cross-border terrorism and organized crime cases involving electronic evidence.

<sup>8</sup> See General Assembly resolutions 71/209 and 72/194.

<sup>9</sup> See General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284 and 74/175.

<sup>10</sup> See Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) and previous related Security Council resolutions.



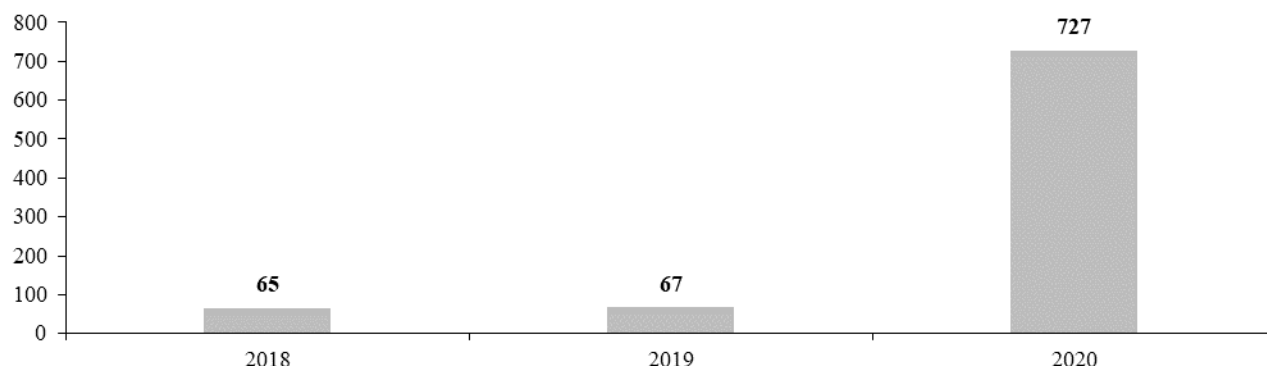
- 16.104 The subprogramme also continued to promote the application of international norms, standards and good practices in countering terrorism and continued to support Member States with their criminal justice responses against terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The subprogramme moved the delivery of its technical assistance activities online and has trained over 2,000 criminal justice officials virtually since the outbreak of the pandemic. As part of these efforts, the subprogramme significantly scaled up the use of its online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. With a wide range of flexible features and tools, the Platform allows for high levels of interaction between participants and moderators and includes over 3,000 criminal justice and law enforcement officers from more than 135 countries as registered members.

*Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.105 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 727 criminal justice and law enforcement officers having enhanced capacities in criminal justice responses to terrorism (see figure 16.IV).

Figure 16.IV

**Performance measure: number of criminal justice and law enforcement officials with enhanced capacities in criminal justice responses to terrorism, trained via the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform (cumulative)**



**Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery**

- 16.106 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 in 2020, the subprogramme sought alternative avenues to continue to deliver technical assistance to Member States. In compliance with social distancing measures and in an effort to avoid the interruption of critical technical assistance, the subprogramme moved the delivery of its technical assistance activities online through the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform. Owing to travel restrictions, several activities within the framework of the Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism that were intended to be conducted in person and could not be delivered online were postponed.
- 16.107 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely, in order to support Nigeria in continuing its counter-terrorism efforts while adapting to the COVID-19 context, the subprogramme developed guidelines for the Nigerian police to reduce the risk of infection while protecting the public from criminal activity, including terrorism.

**Planned results for 2022**

- 16.108 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

### Result 1: progress in the prosecution and adjudication of members of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh)<sup>11</sup>

#### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.109 The subprogramme has been building the capacity of criminal justice officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism in accordance with the rule of law and human rights. Despite the COVID-19 restrictions, the subprogramme delivered two training sessions on conducting and managing interviews of terrorist suspects in a human-rights compliant manner and on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating crimes committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) (ISIL). The subprogramme has also been promoting the role of Iraqi women officials in countering terrorism in Iraq by developing their knowledge and capacities to prevent, counter and prosecute terrorism in Iraq, in accordance with the mandate in Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [2242 \(2015\)](#) to promote and support women's participation in peace processes.
- 16.110 The subprogramme also provided support in the use and promotion of alternatives to imprisonment in cases related to terrorism. In addition, the subprogramme has been providing support to judicial institutions in the liberated areas, such as the Mosul Investigative Court. Furthermore, the subprogramme initiated work to support the victims of ISIL in Iraq.
- 16.111 The above-mentioned work contributed to an increased number of victims of terrorism accessing the Iraqi judicial system and strengthened judicial institutions, with increased participation of women at the policy, planning and technical levels, which met the planned target of steps being taken towards the establishment of national judicial mechanisms or processes for the prosecution and adjudication of members of ISIL reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.112 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to deliver tailored technical assistance to strengthen criminal justice responses to terrorism, in line with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and will support the victims of terrorism in Iraq through mechanisms to increase their role in criminal justice proceedings and the provision of psychological support. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.14).

Table 16.14  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
Iraq requests technical assistance for the development of national judicial mechanisms to prosecute and adjudicate ISIL-related crimes	Discussions ensue on national judicial mechanisms or processes for the prosecution and adjudication of members of ISIL	Increased number of victims of terrorism accessing the Iraqi judicial system and strengthened judicial institutions, with increased participation of women at the policy, planning and technical levels	Enhanced capacity to handle domestic cases relating to ISIL while upholding fundamental rights	Cases relating to ISIL are successfully prosecuted while fundamental rights are upheld and victims of ISIL are protected

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

<sup>11</sup> As reflected in proposed programme budget for 2020 ([A/74/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#)).

**Result 2: strengthened capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent terrorism**<sup>12</sup>**Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.113 The subprogramme has been working on strengthening a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law. The subprogramme has been providing support to authorities in Sri Lanka in developing a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for counter-terrorism that is fully compliant with the rule of law, human rights standards and fundamental freedoms. The subprogramme has also been providing training to criminal investigators, prosecutors and judges on rehabilitation and reintegration, including alternatives to imprisonment and community-based interventions; special investigative techniques for identifying and responding to harmful online content; development of a national toolkit for criminal justice practitioners based on the Practical Guide for Requesting Electronic Evidence Across Borders to suit the local context and procedures; the use and admissibility of digital evidence in investigations and court; and tailoring a regional toolkit for judges to the national context of Maldives and Sri Lanka, which included components on supporting female criminal justice practitioners in serving in the judicial system.
- 16.114 The above-mentioned work contributed to the certification of criminal justice officials to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.115 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to train criminal investigators, prosecutors and judges and will support inter-agency and regional cooperation among law enforcement and judicial officials to facilitate operational information exchange and mutual legal assistance. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.15).

Table 16.15  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
—	—	Criminal justice officials are certified to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law	Officials are able to resolve and process terrorist cases in line with applicable international law, including gender norms	Meetings are held of a regional information exchange forum to strengthen inter-agency and regional cooperation among law enforcement and judicial officials

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

<sup>12</sup> As reflected in proposed programme budget for 2021 ([A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#) and [A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)/Corr.1](#)).

**Result 3: terrorists are brought to justice in line with the rule of law and human rights****Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.116 The right to a fair and speedy trial is paramount in ensuring access to justice. Delays in processing terrorism cases can ultimately obstruct access to justice. Thousands of people have been detained for alleged association with Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin countries. To help address the backlog in terrorism cases, the subprogramme has been building the capacity of the criminal justice system to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate those terrorism cases with respect for human rights. This extensive assistance has included the revision of over 1,200 terrorism cases, as well as support to the criminal justice system to effectively address gender issues, including sexual and gender-based violence committed by terrorist groups.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

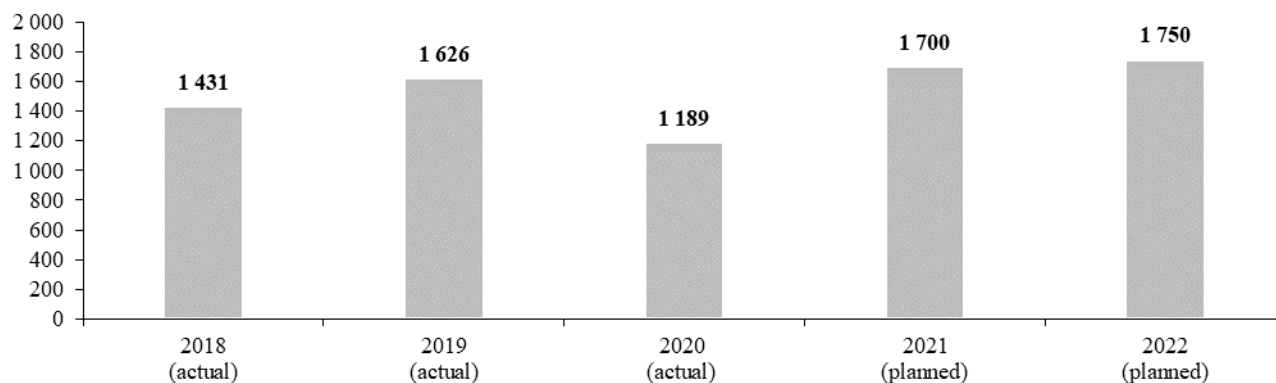
- 16.117 The lesson for the subprogramme was that, in addition to improving the knowledge and skills of criminal justice officials, the subprogramme must provide support to better equip criminal justice systems, in order to effectively address the backlog in terrorism cases. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will expand its assistance to provide the necessary forensic equipment, logistics support, and policy and procedural guidance to assist criminal justice officials to more effectively put in practice the knowledge and skills gained.

*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.118 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of criminal justice officials trained with regard to the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases (see figure 16.V).

Figure 16.V

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

**Legislative mandates**

- 16.119 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

*General Assembly resolutions*

58/136; 59/153	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention	60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
		62/46	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources

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62/172; 64/177	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism	74/175	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
65/74; 67/51; 69/50; 71/66	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources	75/145	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
66/178; 68/187; 70/177; 72/194	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism	75/196	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
70/148	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism		

### Security Council resolutions

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

### Economic and Social Council resolutions

2019/21	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
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### Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities	22/4	Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships
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## Deliverables

- 16.120 Table 16.16 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.16

### Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly	1	1	–	1
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>
3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	2	1	2	2
4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies	5	2	5	5
5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly	4	–	–	4

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	—	13	1
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1	1	1	1
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
8. Handbook on promoting the use of non-custodial alternatives to pre-trial detention and imprisonment measures in terrorism cases	—	1	—	—
9. Publications, handbooks and training manuals on specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism	3	2	2	3
10. Supporting legal responses and criminal justice capacity aimed at preventing and countering terrorism (menu of services)	1	—	1	—
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> 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; and substantive support to national training institutions.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> updating and maintenance of the SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools containing over 2,300 pieces of counter-terrorism legislation, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases, the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform for over 3,200 members, the observatory of jurisprudence for the Americas and the Central Asian network to prevent terrorism.				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> global parliamentary summit on terrorism; promotion of the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism for the Member States that have not ratified, with approximately 1,222 remaining ratifications and accessions; brochures, flyers and information kits in legal, criminal justice and related areas; and the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.				
<b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> update and maintenance of the website and social media platforms.				

## Subprogramme 5 Justice

### Objective

- 16.121 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

- 16.122 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote the development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and facilitate their application through working with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all actors involved in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.
- 16.123 The subprogramme will also provide assistance, upon request, to Member States, and in particular to criminal justice actors (such as the police, prosecution services, judiciary, including the juvenile justice system, lawyers, community-based experts and prison staff) by enabling knowledge transfer, supporting institution-building and providing capacity-building and technical advice. The subprogramme will also promote cooperation with other sectors, including education, health and social services. The work of the subprogramme will focus in particular on creating evidence bases for crime prevention and addressing risk factors and root causes of offending and reoffending; promoting human rights-based policing; increasing access to legal aid; strengthening the

effectiveness, fairness and efficiency of criminal justice processes; developing sentencing policies and promoting the use of alternatives to imprisonment; as well as improving prison conditions, improving treatment of violent extremist<sup>13</sup> prisoners and preventing radicalization, and supporting social reintegration upon release. The subprogramme will incorporate cross-cutting issues related to victims and witnesses; gender in the criminal justice system, including violence against women; and children in the criminal justice system, including violence against children. The subprogramme will continue to share studies, good practices and information technology resources, and develop and disseminate practical tools, such as guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula and model legislation, as well as support counterparts in applying these tools. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11 and 16.

- 16.124 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by strengthening criminal justice systems' abilities to prepare for, respond to and recover from crisis. The subprogramme will continue to support strengthening of legal frameworks and adoption and implementation of holistic and inclusive short-term crisis strategies and related actions that ensure the continued functioning of criminal justice systems and equal access to its services, while reducing the risk of violations of the human rights of those affected disproportionately by the pandemic, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime. The subprogramme will also support long-term, evidence-based and sustainable recovery measures and take into account lessons learned during the crisis on the needs of both the population and justice actors, leveraging existing capacities and using new technologies.
- 16.125 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced coordination between justice actors, for example, between police officers, defence lawyers and investigating judges to address excessive and arbitrary police and pretrial detention;
  - (b) Improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases;
  - (c) Improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls;
  - (d) Improved prevention of and responses to violence against children through crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes;
  - (e) Increased access to justice for the vulnerable sectors of society and increased public trust in the justice system, including through countrywide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population;
  - (f) Enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism;
  - (g) Prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities;
  - (h) Empowerment of women and girls within crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and systems.
- 16.126 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in a reduction of the use of detention and imprisonment through strengthened functioning of and equal access to justice mechanisms, and in enhanced knowledge and capacity of justice actors to prevent and redress human rights violations and crime, counter discrimination and empower communities.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.127 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

<sup>13</sup> The terms "violent extremist" and "violent extremism" refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#)).

### Enhanced access to legal aid for women offenders and victims in West Africa

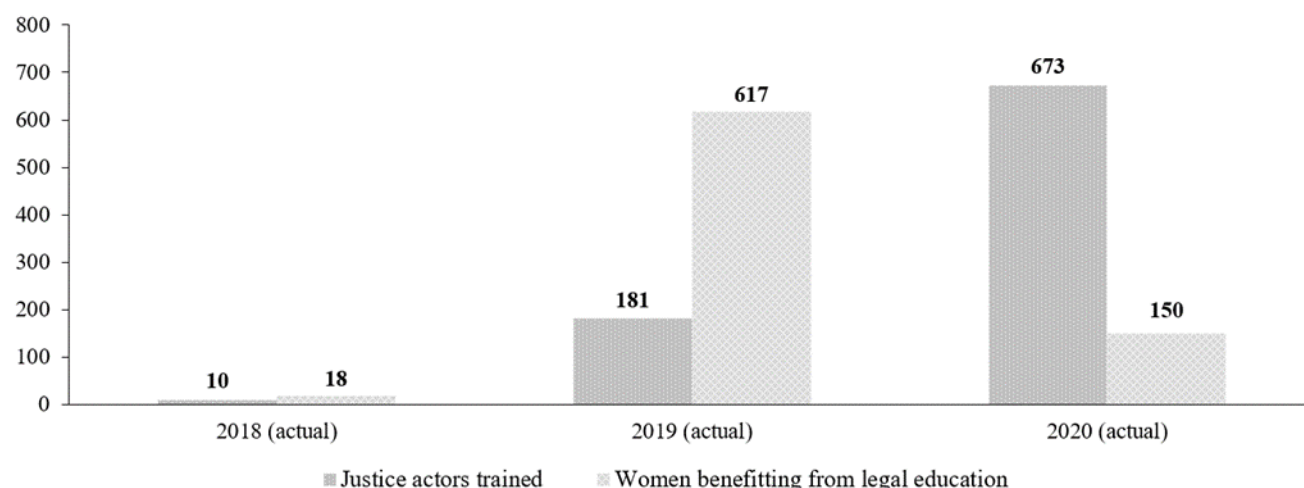
- 16.128 Legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law and a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial. Restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly constrained access to legal aid for victims of domestic violence, thereby rendering legal aid more pressing as a means of protection from rights violations. The subprogramme, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), reprogrammed existing joint activities on legal aid services to maintain and enhance access to justice for women and girls in Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone during the COVID-19 pandemic, by developing needs-based advocacy and remote training materials and providing additional funding to legal aid providers to deliver services, as feasible, to women detainees, prisoners and victims of crime.
- 16.129 The subprogramme also promoted the establishment of alternative and remote mechanisms for women to access legal aid. For example, in Sierra Leone a free hotline for victims of domestic and sexual violence was established, in partnership with the police and the Legal Aid Board. Data collection efforts have been promoted in all three project countries in order to understand how COVID-19 is changing the nature of cases encountered. The subprogramme, in close cooperation with national and local authorities and other stakeholders, in particular paralegals, who are central to this effort, established one-stop centres that will aid in the data collection effort and enhance access to legal aid for women who come into conflict with the law. Collecting data will provide public information to key ministries, stakeholders and civil society organizations in order to promote the inclusion of women's rights in COVID-19 responses. Furthermore, the subprogramme supported legal empowerment initiatives in all target countries, as well as direct service provision by paralegals and lawyers to women detainees in police stations and to women victims of crime.

#### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.130 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 673 justice actors trained and 150 women benefitting from legal education (see figure 16.VI).

Figure 16.VI

**Performance measure: annual number of justice actors trained and number of women benefitting from legal education**



### Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery

- 16.131 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme changed the assistance provided through capacity-building and tool development by shifting the method of delivery from in-person workshops, training and conferences to virtual meetings and webinars, and postponed those events



which were thought to better function in person. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified in results 1 and 2 below. As all sessions of intergovernmental bodies were cancelled or postponed to 2021 owing to the pandemic, the subprogramme's activities for servicing these bodies' meetings were limited to development of selected parliamentary documentation such as working papers and activity reports.

- 16.132 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new and modified activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely timely development of up-to-date support by issuing guidance notes and operational advice, including on COVID-19 preparedness and responses in prisons; capacity-building through online training programmes; development of e-learning courses on pressing issues such as violence against children; and organization of virtual meetings and conferences to disseminate knowledge and encourage exchange of experience among countries, including on human rights-based policing, restorative justice programmes and restorative justice approaches to teaching criminal justice, as well as a global webinar series on gender-responsive criminal justice and prison reform. The subprogramme also assessed the impact of COVID-19 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to gender-based violence against women and girls and approaches to apply non-custodial measures to decongest prisons and detention facilities. The subprogramme also changed the focus of some activities from capacity-building to direct financial assistance to service providers. The new and modified deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result for 2020 above.

### **Planned results for 2022**

- 16.133 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

#### **Result 1: helping women prisoners in the Plurinational State of Bolivia prepare for their lives after prison<sup>14</sup>**

##### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.134 The subprogramme has developed and implemented a vocational training programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, for female prisoners from two prisons in La Paz on construction techniques, as the construction sector in the Plurinational State of Bolivia is growing and has a high demand for qualified female workers. In 2020, no additional female prisoners were trained on construction techniques; however, the subprogramme continued to liaise with prison administrations to prepare female prisoners for their release with a view to strengthening their employability upon release.
- 16.135 The above-mentioned work contributed to no additional female prisoners being trained and/or released, which did not meet the planned target of training 20 prisoners in 2020 reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. Challenges were experienced owing to the impact of COVID-19 on in-person gatherings and holding individual meetings with prisoners to prepare them for their release. The project activities had to stall in early 2020 as all activities in prisons were suspended by the authorities.

##### **Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.136 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include awareness-raising and training activities for prison administrations and policymakers across all regions. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.17).

<sup>14</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

Table 16.17  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
–	10 female prisoners trained and/or employed after release	No additional female prisoners trained and/or employed after release	10 female prisoners trained and/or employed after release	Number of prison staff and policymakers in requesting Member States trained

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

## Result 2: communities are more resilient to crime and violence<sup>15</sup>

### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.137 The subprogramme has supported Member States in developing and introducing policies and programmes that help to prevent crime. In 2020, it expanded the knowledge-base for crime prevention policies and programmes in Mexico, and developed and assessed dedicated strategies at the State and city levels, including with regard to the prevention of violence against women. The subprogramme also provided input and suggestions for the development of a draft law on crime prevention in Kyrgyzstan and continued its technical assistance activities in several other Member States, including Lebanon, Peru and Uzbekistan, to facilitate the use of sport-based crime prevention initiatives in the context of youth-focused programmes. The subprogramme also provided technical assistance to the State of Palestine, including capacity-building and awareness-raising activities on sport-based youth crime prevention as well as the provision of sports equipment to schools to enhance access to sport and safe spaces for youth development. Furthermore, the subprogramme supported Member States in making their policing more community-oriented and developed technical tools to guide States in their efforts to implement local crime prevention strategies, including manuals on restorative justice and the use of sport for the prevention of violent extremism.<sup>16</sup>
- 16.138 The above-mentioned work contributed to the development and implementation of gender-sensitive crime prevention policies and programmes in five States, which met the planned target for 2020 reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021, despite implementation challenges related to COVID-19.

### Proposed programme plan for 2022

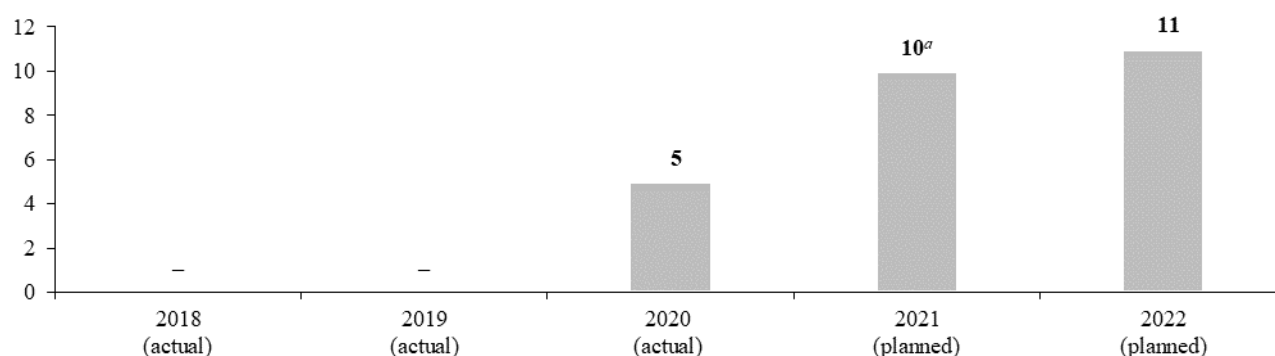
- 16.139 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will scale up its technical assistance through virtual and in-person capacity-building and other activities to strengthen Member States' capacity to prevent crime effectively, involving criminal justice practitioners, including law enforcement, as well as other government entities and civil society. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VII).

<sup>15</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 ([A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#) and [A/75/6 \(Sect. 16\)/Corr.1](#)).

<sup>16</sup> The term "violent extremism" refers to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#)).

Figure 16.VII

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



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

### **Result 3: people in contact with the criminal justice system have increased access to justice services**

#### **Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.140 Access to justice is a key component of a fair, humane, effective and efficient criminal justice system and a central component of the 2030 Agenda. COVID-19 created unprecedented challenges for criminal justice systems to be able to provide equal access to justice, especially as courts were closed, while social distancing measures were imposed and strictly enforced by the police. The subprogramme has focused on promoting human rights-based policing, as well as access to legal aid, use of restorative justice programmes and access to justice for victims of crime. On the basis of the relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the subprogramme has worked with actors from criminal justice institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector in awareness-raising; developing strategies and interventions; reform of mechanisms, laws and policies; data collection and analysis; and tool development, knowledge transfer and capacity-building to provide access to justice for all.

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

- 16.141 The lesson for the subprogramme was that it needed to rethink how to more effectively transfer its wealth of guidance and knowledge to leverage its mandate, which covers both supporting State authorities in preventing and responding to crime and violence and ensuring that the rights of groups with specific needs are respected and essential services are provided, to address the risks and challenges posed by the pandemic. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will use its acquired expertise in linking the different mandate areas together. It will increase its support so as to: (a) empower communities to achieve access to justice for all, including by promoting human rights-based and community-oriented policing, legal empowerment campaigns to inform people of their rights and how to access them, and capacity-building for delivery of specialized legal aid services for victims of crime and women and girls; (b) reduce rates of police and pretrial detention, including through enhancing capacity and knowledge to ensure access to quality legal aid services, advisory services and capacity-building for the police, technical assistance aimed at strengthening internal and external police oversight mechanisms, support for coordination between the police and prosecution and other justice actors, and more effective investigations; and (c) improve access to fair and effective restorative justice programmes, including through reviewing and supporting legislative reform to develop or expand national restorative justice programmes, assisting in establishing, implementing and improving restorative justice programmes, and enhancing the capacity of restorative justice

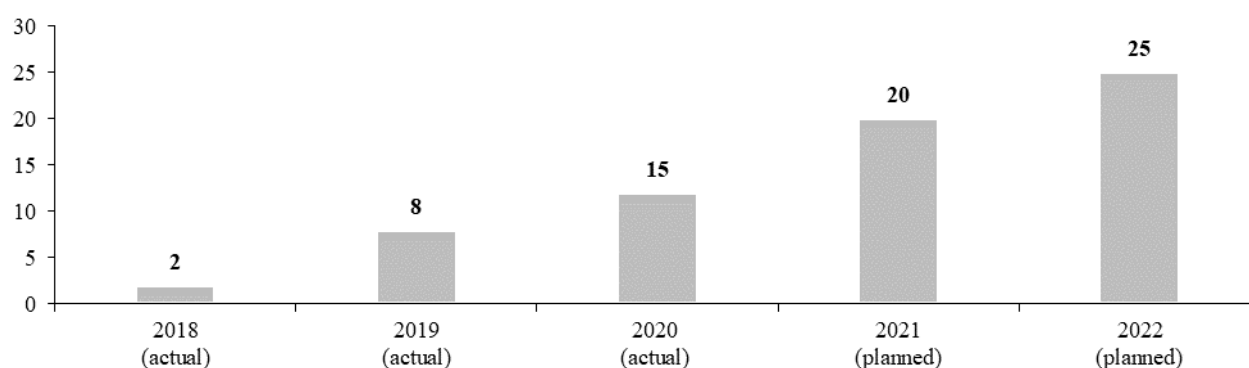
practitioners to deliver services. It will also put measures in place to ensure efforts are evidence- and needs-based, so as to enable recovery plans to truly reach and secure the rights of those who are at risk of being left furthest behind. This will be done in a holistic manner using a people-centred approach through provision of support for drafting and revising legislation and for developing inclusive and gender-sensitive policies and other reform outcomes that facilitate increased access to justice, as well as capacity-building and dissemination of knowledge to improve the skills of justice actors to resolve the justice problems of the population, particularly for vulnerable groups.

*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.142 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increase in the number of Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all (see figure 16.VIII).

Figure 16.VIII

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



## Legislative mandates

- 16.143 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

### Conventions

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Convention on the Rights of the Child

### General Assembly resolutions

34/169	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	45/111	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners
40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)	45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition
		45/117	Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)	45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters

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

45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released	67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	67/188; 68/190; 69/192	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
51/59 <sup>17</sup>	Action against corruption	68/189	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security		
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women	69/194	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	70/174	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
55/89; 74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders	70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	71/256 72/193	New Urban Agenda Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century	73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment
60/177 <sup>18</sup>	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	73/155; 74/133 73/184; 74/171	Rights of the child Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women		
65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	73/207; 74/191	The rule of law at the national and international levels
67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families	73/262; 74/137	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
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking	74/127 74/134 74/170	Violence against women migrant workers The girl child Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies

<sup>17</sup> In particular the annex, entitled "International Code of Conduct for Public Officials".

<sup>18</sup> In particular the annex, entitled "Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

74/172	Education for justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development	S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem
75/196	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity		

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice
1984/50; 1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	1999/27 <sup>22</sup>	Penal reform
1989/57; 2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary	2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	2002/13; <sup>23</sup> 2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of extralegal, arbitrary and summary executions	2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime	2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety	2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles	2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
1997/30 <sup>19</sup>	Administration of juvenile justice		
1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power		
1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions	2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
1998/21 <sup>20</sup>	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
1998/22	Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings	2006/23 <sup>24</sup>	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
1998/23 <sup>21</sup>	International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing	2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme	2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
1999/25	Effective crime prevention		

<sup>19</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System”.

<sup>20</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”.

<sup>21</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Kadoma Declaration on Community Service”.

<sup>22</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice”.

<sup>23</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime”.

<sup>24</sup> In particular the annex, entitled “Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct”.

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

2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention
2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct	2016/17 2016/18	Restorative justice in criminal matters Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination	2017/16	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa	2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies
2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach	2019/21	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance	Decision 2005/247	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
2013/33	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015		

### *Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions and decisions*

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

### *Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions*

55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety	59/4	Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders
58/5	Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature	59/5 59/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies

## Deliverables

- 16.144 Table 16.18 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.18

### Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2	1	1	1
2. Working papers for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	2	2	–	–
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
3. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	–	1	1
4. Meetings of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	2	–	–	–
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
5. Global projects to support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	4	4	5	5
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>40</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
6. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice	40	74	40	40
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
7. Criminal justice handbook series	2	6	2	3
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> substantive and technical support (remotely and in-person) on crime prevention and criminal justice to 60 Member States, other relevant organizations and agencies and 15 national and regional programmes; and guidance on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.				

## Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis and forensics

### Objective

- 16.145 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.

### Strategy

- 16.146 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to provide timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions through the production of global and thematic reports, an online monitoring platform and a data-sharing portal. Through strengthened research capacity in the field and technical oversight at headquarters, the subprogramme will



improve the quality and relevance of the evidence it generates resulting in better designed programmes and improved impact assessment of interventions. The subprogramme will also continue to support countries 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 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, crime and crime-related violence.

- 16.147 The subprogramme also plans to provide support and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, including targeted assistance to increase their capacity to produce data and monitor progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals. The subprogramme will also assist Member States, upon request, in identifying trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption.
- 16.148 The subprogramme will also ensure that Member States have access to and use quality forensic and scientific services in support of their efforts to counter drugs, crime and terrorism. It will provide technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories, forensic institutions and Member States, assisting in forensics standard setting and the exchange of quality forensic data and services for policymaking and decision-making. In addition, the subprogramme will provide scientific support to the three governing bodies under the international drug conventions, namely the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and WHO.
- 16.149 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by producing knowledge and tools on drugs and crime that are based on existing deliverables and adapted to support national and multilateral responses to the COVID-19 recovery, including the use of new modalities for the delivery of its scientific and forensic services. By providing data and analysis to spur transformative change, as agreed upon by Member States, the subprogramme will provide support for addressing the most pressing policy needs in view of informing the COVID-19 recovery.
- 16.150 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced knowledge among Member States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders on formulating strategic responses to existing and emerging drugs and crime issues;
  - (b) Increased capacity of Member States to produce and analyse statistical data on trends, including trends in specific and emerging drugs and crime issues;
  - (c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers to meet internationally accepted standards of performance through quality assurance;
  - (d) Enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance.
- 16.151 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in:
- (a) Increased knowledge of Member States on challenges related to drugs and crime that may have the potential to slow down the COVID-19 recovery;
  - (b) Recovery policies and programmes which integrate drugs and crime issues.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.152 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

#### **Front-line law enforcement officers trained on correct use of personal protective equipment**

- 16.153 Based on the nature of law enforcement operations, the potential for front-line officers to be exposed to COVID-19 during the execution of their routine duties has increased significantly. The safety procedures, protocols and measures taken to protect officers from risk of exposure when handling dangerous or toxic substances can also protect them from exposure to communicable diseases such

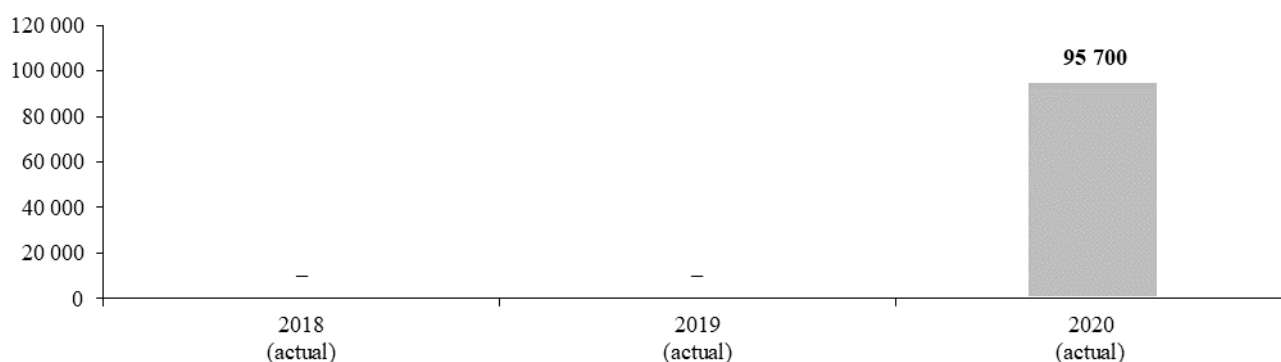
as COVID-19. In order to offer practical information and guidance to help protect front-line officers from risk of exposure and prevent the spread of COVID-19, while enabling them to carry out their operational duties, the subprogramme has adapted the content of its guidelines for the safe handling of substances and management of exposure risk for law enforcement and customs officers to produce a seven-part series of instructional videos on the appropriate use of, removal and decontamination of personal protective equipment. These videos cover topics from the correct use and removal of appropriate masks and gloves to complete chemical and particulate personal protective equipment ensembles. Personalized kits containing all the essential elements of this equipment have also been developed to be provided as part of training courses on safe handling to law enforcement, customs officers and forensic personnel to be delivered in person and using virtual reality technology. The video series was disseminated using social media and through a number of webinars and virtual meetings.

*Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.154 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 95,700 views of the video series on the correct use and removal of personal protective equipment (see figure 16.IX).

Figure 16.IX

**Performance measure: number of views of video series on correct use and removal of personal protective equipment**



**Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery**

- 16.155 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme postponed training activities planned for 2020 in the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, but developed and delivered virtual training courses in forensics instead.
- 16.156 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new and modified activities and accelerated the implementation of planned activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic within the overall scope of its objectives, namely the production of dedicated briefs on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. In addition, topics related to COVID-19 were included in the *World Drug Report 2020* and the *World Wildlife Crime Report 2020: Trafficking in Protected Species*. The subprogramme also developed a special module of the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs focusing on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the opioid crisis and global responses and a video series on the correct use and removal of various items of personal protective equipment. The deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result for 2020 above.

## Planned results for 2022

- 16.157 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

### Result 1: estimating the number of hidden victims of trafficking in persons<sup>25</sup>

#### Programme performance in 2020

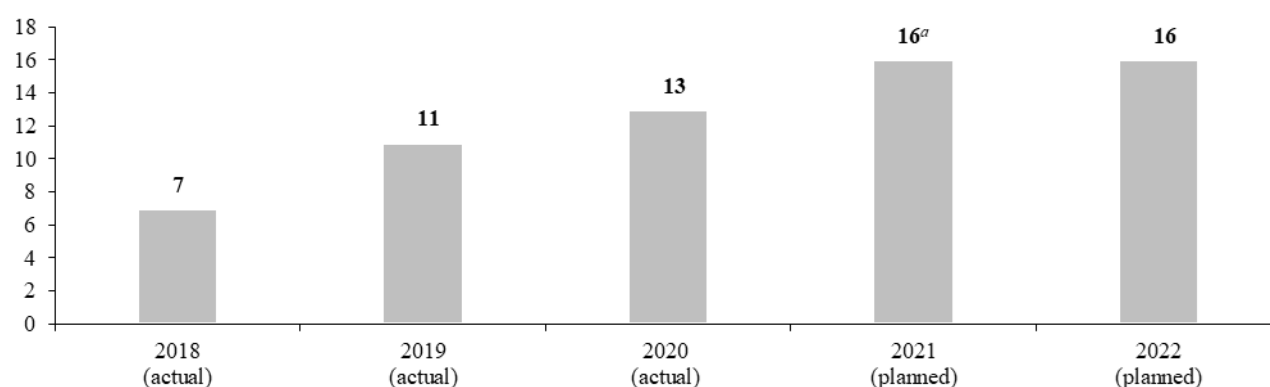
- 16.158 The subprogramme has continued to promote the multiple systems estimation methodology as a sound way for Member States to estimate human trafficking victimization and report on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2. The subprogramme also started the elaboration of written guidance for countries that wish to undertake national studies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons.
- 16.159 The above-mentioned work contributed to the initiation of studies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons, including non-detected victims, by 13 countries, which did not meet the target of 15 countries reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The planned 2020 target could not be met owing to travel restrictions related to COVID-19, preventing direct engagement with government counterparts and other stakeholders to build relationships of trust, which is crucial to studies that involve the collection and sharing of microdata on a particularly sensitive group of people, namely trafficking victims.

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.160 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to work with Member States, upon request, and initiate new studies to estimate the hidden victims of trafficking in persons, tailored to the situation in the given country. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.X).

Figure 16.X

**Performance measure: number of countries initiating studies to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons, including non-detected victims (cumulative)**



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

<sup>25</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

**Result 2: countries more effectively respond to the threat posed by synthetic drugs<sup>26</sup>****Programme performance in 2020**

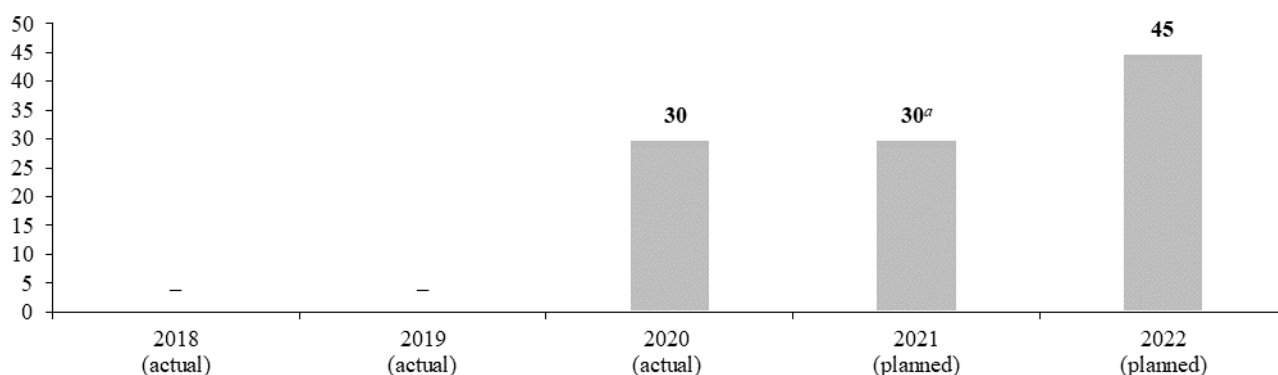
- 16.161 The subprogramme has developed three new specialized modules of the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, namely, postal security, access to medicines while preventing their diversion, and a special module focusing on the impact of COVID-19 on the opioid crisis and global responses. The subprogramme has also developed a dedicated website for the toolkit allowing Member States to access resources and facilitating their interaction with the guidance and tools provided.
- 16.162 The above-mentioned work contributed to the strengthened response to synthetic drugs by 30 countries through accessing the toolkit, which exceeded the planned target of 15 countries reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.163 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will target 45 additional countries and further develop three additional specialized toolkit modules to address the challenges of the complex drug markets involving the use of the Internet and the darknet, the use of cyberspace and cryptocurrencies, and the shipping of synthetic drugs using air cargo. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XI).

Figure 16.XI

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



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

**Result 3: more timely responses by Member States to drug trends and emerging issues through an expanded monitoring platform****Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.164 For effective responses at the national, regional and global levels, countries need timely and relevant information on drug markets, which are rapidly evolving, expanding and becoming increasingly complex. Latest trends, such as the multifaceted global opioid crisis, the growing market for new psychoactive substances, the rapid rise in the non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on drug markets, demonstrate the need for rapid, evidence-based responses. To address this issue, the subprogramme has developed an online monitoring platform that uniquely collects real-time data on seizures of all types of drugs, building on and expanding the

<sup>26</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (A/75/6 (Sect. 16) and A/75/6 (Sect. 16)/Corr.1).

Drugs Monitoring Platform and complementing other existing monitoring systems, to increase timeliness, relevance, accessibility and usability of drug seizure data.

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

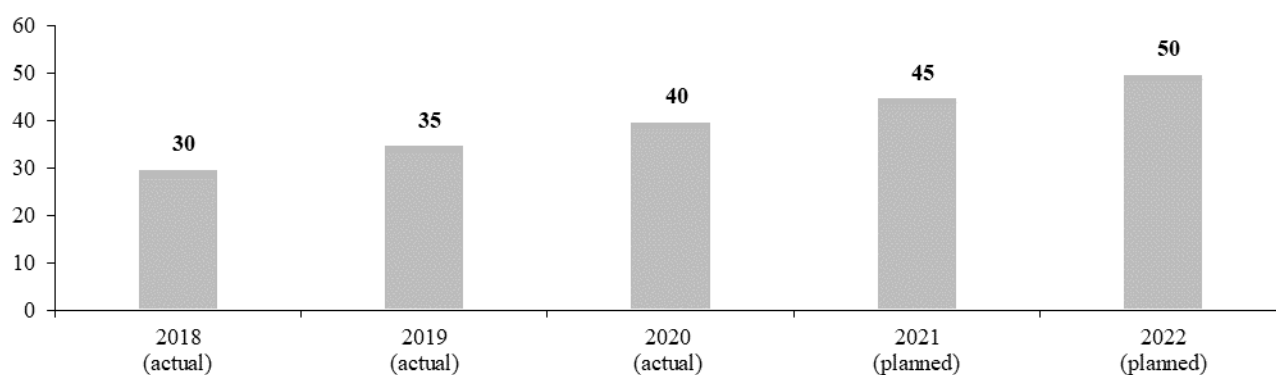
- 16.165 The lesson for the subprogramme was that current monitoring systems could not provide timely data and evidence to capture the impact of phenomena such as COVID-19 on drugs and related crime and organized crime. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will accelerate the development of the online monitoring platform and integrate traditional data sources with innovative solutions based on big and smart data that build on new technologies and methodologies.

#### *Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.166 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increased number of entities using the online monitoring platform, including ministries, national, regional and international agencies and specialized agencies and programmes, which will generate prompt and timely responses based on improved detection, processing and visualization of drug trafficking trends and threats (see figure 16.XII).

Figure 16.XII

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



### **Legislative mandates**

- 16.167 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

#### *Conventions*

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

834 (IX)	United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	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
1395 (XIV)	Technical assistance in narcotics control		
45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control		
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	49/168; 52/92	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking

## Part IV International cooperation for development

56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders	73/343 75/158 75/196	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife Trafficking in women and girls Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
61/183; 69/201; 70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem		
64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	75/198	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	S-20/2 S-20/4 <sup>27</sup>	Political Declaration Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls	S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem
72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues		

### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

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

### *Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions*

19/5	International cooperation in the forensic field	20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime
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<sup>27</sup> In particular the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors contained therein.

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

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions*

1 (XXXIII)	Cooperation in the strengthening of action against the illicit drug traffic through training in the African region	55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking	55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings
1 (XXXIX)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement	56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances
42/3	Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation	56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation		
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions	57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories	58/9	Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories
50/9	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis	58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories	59/3	Promoting informal networking within the scientific community and the sharing of scientific evidence-based findings that may inform policies and practices to address the world drug problem
53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts	59/8	Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants
53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists	60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes	61/3	Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	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
54/9	Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it	61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge

## Part IV International cooperation for development

62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration	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
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	63/5	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
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	Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
		Decision 63/15	Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire

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

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

16.168 Table 16.19 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.19

### Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
3. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
4. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
5. Workshops/training courses on drug control, crime prevention and forensics	10	10	10	10
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention	5	5	5	5
7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention	4	4	4	4
8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society	1	1	1	1
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
9. Technical research materials on the monitoring of illicit drug crops	5	5	5	5
10. Technical forensic materials on drug control and crime prevention	9	9	9	9



Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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### C. Substantive deliverables

**Consultation, advice and advocacy:** consultation, advice and advocacy, advisory services, support and information to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories on drugs and crime statistics and on forensics.

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

## Subprogramme 7 Policy support

### Objective

- 16.169 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

- 16.170 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will 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. The subprogramme will also provide assistance in the development of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, upon request. In addition, the subprogramme will continue to institutionalize a results-based management culture across UNODC by providing technical advice and capacity-building with a view to further strengthening transparency and accountability in UNODC interventions. Furthermore, the subprogramme will, as necessary, undertake policy analysis and coordinate with other United Nations agencies on emerging issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.
- 16.171 The subprogramme will strengthen strategic engagement with Member States, regional entities and United Nations system and multilateral bodies in promoting the rule of law, security and justice under the framework of the 2030 Agenda and build the capacity of civil society, academia and the private sector to assist Member States in meeting their obligations. Furthermore, the subprogramme will conduct dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities through the use of traditional and new media in substantive areas such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption. This will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17.
- 16.172 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in increased awareness of and capacity by Member States to:
- Address the interlinked issues of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at the global, regional, national and local levels, in partnership with United Nations country teams and through the relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that reflect UNODC mandates;
  - Implement mandated areas of the international normative framework that address cross-cutting systemic issues, such as corruption and economic crime;
  - Ensure that issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism are reflected within the broader national programmes for development.

## Programme performance in 2020

- 16.173 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

### Timely and effective information for a better COVID-19 response

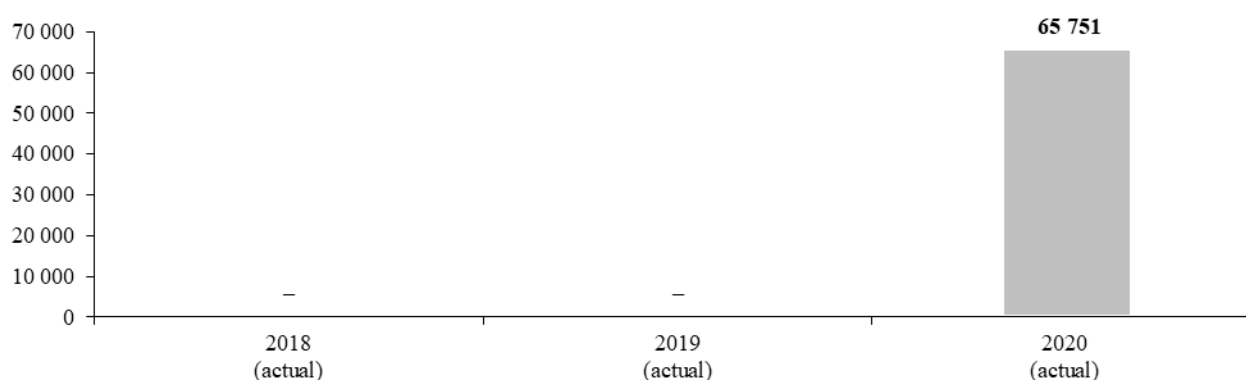
- 16.174 During 2020, the subprogramme focused on communicating support by UNODC in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. With an overarching emphasis on the importance of addressing the pandemic in specific pockets of vulnerability, the subprogramme created a dedicated webpage on the corporate UNODC website, as a one-stop shop for all information about UNODC activities and materials related to COVID-19. This included policy documents, technical guidance, social media content and opinion pieces on a wide range of issues under the UNODC mandate. This page has also been linked to the main United Nations COVID-19 website, making it easier for Member States and the broader public to access all relevant information with one click.
- 16.175 The subprogramme also conducted an online training course on recording short videos using easily available devices, such as smartphones, for UNODC staff both at headquarters in Vienna and in the field. Owing to social distancing measures and travel restrictions, the UNODC video production team was unable to record planned footage or in-person interviews with experts or beneficiaries. Besides mitigating the negative impact of the pandemic on UNODC video production, which forms an essential part of its communications in line with the Secretary-General's digital-first approach, the workshop also enabled UNODC staff from around the globe to contribute high-quality videos. Furthermore, the subprogramme organized press and other special events online and later in a hybrid format. One example was the first virtual music concert organized by UNODC on 30 July, the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, with 30 artists from around the globe performing to raise funds for the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.176 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 65,751 views on the UNODC webpage dedicated to COVID-19 between 15 March and 31 December 2020 (see figure 16.XIII).

Figure 16.XIII

**Performance measure: number of views on the UNODC webpage dedicated to COVID-19, 15 March–31 December 2020**



### Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery

- 16.177 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme adapted its activities, for example by changing in-person training related to effective participation of civil society

organizations to online training, resulting in an increase in the number of training activities. Three training events related to results-based management and strategic planning and five training activities related to mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans were cancelled owing to COVID-19. In addition, the methodology for urban safety governance assessments had to be adapted to incorporate remote data collection methods. This change had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified in result 2 below.

- 16.178 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, including adoption of a UNODC/United Nations Office at Vienna COVID-19 crisis communications strategy, establishment of a dedicated COVID-19 web page, as well as the organization of press and other special events online and later in a hybrid format with both online and in-person participation. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result for 2020 above.

### **Planned results for 2022**

- 16.179 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

#### **Result 1: whole-of-government approaches to safer, more inclusive and more resilient societies<sup>28</sup>**

##### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.180 The subprogramme has supported the Regional Office for Central Asia in coordinating and providing support for the Government of Uzbekistan on taking an integrated and systems approach to addressing the interlinked problems of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. This was done by supporting participation in policy dialogue, providing advisory services to key interlocutors and engaging with senior counterparts in relevant parts of the Government.
- 16.181 The above-mentioned work contributed to policy level buy-in secured for a holistic urban safety governance model to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and terrorism, which partly met the planned target of cities adopting cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism<sup>29</sup> reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

##### **Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.182 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include providing technical expertise in the development of a new regional programme for Central Asia. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table 16.20).

<sup>28</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 ([A/74/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#)).

<sup>29</sup> The term "violent extremism" refers to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolutions [71/209](#) and [72/194](#)).

Table 16.20  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
Cities have limited capacity to develop cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism	Cities have enhanced capacities to develop cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism	Policy level buy-in secured for a holistic urban safety governance model to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and terrorism	Cities begin implementation of cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism and monitor progress to ensure ongoing adaptability to changes in local conditions	Cities continue implementation of cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism and monitor progress to ensure ongoing adaptability to changes in local conditions

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

## Result 2: urban safety governance – local governments adopt integrated and inclusive policies for safer urban areas<sup>30</sup>

### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.183 The subprogramme has been working on an urban safety governance initiative. This initiative is premised on an approach which recognizes that challenges to urban safety emerge from a complex interaction of risk factors at the local, national and global levels. The safety governance approach provides policymakers with a more inclusive framework within which to address the intersection of global threats and local dynamics in order to mitigate risk factors for urban safety, including by strengthening legitimate governance, reducing inequality and promoting inclusion and individual and community resilience. As part of its field project on urban safety governance, the subprogramme developed the urban safety governance assessment tool, a hands-on guide that offers general and practical guidance on conducting such assessments in urban areas. Furthermore, on the basis of this guidance tool, the subprogramme conducted urban safety governance assessments in cities in Central Asia, Latin America and East Africa.
- 16.184 The above-mentioned work contributed to no cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance, which did not meet the planned target of three cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. Owing to lockdown measures imposed in response to COVID-19, research teams' capability to collect data from concerned communities was affected, resulting in delays. Research teams adapted their methodology to enable remote collection of data to conduct the urban safety governance assessments. However, as a result of the delays experienced, the development and adoption of integrated and inclusive approaches to address the identified challenges will take place in 2021 and 2022.

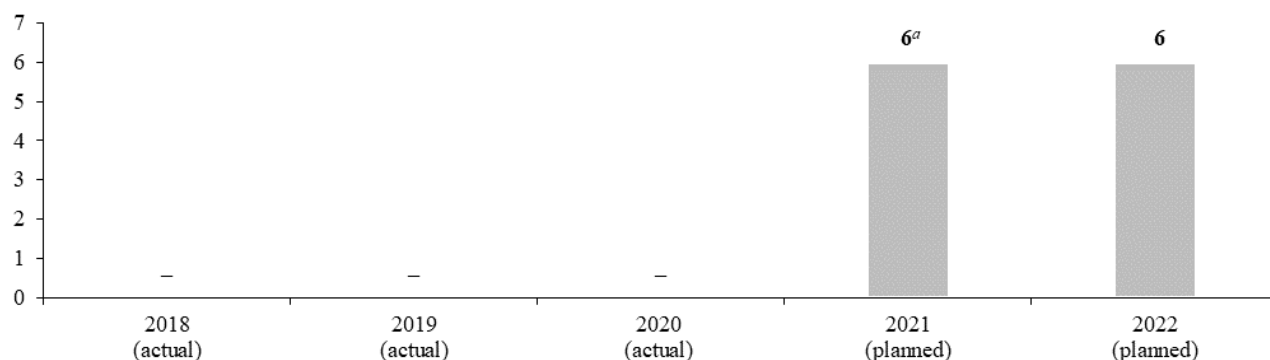
<sup>30</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (A/75/6 (Sect. 16) and A/75/6 (Sect. 16)/Corr.1).

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.185 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will expand this approach to an additional three cities for a total of six in 2022. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIV).

Figure 16.XIV

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



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023. The current estimate for 2021 is three cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance.

**Result 3: increased stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.186 With the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the international community demonstrated its political will to address a global challenge with a global response. Successful implementation of the Convention requires a multi-stakeholder approach that not only brings together actors from the government but also draws on experience and expertise from civil society, academia and the private sector. The engagement of these stakeholders in constructive dialogues, as part of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, will allow them to share independent views on the review process and will ensure communication between Member States and other stakeholders, in line with resolution 9/1 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in 2018. The subprogramme has been enhancing the capacities of stakeholders from civil society, academia and the private sector to implement the Convention and its Review Mechanism by facilitating networks for collaboration and coordination and fostering dialogue between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities.

*Lessons learned and planned change*

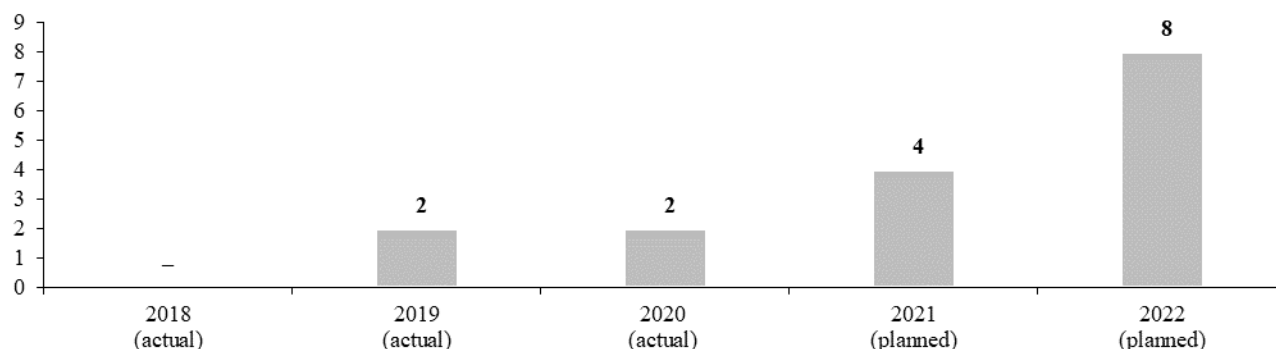
- 16.187 The lesson for the subprogramme was that without having a platform for constructive dialogue, non-governmental stakeholders and Member States will not be able to engage as effectively in the review process for the Convention. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will build on the outcomes of capacity-building activities, including region-specific recommendations, to foster policy dialogue and strengthen stakeholder networks to counter transnational organized crime at a local level. Through the inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach, the subprogramme will enable Member States to have well-equipped and informed partners to engage with in the implementation of the Convention, thereby strengthening policy on and operational responses to transnational organized crime.

*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.188 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of countries volunteering to host dialogues on organized crime between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities (see figure 16.XV).

Figure 16.XV

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



## Legislative mandates

- 16.189 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

*General Assembly resolutions*

51/59	Action against corruption	70/181	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals	70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem
65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	71/243	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
66/180	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	71/256	New Urban Agenda
68/178	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/188	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015	74/177	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
68/193; 69/197	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	Decision 74/550 B	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
69/195	Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015		

### *Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations	2014/22 2015/24	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination	Decisions 2013/246; 2015/234; 2017/236	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		
2010/20; 2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		

### *Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions*

20/9	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight	22/2; 24/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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### *Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions*

51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	57/5 58/1; 60/3	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 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
53/16	Streamlining of the annual report questionnaire		
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem		
54/17	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight	59/5 60/6	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug related policies and programmes 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

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

9/1	Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	
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### *Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption*

4/6	Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	5/6	Private sector
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## Deliverables

16.190 Table 16.21 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.21

### Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
1. Field and technical cooperation project related to results-based management and strategic planning	1	1	1	1
2. Field and technical cooperation project related to advocacy and global communications	1	1	1	1
3. Field and technical cooperation project related to civil society partnerships	1	1	1	1
4. Field and technical cooperation project related to urban safety governance	1	1	1	1
5. Project managing the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>
6. Training events on effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	15	27	18	30
7. Training events on mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans	5	—	5	0
8. Training events on results-based management and strategic planning	10	7	10	5
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
9. Publications related to the effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	1	1	1	1
10. Publications related to results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda	1	1	1	1
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the World Day against Trafficking in Persons and the International Anti-Corruption Day reaching approximately 737 million people across the world; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector.				
<b>External and media relations:</b> press events; and development of new fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector in support of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.				
<b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> design, maintenance and update of the UNODC website and social media channels reaching around 6.3 million people monthly; and social media packages, including audiovisual and text content.				



## **Subprogramme 8**

### **Technical cooperation and field support**

#### **Objective**

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

#### **Strategy**

- 16.192 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination to all UNODC field offices for the development and implementation of integrated operational programmes and ensure their full implementation, notably through synergies with other areas of work in UNODC. The subprogramme will ensure operational accountability and programmatic efficiency, including by engaging in the development of business operational strategies and common back offices, monitoring risks and ensuring the inclusion of effective results-based management in the planning, monitoring and reporting of all UNODC field presences. UNODC field offices will provide support, according to their mandates and at the request of interested Member States, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security and preventing and countering drugs, crime and terrorism with a human rights perspective in the implementation of joint United Nations programmes.
- 16.193 Building on the normative and technical assistance mandates of the Office, the subprogramme also plans to support the development of regional strategies and operational programmes promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development through policy dialogue and coordination, as well as serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society. In addition, the subprogramme will support the establishment of South-South cooperation and promote interregional cooperation among partner countries designed to foster full ownership by regional entities. Furthermore, the subprogramme will enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 16.194 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by engaging, especially at the field level, in the implementation of socioeconomic responses plans, the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 and the strategic preparedness and response plans in close coordination with the lead entities (WHO, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the Development Coordination Office and UNDP) and the respective United Nations country teams. In particular, UNODC is expected to contribute to different extents in supporting the five pillars of the socioeconomic response plans, in some countries taking the lead or co-lead role in outcomes related to health, protecting people, social cohesion and community resilience. This will be achieved through hybrid meetings and training that combine in-person participation of local experts with support offered by international experts, as well as through the development or adaptation of e-learning modules.
- 16.195 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Improved UNODC support to Member States through a field offices network that is fit for purpose to achieve results and impact on the ground;
  - (b) UNODC field presences that are fully aligned with the United Nations development system reform and are able to effectively deliver capacity-building to counter drugs, crime and terrorism;
  - (c) Selected countries receiving tailored programmes in particular in priority areas for UNODC mandates, to support relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the security and human rights agendas;

- (d) Renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators and regional Development Coordination Office desks within both development system and business operations reforms which enhance the efficiency of UNODC support to Member States.
- 16.196 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in increased technical, normative and analytical capacity of Member States, through alternative methods of delivery.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.197 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

#### **Containment of the impact of COVID-19 in different settings**

- 16.198 The COVID-19 pandemic presented a number of challenges related to its traditional technical assistance delivery approach, which usually has relied on in-person delivery of workshops and meetings. Despite this, many UNODC regional and country offices, in cooperation with various teams in headquarters and in coordination with respective United Nations country teams, successfully adopted new innovative approaches in technical assistance delivery. The subprogramme devised an “easy implementation guide” based on the experiences gathered from UNODC field presences, providing field offices and global programmes with concrete, coherent and tested options to continue to implement technical assistance. The modalities of implementation were divided into two categories: (a) interventions related to COVID-19; and (b) continuing implementation in the COVID-19 context.
- 16.199 The subprogramme, in coordination with field offices, responded to several requests from Member States to translate new priorities and policy guidance into technical assistance on the ground. In particular, the subprogramme devised actions to operationalize the Office’s rapid response, including through the urgent procurement and supply of personal protective equipment and medical supplies to meet the needs of Member States. The target beneficiaries included prisoners, people who use drugs, potential victims of human trafficking, law enforcement offices (police, wildlife units, port authorities, airport authorities, forensic authorities and maritime crime law officials), social workers, volunteers, frontline health workers and other staff in drug treatment centres. The Office’s rapid response was also operationalized through online training and capacity-building programmes; tailored research and policy analysis; development, adaptation and provision of information, education and communication materials; and mentoring, advice and technical support, including through expanding partnerships with civil society and local actors to maintain the support and delivery of regular services (in line with the Secretary General’s Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19). For countries where the information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure did not allow for a wide use of ICT-enabled implementation modalities, UNODC supported stakeholders with the establishment of specialized training centres offering computer-based training and e-learning resources. In some countries, UNODC established new approaches for partnerships, leading to an adaptation of the delivery model, which contributed to the interdivisional development of a reformed partnership framework that is more agile and efficient so as to allow UNODC to work with partners to better provide support to beneficiaries. Furthermore, the subprogramme spearheaded internal work streams driven by an effectiveness agenda aimed at empowering field colleagues to fully exploit the delegation of authority, engage with external partners and engage with and contribute to various United Nations reform efforts.

#### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.200 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the containment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in several instances, including prison settings, border posts, ports and drug rehabilitation centres as well as in social care, school and other settings; at least 1,000 frontline health workers being trained on safe service delivery to vulnerable persons; and enhanced capacities of professionals in health and criminal justice systems on issues related to COVID-19 (see table 16.22).

Table 16.22  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
—	—	<p>Containment of emergency situations created by COVID-19 in several instances, including prison settings, border posts, ports and drug rehabilitation centres, as well as in social care, school and other settings</p> <p>At least 1,000 frontline health workers trained on safe service delivery to vulnerable persons</p> <p>Enhanced capacities of professionals in health and criminal justice systems on issues related to COVID-19</p>

#### Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery

- 16.201 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020 and the need for extensive consultations with Member States in programme development, the number of regional programmes went down to 15. Programme development is anticipated to return to its normal course of delivery in 2022.
- 16.202 At the same time, the subprogramme identified new and modified activities to support Member States on COVID-19-related issues, within the overall scope of its objectives, through support to field offices to adjust programmatically and operationally in order to rapidly respond to Member States' needs, in coordination with respective United Nations country teams, including through tailored research and policy analysis; provision of information, education and communication materials; procurement and supply of personal protective equipment, medical support and other needs; and mentoring, advice and technical support. The subprogramme was instrumental, particularly through its field office network and presence, in the scale-up of capacity-building programmes, including by deploying hybrid forms of training with local expertise participating in person and international experts contributing virtually. In addition, through field support, the subprogramme supported 49 Member States in the development of their inter-agency action plans and socioeconomic response plans through the respective United Nations country teams. The new and modified deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result above.

#### Planned results for 2022

- 16.203 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

#### Result 1: switching from opium to coffee in Myanmar<sup>31</sup>

##### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.204 The subprogramme has made significant progress towards enabling farmers to move away from opium poppy cultivation by supporting the Green Gold coffee cooperative, which was established

<sup>31</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

in 2015 and has over 1,000 coffee growers, to further increase the quality and output of exportable coffee and successfully transition to organic cultivation, thus enhancing the income for participating farmers. The subprogramme also supported Green Gold to obtain equipment and expertise to address specific challenges in coffee cultivation, contributing to enhanced sustainability as farmers are increasingly able to resolve quality issues without UNODC or other external support. Furthermore, the subprogramme continued to work with approximately 2,000 farmers and reached the milestone of almost 2,000 hectares in areas managed by local communities as “community forests”. The subprogramme protected against the expansion of opium poppy cultivation and trained local communities in the management of wood and non-wood forest resources, measures that protect against deforestation and forest degradation and water conservation to limit the expansion of opium poppy cultivation in natural forest areas.

- 16.205 The above-mentioned work contributed to Green Gold moving to organic cultivation, taking steps towards formal organic certification and becoming the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar, which partially met the planned target for Green Gold to obtain organic certification and become the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. Green Gold in 2020 was indeed the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar in terms of contributing farmers and was among the largest producers in terms of output. However, while the cooperative has managed to move to full organic production as anticipated in the programme budget, actual confirmation of the certification will be obtained only after three years of maintaining relevant standards in cultivation.

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.206 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme plans to continue to support Green Gold in further expanding output and market access while maintaining organic cultivation standards, which will eventually allow full formal organic certification. At the same time, the subprogramme plans to enhance farmers’ access to additional value chains (such as tea, avocados and honey) to ensure inclusiveness for the entire community, including women and those without access to land; to enhance sustainability of the switch to coffee by reducing incentives to plant opium poppy as a side crop; and to further consolidate the dynamics of the emerging licit economy in the project area. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.23).

Table 16.23  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
First container of Green Gold coffee shipped from Myanmar (October 2018)	Fair trade certification for Green Gold obtained	Green Gold moved to organic cultivation, took steps towards formal organic certification and became the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar	Green Gold exports seven containers of coffee under fair trade conditions  Green Gold has its own processing facility	Green Gold obtains full formal organic certification  Farmers in the project area can rely on additional value chains (e.g., tea, avocados and honey) for enhanced inclusiveness and sustainability

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

## Result 2: improved regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique<sup>32</sup>

### Programme performance in 2020

- 16.207 In line with the Maputo strategic road map against transnational organized crime, drugs and terrorism, which was formally approved by the Government of Mozambique in June 2020, the subprogramme engaged with relevant authorities of Mozambique to improve regional security as a whole through targeted technical cooperation. UNODC promoted regional cooperation by implementing a virtual trilateral planning cell to allow for information-sharing and operational coordination to counter heroin trafficking between Mozambique, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania and held a virtual round table for the western Indian Ocean region on security against maritime terrorist attacks to help address this emerging threat in northern Mozambique. The subprogramme is also contributing to the establishment of multi-agency units to enhance the interdiction of illicit trafficking activities through containerized cargo and airfreight. Two units, one at the port of Maputo and one at the cargo area of Maputo International Airport, were completed by the end of 2020. The subprogramme also deployed staff in a surge capacity, which ensured that the country's needs and the regional emerging threats were adequately reflected in defining the key priorities for the subregion, including in the work programme of the United Nations country team.
- 16.208 The above-mentioned work contributed to the adoption of the Maputo road map, the establishment of the regional trilateral maritime crime planning cell with South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania, the establishment of a port control unit at a first seaport and airport cargo area and an increase in seizures at ports, airports and land borders. The subprogramme did not fully meet the targets of the establishment of the joint airport interdiction task force in Maputo, the establishment of transnational crime units and the improvement of laboratories to increase forensic evidence for criminal cases. The national election in December 2019 and delays in forming the new Government, together with the COVID-19 pandemic, significantly delayed implementation plans, which will lead to some performance measures being shifted to 2021 and 2022.

### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.209 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will ensure that delayed objectives are met and relevant initiatives are supported and will strengthen cooperation on issues related to terrorism. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.24).

Table 16.24  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
Low rates of seizures of illicit drugs, wildlife and forest products and firearms	Opening of the UNODC office in Mozambique	Adoption of the Maputo road map	Increased law enforcement joint operations	Increased number of training and study visits to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring Member States on issues related to terrorism
High rates of drug abuse	Strategic dialogue leading to new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including key	Regional trilateral maritime crime planning cell established with South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania	Port control unit established at a second seaport	Increased number of adjudications of criminal cases
High HIV/AIDS prevalence rates		Port control unit established at a first	Decrease or stability in rates of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevalence	

<sup>32</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (A/75/6 (Sect.16) and A/75/6 (Sect.16)/Corr.1).

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) <sup>a</sup>	2022 (planned)
	deliverables under relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 3, 16 and 17	seaport and airport cargo area Increase in seizures at ports, airports and land borders	Increase in the proportion of seized small arms and light weapons, as well as other items  Successful investigation and prosecution of cases of money-laundering and increase in assets being recovered  Wildlife and forest areas being restored in key parts of the country  Mentorship programmes and training curricula integrated in relevant training institutes	facilitated through improved laboratories and use of scientific evidence  Joint airport interdiction task force established and operational at Maputo International Airport  Establishment of transnational crime units

<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

### Result 3: regional strategic vision for Latin America and the Caribbean to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats

#### Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 16.210 The UNODC dialogue with and presence in Latin America has gradually evolved in the past 15 years, partially reflecting the evolution of the region in political, economic and social terms. Latin American Member States are playing a prominent role in shaping the multilateral response in areas that fall under the UNODC mandate. Similarly, Latin American Member States have substantially increased their ownership of and engagement in technical cooperation initiatives in their countries. The subprogramme has progressively adapted to the evolving and challenging environment by reshaping its presence and portfolio, including by promoting regional cooperation through centres of excellence, advocacy initiatives, research and analysis.

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

- 16.211 The lesson for the subprogramme was that it needed to mainstream its position within the new United Nations development system architecture, including at the country level and through targeted engagement with the regional commissions to fulfil its mandate in the context of the 2030 Agenda. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will develop a strategic vision for UNODC assistance to Member States in the region. It will identify strategic goals and its core expertise and will undertake a detailed analysis of needs, relevant stakeholders and the most effective pathways for intervention that will result in a tangible impact. In doing so, the subprogramme will engage Member States and relevant partners at the national level, including resident coordinators, as well as the Regional United Nations Sustainable Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding

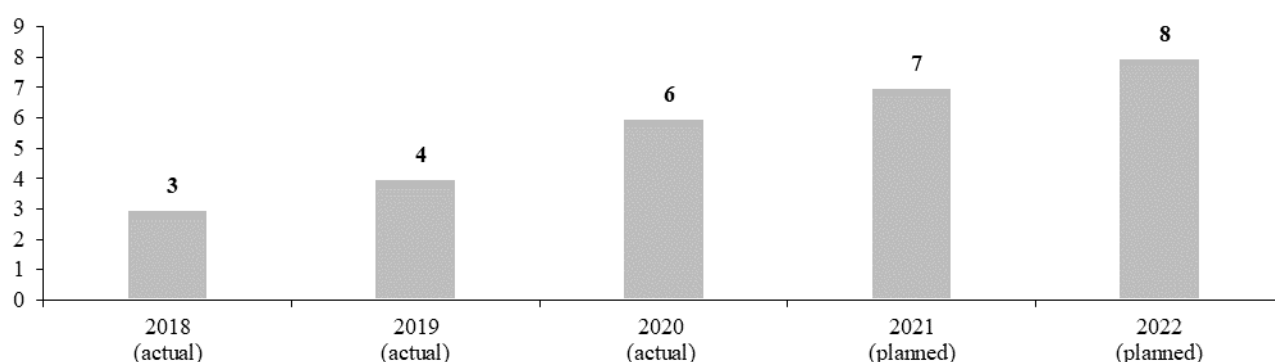
Affairs of the Secretariat, academia and civil society, in the development of the strategy through an inclusive and open process. The regional vision will further consolidate the support provided to Member States and solidify the increasing coordination and collaboration with and among Member States.

*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.212 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by eight joint initiatives and programmes launched through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in Latin America (see figure 16.XVI).

Figure 16.XVI

**Performance measure: total number of joint initiatives and programmes launched through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office in Latin America (cumulative)**



### Legislative mandates

- 16.213 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework	74/301	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/302	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
74/238	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/307	United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19
74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system		

#### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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*Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions*

52/10	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking	54/7 55/9	Paris Pact initiative Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
52/13	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		

## Deliverables

- 16.214 Table 16.25 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.25

**Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory**

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	22	15	18	20
Technical cooperation and field support for regional and country programmes	22	15	18	20
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiatives and options, including partnerships; strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services; and advisory services for 80 Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks in UNODC-mandated areas.				
<b>E. Enabling deliverables</b>				
<b>Safety and security:</b> safety and security services to 105 physical field office locations.				

## 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

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

## Strategy

- 16.216 To contribute to the objective, the component will continue to support the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its five subsidiary bodies (the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement



agencies) though the provision of substantive and organizational services. The component will continue to provide substantive and technical support 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. In addition, the component will continue to provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC through facilitating the preparations for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17.

- 16.217 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by organizing meetings on the impact of COVID-19 on matters related to drugs and crime in the framework of the Commissions and subsidiary bodies, as well as on the work of UNODC within the open-ended intergovernmental working group. The organization of future meetings is foreseen to be increasingly in a hybrid format, containing both in-person and online components.
- 16.218 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in accelerating the implementation of international drug policy commitments made over the past decade;
  - (b) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the implementation of comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges faced by criminal justice systems;
  - (c) Enhanced understanding of Member States of governance and financial matters relating to UNODC.
- 16.219 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in increased knowledge of the impact of COVID-19 on matters related to drugs and crime and in turn enhanced capacity of Member States to address related challenges.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.220 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

#### **Digital transformation: accelerated remote participation of Member States in intergovernmental meetings**

- 16.221 Remote participation has enhanced the interactive discussions in the framework of the Vienna-based Commissions in recent years, through the use of video messages, videoconferencing systems and webcasting of meetings. With the emergence of COVID-19, the component has fully embraced the necessity to enhance the possibility for delegations to participate in online meetings in an interactive manner, by emulating in-person participation when such participation is not possible and complementing it to support comprehensive representation. Despite liquidity constraints, the component led the development of online and hybrid meeting formats for the intergovernmental meetings serviced by UNODC.
- 16.222 The component also developed instructions for meeting participants and organizers, tested remote interpretation software and provided support to remote participants to enable their participation. Furthermore, the component also substantively and organizationally serviced online and hybrid intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and scaled-down meetings of its subsidiary bodies and intersessional meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group.

*Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.223 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 15 intergovernmental meetings with remote participation of participants from around the world conducted (see table 16.26).

Table 16.26  
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
–	–	15 intergovernmental meetings conducted with remote participation from around the world

**Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery**

- 16.224 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component postponed the Fourteenth Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice from April 2020 to March 2021. This change had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.
- 16.225 In addition, the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the crime congresses and the open-ended intergovernmental working group were modified to online or hybrid formats. In line with safety measures related to COVID-19, the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, scheduled for May 2020, was postponed and scaled down to take place in December 2020 in a hybrid format. The meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were reconfigured to scaled-down, extraordinary online meetings in October. The topical meetings of the Commission on the scheduling of cannabis in August, September and October 2020 were modified with remote interpretation in a hybrid format. In addition, the thematic discussions of the Commission on drug demand reduction took place in October in a hybrid format. Intersessional meetings and meetings of the Extended Bureaux of the Commissions and formal and informal meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental working group, as well as the negotiations on the outcome declaration of the Fourteenth Crime Congress, were held in online and hybrid formats. The component organized and serviced the meetings, which enabled the engagement of experts from around the world in interactive discussions. This contributed to results in 2020, as specified in the emerging result for 2020 above.
- 16.226 At the same time, however, the component identified new and modified activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely by organizing meetings with a substantive focus on the impact of COVID-19. Two dedicated briefings were organized in the framework of the open-ended intergovernmental working group, enabling a substantive discussion between Member States and UNODC on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial situation, as well as on the programmatic, intergovernmental and field work of the Office. Furthermore, the extraordinary meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in October were dedicated to the topic of the current situation with respect to addressing and countering the world drug problem in the light of COVID-19, and the thematic discussions of the Commission analysed the impact of COVID-19 in the area of drug demand reduction.

**Planned results for 2022**

- 16.227 The planned results for 2022 include results 1 and 2, which are updates of results presented in the preceding proposed programme plans and therefore show both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 3 is a new planned result.

**Result 1: advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda: the Crime Congress returns to Kyoto in 2020<sup>33</sup>**

**Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.228 The component has continued to support the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in line with its mandate, and assisted Member States in advancing work within the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice were supported, as reflected in the programme plan for 2020, and were on track until the Congress had to be postponed owing to COVID-19. The preparations were resumed after the General Assembly decided by its decision 74/550 B that the Congress would take place in March 2021. Substantive preparations for the Congress include the preparation of the parliamentary documentation, support for the negotiations on the Kyoto declaration, the organization of the work of the plenary and the committee meetings, as well as work relating to the invitations and registration process. The component also initiated the conceptualization of a hybrid concept for the Congress in March 2021 with variable in-person and online participation components, with a view to ensuring business continuity despite unpredictable future developments and possible restrictions for in-person meetings at the time of the Congress. Furthermore, the component supported the development of a communications plan for the Congress, the establishment and maintenance of the related website, the organization of a programme of high-level side events and, in coordination with other services and the host country, the organization of ancillary meetings, exhibitions and a youth forum. The component also addressed issues related to travel of staff and representatives as well as budgetary and other administrative matters related to the preparation of the event.
- 16.229 The above-mentioned work did not meet the target of 70 per cent of Member States reflecting in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and to the Crime Congress itself, national efforts to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Goal 16 in particular, reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The meetings of the Commission and the Crime Congress were cancelled owing to COVID-19, and as such there were no statements in which Member States could have reflected their national efforts to contribute to the 2030 Agenda. The Commission met on 3 December 2020 to conduct the work of its regular session in a scaled-down format and the Crime Congress was postponed to March 2021.

**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

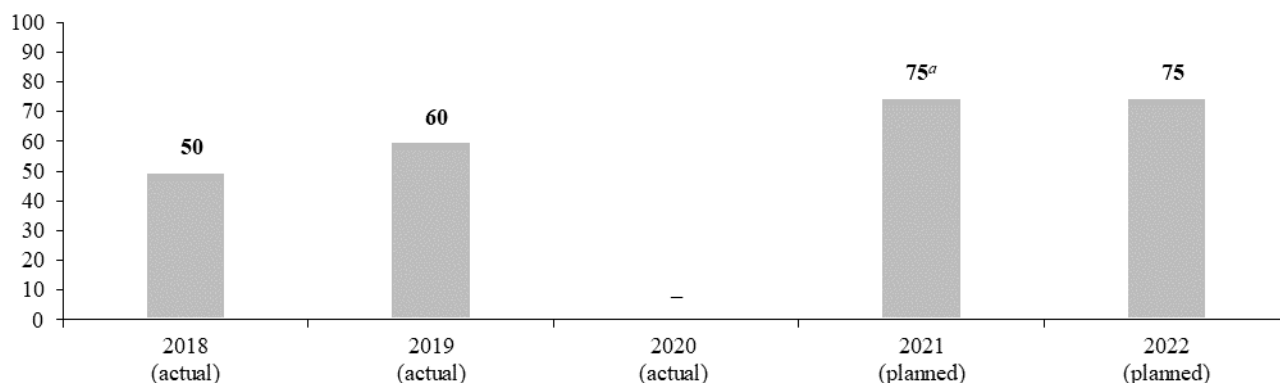
- 16.230 The component will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the component's work will evolve to include strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the follow-up to the Fourteenth Crime Congress, outlined in result 3 below. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 16.XVII).

<sup>33</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 16)).

Figure 16.XVII

**Performance measure: Member States reflecting in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, national efforts to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Goal 16 in particular**

(Percentage)



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

## **Result 2: strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda<sup>34</sup>**

16.231 The component has been working on supporting the preparations for and conduct of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice that have been held in different regions of the globe since 1955, bringing together policymakers, legislators, practitioners, youth and representatives of international organizations, civil society and academia to explore ways and means to enhance the international community's response to crime. In 2020, the component continued leading the preparations for the Congress that was scheduled to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2020. The component provided the necessary technical and substantive services, in a timely and high-quality manner, to support Member States in negotiating the draft Kyoto declaration. Furthermore, the component has already set the stage for the follow-up to the Congress by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice matters and the implementing body for the crime congresses. However, since the Congress had to be postponed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the follow-up was also affected. While support to the Commission in translating the outcome document of the Congress into policy action had to be postponed until after the Congress, the component has commenced follow-up in terms of operational cooperation towards the implementation of the outcome, including concept development and the preparation of related e-learning tools. This work will be further strengthened throughout 2021.

16.232 The above-mentioned work contributed to 93 per cent of Member States expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by UNODC, which exceeded the planned target of 67 per cent reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

### **Proposed programme plan for 2022**

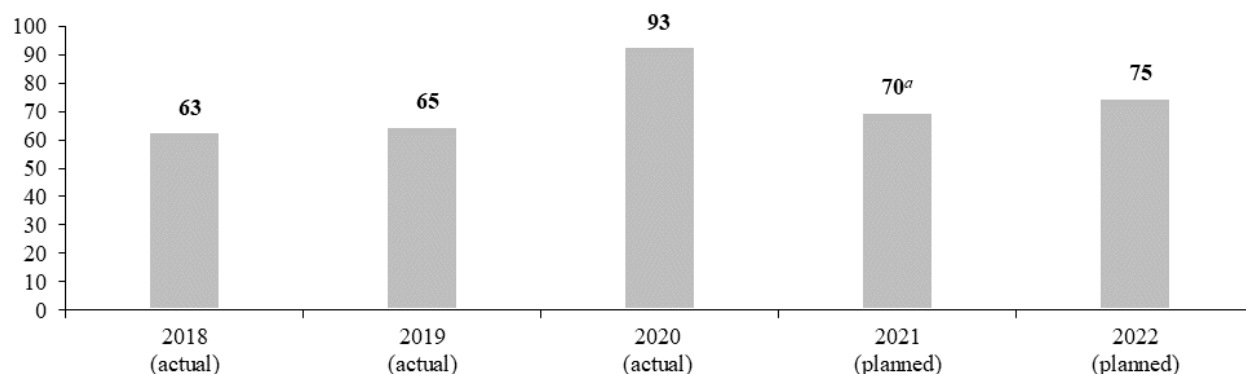
16.233 The component will continue its work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will support the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in translating the outcome of the Fourteenth Crime Congress into policy initiatives in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVIII).

<sup>34</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (A/75/6 (Sect. 16) and A/75/6 (Sect. 16)/Corr.1).

Figure 16.XVIII

**Performance measure: Member States participating in 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 of the governing bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

(Percentage)



<sup>a</sup> To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

### **Result 3: strengthened implementation of international drug policy commitments towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda**

#### **Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.234 The component will continue to provide secretariat support to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, in line with its mandate, for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The component has supported Member States through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the implementation of all international drug policy commitments by conducting thematic discussions within the Commission, bringing together the expertise of Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, civil society and affected populations. The component facilitated these thematic discussions by providing opportunities to share good practices and challenges in the practical implementation of international drug policy.

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

- 16.235 The lesson for the component was that effective multilateralism requires even more comprehensive and inclusive participation in meetings. To achieve good policy results that are accepted by all and, as such, enjoy the legitimacy that will foster universal implementation, it is important that all delegations and interested stakeholders, including those who are not in a position to travel to the meeting venue, have the chance to make a contribution and have their voice heard. In applying the lesson, the component will further enhance the possibilities for remote participation in Commission meetings by organizing more meetings in a hybrid format, which will provide delegations the opportunity to include additional experts in their delegations participating online. With the aim of translating policy commitments, made at the international level, into concrete action at the national level, the component will further continue to facilitate remote participation to ensure that all voices are heard, in particular in view of the upcoming progress review to be held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2024, as set out in the 2019 ministerial declaration of the Commission.

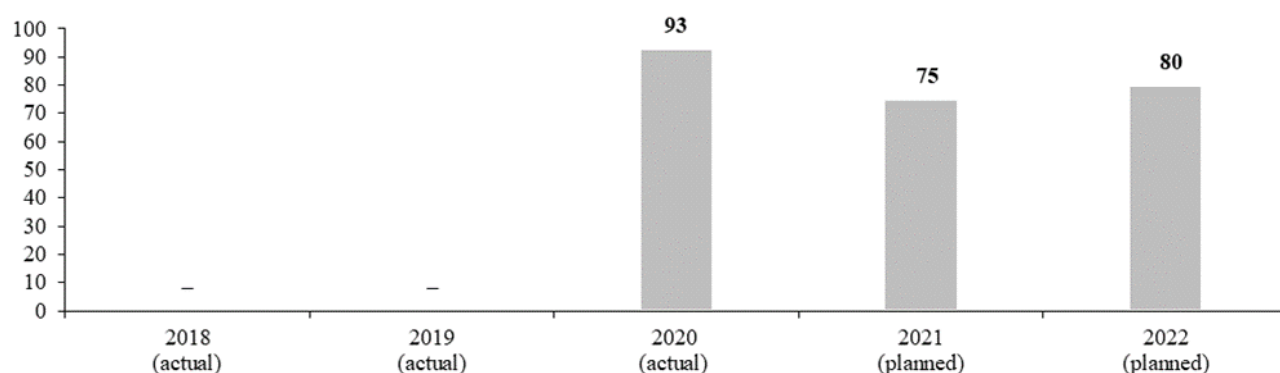
*Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.236 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the percentage of Member States expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the secretariat to the governing bodies of UNODC (see figure 16.IX).

Figure 16.XIX

**Performance measure: Member States participating in 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 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

(Percentage)



**Legislative mandates**

- 16.237 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

*General Assembly resolutions and decisions*

415 (V)	Transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
46/185	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992–1993	74/171	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
61/252	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007		
72/305	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council	74/550 B	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

1946/9 (I)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1974/1845 (LVI)	Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region	1992/22	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1985/11	Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region		
1987/34	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region	Decision 2017/236	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
1990/30	Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region		
1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		

### Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

26/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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### Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

60/1	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019		working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
60/3	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental	Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

## Deliverables

16.238 Table 16.27 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.27

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

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>82</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>
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	22	23	4	5
2. Notes to the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development	2	2	2	2
3. Annual reports to the Economic and Social Council on the regular and reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	4	3	4	4
4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	14	15	14	12
5. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	12	15	13	14
6. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to the subsidiary bodies, including on their meetings, cooperation and implementation of recommendations	24	9	30	24
7. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commissions on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	2	2	2	2
8. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2	–	2	2
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>187</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>154</b>
9. Meetings of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	33	–	–	–
10. Meetings of the Economic and Social Council	6	2	6	6
11. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	46	35	46	46

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
12. Meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	46	116	46	46
13. Meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	40	7	50	40
14. Meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	12	19	12	12
15. Ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4	–	4	4
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Publications</b> (number of publications)	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
16. Report on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors	1	–	1	1
17. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties	1	1	1	1
18. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions	3	3	3	3
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<p><b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> provision of substantive and technical support to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, all permanent missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders relating to the work of the Commissions; issuance of notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; and coordination and monitoring of the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.</p> <p><b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> maintenance and updating of database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors; maintenance and updating of database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and development and updating of the 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.</p>				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<p><b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> organization and promotion of one special event of the Commissions, including the launch of the annual <i>World Drug Report</i>.</p> <p><b>External and media relations:</b> preparation of web stories to be posted on the UNODC website, highlighting key developments and updates in the work of the Commissions and the crime congresses.</p> <p><b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> further elaborating and updating of dedicated websites for the Commissions, the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 and the follow-up to the 2019 ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and managing dedicated social media accounts, including Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and Flickr (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, follow-up to the 2016 special session of the General Assembly and United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice) with over 12,000 followers.</p>				

## Subprogramme 9

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

#### Objective

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

#### Strategy

- 16.240 To contribute to the objective, the component will continue to provide independent secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board, including ensuring



that the Board is provided with advice on treaty implementation and raising the 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. The component also plans to raise awareness within Governments and the international community on the need to develop and implement national drug control policies and regulatory control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. The component will support Governments in the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through INCB Learning and the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), and build the capacity of competent national authorities to ensure the availability of controlled substances for licit purposes. In addition, the component will monitor the international movement of precursors and the illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors, ensuring worldwide cooperation and exchange of information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), projects Prism and Cohesion and task force efforts. The component will also provide technical advice to the Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention. Furthermore, the component will enhance cooperation among and build the capacity of law enforcement, customs, postal and other national agencies to safely detect and interdict new psychoactive substances and non-scheduled precursors, through the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) programme. This work will help Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3.

- 16.241 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by updating the model guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency medical care in cooperation with WHO. In addition, the component plans to support Member States in identifying and responding to changing patterns in the trafficking in and abuse of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids that may take place owing to emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 16.242 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Advancement of the Board's dialogue with Governments to promote the implementation of the drug control conventions and the Board's recommendations and engage on treaty-related matters;
  - (b) Effective functioning of the international system for licit trade in controlled substances;
  - (c) More accurate identification and reporting of Governments on their needs for and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;
  - (d) Lower volume of precursor chemicals available for the illicit manufacture of drugs;
  - (e) Reduction in the trafficking in and illicit consumption of internationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances.
- 16.243 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in:
- (a) Strengthened capacity of Member States to respond to changes related to COVID-19 in the demand for and trafficking of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids;
  - (b) Ability of Member States to better respond to emergency situations requiring expedited international trade in and humanitarian supply of controlled substances for medical purposes.

### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.244 Programme performance in 2020 includes the below result that emerged during 2020, as well as programme performance presented under results 1 and 2 below.

### Member States addressed new trends in trafficking and abuse of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids during the COVID-19 pandemic

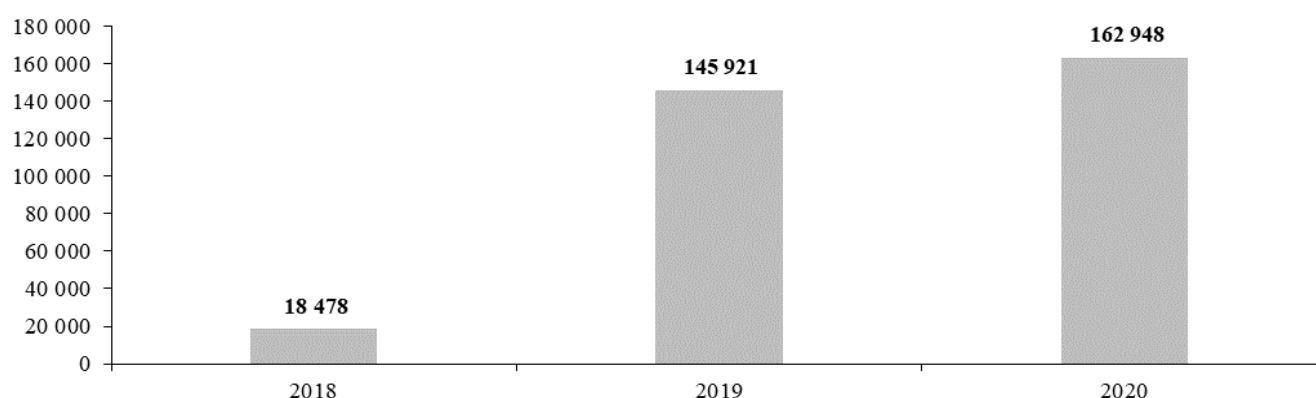
- 16.245 The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in apparent new trends in trafficking in and abuse of new psychoactive substances and highly potent non-medical synthetic opioids, and increased trafficking through the exploitation of Internet-related services and delivery of goods to individuals by mail and courier services. These trends are expected to continue and grow in the years ahead. The component strengthened the capacity of Member States in analysis and exchange of intelligence on trafficking in dangerous substances through the Internet and in the safe handling of shipments possibly containing highly toxic substances.
- 16.246 The component also collaborated with the World Customs Organization, the Oceania Customs Organization, Internet-related service providers, mail and courier service providers and online financial intermediaries for the prevention of trafficking in new psychoactive substances, non-medical synthetic opioids and non-scheduled precursors. Furthermore, the component facilitated the exchange of information among Member States on new trends in trafficking in and abuse of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### *Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.247 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 162,948 pieces of information on trafficking in new psychoactive substances exchanged in real time among Member States (see figure 16.XX).

Figure 16.XX

**Performance measure: number of pieces of information on trafficking in new psychoactive substances exchanged in real time among Member States annually**



### Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery

- 16.248 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component serviced a shortened 128th session of the Board. Several INCB treaty-monitoring country missions also had to be postponed, resulting in a reduced number of reports. In addition, the modality of capacity-building activities delivered by the component under the INCB Learning project and the GRIDS programme was changed to online or hybrid to the extent possible; and several activities originally planned for the first and second quarters of 2020 were postponed. The following deliverables of the component were affected: parliamentary documentation; substantive servicing of meetings; conference services for meetings; and training events.
- 16.249 At the same time, however, the component modified planned and identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of its objectives, resulting in an increased number of expert group meetings to advise the board, seminars, workshops and training events, and technical materials published, particularly on estimates and assessments. The component held an expert group meeting on methodologies for collection of data on consumption of psychotropic substances online instead of in-person.

## Planned results for 2022

- 16.250 The planned results for 2022 include result 1, which is an update of the result presented in the preceding proposed programme plan and therefore shows both the programme performance in 2020 and the proposed programme plan for 2022. Result 2 is a new planned result.

### **Result 1: safeguarding the capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the treaty-mandated reporting by Governments and to prevent diversion of internationally controlled substances<sup>35</sup>**

#### **Programme performance in 2020**

- 16.251 The component has been working on modalities for ensuring that all estimates and assessments of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors are established by year end. The component also supported the Board in the supervision of the licit trade in internationally controlled substances to ensure availability for licit purposes. Furthermore, the component has been working to ensure the sustainability of the international drug control system and that estimates and assessments of licit requirements are submitted by Member States and established by the Board more efficiently.
- 16.252 The above-mentioned work contributed to the continued operation by the Board of the international drug control system, which met the planned target of establishing 100 per cent of processes, estimates and assessments established by year end, on the basis of replies received in form B/P and form D, reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

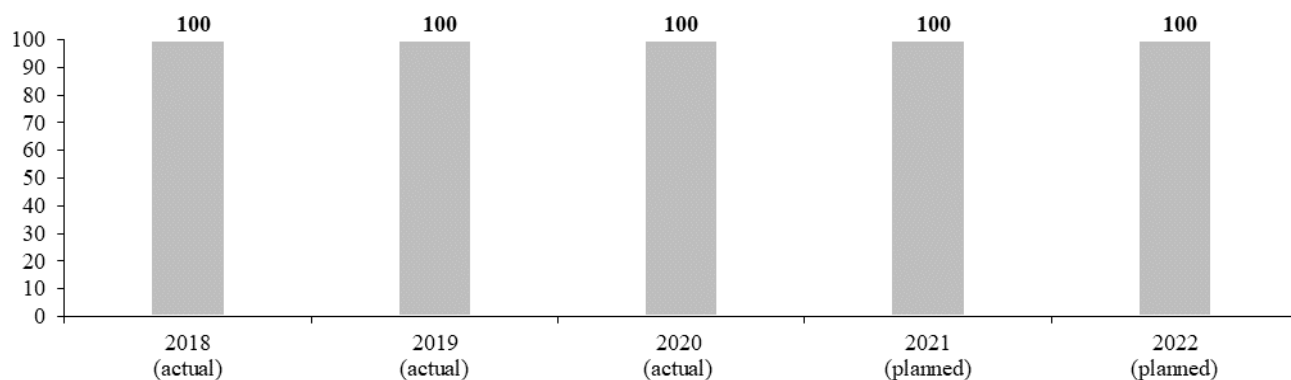
#### **Proposed programme plan for 2022**

- 16.253 The component will continue the work related to the planned result, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will support Member States in the implementation of new modalities that enable more efficient submission of estimates and assessment of licit requirements for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and their establishment by the Board by year end. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXI).

Figure 16.XXI

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

(Percentage)



<sup>35</sup> As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (A/75/6 (Sect.16) and A/75/6 (Sect.16)/Corr.1).

### Result 2: uninterrupted trade in internationally controlled medicines during emergencies and other urgent situations

- 16.254 The work of doctors, nurses and health-care professionals in general, who provide treatment and care to people including the most vulnerable, needs to be supported, and safe and effective controlled medicines should be available, accessible and affordable at all times for people who need them. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the need for the international community to reassess modalities for ensuring adequate access to and availability of internationally controlled drugs during emergencies and other urgent situations to ensure that all people in all countries of the world are able to access essential medicines. This includes those medicines that are under international control. During the pandemic, the component provided guidance to Member States on the basis of the joint WHO/INCB model guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency care developed in 1996. It issued statements and policy briefs to ensure that the procurement and supply of controlled medicines in countries met the needs of patients, both for COVID-19 positive patients and those who require internationally controlled medicines for other medical conditions. The component advised individual Member States on procedures to simplify and expedite international trade in controlled medicines in line with the requirements of the drug control conventions.

#### *Lessons learned and planned change*

- 16.255 The lesson for the component was that the existing WHO/INCB model guidelines were outdated and that an updated tool would better support the work of Member States and humanitarian assistance organizations in ensuring adequate access to and availability of internationally controlled substances in emergency situations, where established procedures may not be functioning. In applying the lesson, the component will consult with Member States, WHO and other relevant stakeholders to develop updated guidelines and promote their implementation to ensure that trade in medicines containing internationally controlled substances can continue with minimum interruption during emergencies, pandemics and other urgent situations.

#### *Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure*

- 16.256 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the adoption of updated model guidelines by Member States (see table 16.28).

Table 16.28

#### Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
WHO/INCB model guidelines serve as a basis for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency care	WHO/INCB model guidelines serve as a basis for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency care	Recognition that the WHO/INCB model guidelines should be updated to better guide Member States in ensuring provision of controlled medicines during emergency situations such as COVID-19	Revision of model guidelines in consultation with WHO and Member States	Adoption of updated model guidelines by Member States

## Legislative mandates

16.257 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

### Conventions

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

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

### General Assembly resolutions

45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control	S-20/2	Political Declaration
46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem
59/162	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking		

### Security Council resolutions

1817 (2008)

### Economic and Social Council resolutions

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

### Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

## Part IV International cooperation for development

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	62/8	Supporting the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-mandated functions in cooperation with Member States and in collaboration with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization
62/1	Strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	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
62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration	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
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		

## Deliverables

16.258 Table 16.29 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.29

### Subprogramme 9, component 2: deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (number of documents)	<b>52</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board	1	1	1	1
2. Reports of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, on narcotic drugs and on psychotropic substances	3	3	3	3
3. Reports on the supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes and on the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes	8	8	8	8
4. Report on intersessional developments, report of the Committee on Finance and Administration, report of the Standing Committee on Estimates and report on the implementation of decisions taken at its previous session, and reports on matters examined and decisions taken by the International Narcotics Control Board	11	10	11	11
5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs, assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances, and assessments of licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors	6	6	6	6
6. Evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments, report on measures to ensure the execution of the international drug control treaties, reports on missions conducted by the International Narcotics Control Board, and specific studies on and evaluation of implementation by Member States of recommendations made by the Board	23	9	23	23

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<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
7. Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	50	60	60
8. Meetings of ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
9. Meetings in connection with global projects of the International Narcotics Control Board	20	20	20	20
<b>Conference and secretariat services for meetings</b> (number of three-hour meetings)	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
10. Meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	50	60	60
11. Meetings of ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
12. Meetings in connection with global projects of the International Narcotics Control Board	20	20	20	20
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b> (number of projects)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
13. Projects to support Government compliance with the international drug control conventions	3	3	3	3
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (number of days)	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
14. Training courses for national authorities to improve compliance with drug control treaties and improve availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing diversion and abuse	4	28	4	4
<b>Technical materials</b> (number of materials)	<b>56</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>92</b>
15. Updates of estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	24	64	24	64
16. Annual update of forms for treaty-mandated reporting by Member States on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions and related Economic and Social Council resolutions, and annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions	12	12	12	12
17. Periodic maintenance of the tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and annual update of the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals	5	5	5	5
18. Monthly alerts on issues related to drug control and treaty compliance, and update of training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three drug-control conventions	15	7	15	15
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
<b>Consultation, advice and advocacy:</b> country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board to review implementation of the conventions and to make recommendations aimed at improving treaty adherence and implementation, with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse.				
<b>Databases and substantive digital materials:</b> International Drug Control System (IDS) used by the INCB secretariat; International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), used by 68 Governments; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, used by 165 Governments; Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), used by 123 Governments; and Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), used by 135 Governments.				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
<b>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:</b> side events during intergovernmental meetings.				
<b>External and media relations:</b> 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.				
<b>Digital platforms and multimedia content:</b> updating and maintenance of the website of the International Narcotics Control Board and the secure areas for Board members and competent national authorities.				

## B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

### Overview

16.259 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 16.30 to 16.32.

Table 16.30

#### Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Post	19 422.5	20 419.4	—	—	—	—	—	20 419.4
Other staff costs	236.1	218.1	(67.2)	—	47.2	(20.0)	(9.2)	198.1
Hospitality	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
Consultants	354.9	296.9	(160.8)	—	55.6	(105.2)	(35.4)	191.7
Experts	6.6	251.7	—	—	(67.5)	(67.5)	(26.8)	184.2
Travel of representatives	199.2	963.9	(286.3)	—	—	(286.3)	(29.7)	677.6
Travel of staff	27.9	217.8	(35.1)	—	(17.8)	(52.9)	(24.3)	164.9
Contractual services	666.9	622.8	(30.0)	—	(39.3)	(69.3)	(11.1)	553.5
General operating expenses	288.8	79.2	—	—	33.2	33.2	41.9	112.4
Supplies and materials	60.9	87.9	—	—	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.1)	86.9
Furniture and equipment	311.0	176.1	—	—	(54.1)	(54.1)	(30.7)	122.0
Grants and contributions	23.3	28.2	—	—	(28.2)	(28.2)	(100.0)	—
Other	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 616.5</b>	<b>23 363.1</b>	<b>(579.4)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(71.9)</b>	<b>(651.3)</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>	<b>22 711.8</b>

Table 16.31

#### Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2022

	Number	Details
Approved for 2021	125	1 USG, 3 D-2, 8 D-1, 14 P-5, 32 P-4, 27 P-3, 13 P-2/1, 3 GS (PL), 24 GS (OL)
Post changes	—	
Proposed for 2022	125	1 USG, 3 D-2, 8 D-1, 14 P-5, 32 P-4, 27 P-3, 13 P-2/1, 3 GS (PL), 24 GS (OL)

*Note:* The following abbreviations are used in tables and figures: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); USG, Under-Secretary-General.



Table 16.32  
**Overall: proposed posts by category and grade**  
 (Number of posts)

Category and grade	2021 approved	Changes				2022 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
Professional and higher						
USG	1	—	—	—	—	1
D-2	3	—	—	—	—	3
D-1	8	—	—	—	—	8
P-5	14	—	—	—	—	14
P-4	32	—	—	—	—	32
P-3	27	—	—	—	—	27
P-2/1	13	—	—	—	—	13
Subtotal	98	—	—	—	—	98
General Service and related						
GS (PL)	3	—	—	—	—	3
GS (OL)	24	—	—	—	—	24
Subtotal	27	—	—	—	—	27
Total	125	—	—	—	—	125

16.260 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in tables 16.33 to 16.35 and figure 16.XXII.

16.261 As reflected in tables 16.33 (1) and 16.34 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2022 amount to \$22,711,800 before recosting, reflecting a net decrease of \$651,300 (or 2.8 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2021. Resource changes result from two factors, namely: (a) technical adjustments; and (b) other changes. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 16.33  
**Overall: evolution of financial resources by source of funding, component and subprogramme**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component/subprogramme	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes				Total	Percentage	2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other				
A. Policymaking organs	411.7	1 257.0	(579.4)	—	—	(579.4)	(46.1)		677.6
B. Executive direction and management	1 015.8	895.7	—	—	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.3)		893.3
C. Programme of work									
1. Countering transnational organized crime	3 026.6	3 198.6	—	—	(26.3)	(26.3)	(0.8)		3 172.3

**Part IV International cooperation for development**

Component/subprogramme	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	703.8	799.3	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.6)	794.8
3. Countering corruption	2 823.6	2 994.8	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	2 993.7
4. Terrorism prevention	1 369.7	1 427.8	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.3)	1 423.3
5. Justice	1 450.8	1 425.3	—	—	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.2)	1 422.3
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	3 095.5	3 274.3	—	—	(11.1)	(11.1)	(0.3)	3 263.2
7. Policy support	1 245.2	1 131.0	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	1 130.5
8. Technical cooperation and field support	626.6	642.3	—	—	—	—	—	642.3
9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	5 351.4	5 870.0	—	—	(18.5)	(18.5)	(0.3)	5 851.5
<b>Subtotal, C</b>	<b>19 693.3</b>	<b>20 763.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(69.5)</b>	<b>(69.5)</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>	<b>20 693.9</b>
D. Programme support	495.6	447.0	—	—	—	—	—	447.0
<b>Subtotal, 1</b>	<b>21 616.5</b>	<b>23 363.1</b>	<b>(579.4)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(71.9)</b>	<b>(651.3)</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>	<b>22 711.8</b>

**(2) Extrabudgetary**

Component/subprogramme	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	Change	Percentage	2022 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	—	—	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	2 962.7	3 540.2	168.1	4.7	3 708.4
C. Programme of work					
1. Countering transnational organized crime	88 762.5	118 976.9	(860.8)	(0.7)	118 116.1
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	55 228.2	52 909.7	9.9	0.0	52 919.7
3. Countering corruption	18 590.9	21 195.8	890.9	4.2	22 086.7

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

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2020 expenditure</i>	<i>2021 estimate</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>
4. Terrorism prevention	15 320.5	14 604.0	352.7	2.4	14 956.6
5. Justice	46 928.3	49 891.6	9 107.0	18.3	58 998.7
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	22 898.7	29 672.8	(205.6)	(0.7)	29 467.2
7. Policy support	5 925.9	7 033.7	489.6	7.0	7 523.4
8. Technical cooperation and field support	9 555.0	11 560.2	659.7	5.7	12 219.8
9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2 850.1	5 886.2	487.3	8.3	6 373.6
<b>Subtotal, C</b>	<b>266 060.1</b>	<b>311 730.9</b>	<b>10 930.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>322 661.7</b>
D. Programme support	3 451.4	3 744.5	–	–	3 744.5
<b>Subtotal, 2</b>	<b>272 474.3</b>	<b>319 015.6</b>	<b>11 098.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>330 114.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>294 090.8</b>	<b>342 378.7</b>	<b>10 447.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>352 826.4</b>

Table 16.34

**Overall: proposed posts for 2022 by source of funding, component and subprogramme**

(Number of posts)

 (1) *Regular budget*

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2021 approved</i>	<i>Changes</i>				<i>2022 proposed</i>
		<i>Technical adjustments</i>	<i>New/expanded mandates</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
A. Policymaking organs	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Executive direction and management	4	–	–	–	–	4
C. Programme of work						
1. Countering transnational organized crime	18	–	–	–	–	18
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	4	–	–	–	–	4
3. Countering corruption	18	–	–	–	–	18
4. Terrorism prevention	8	–	–	–	–	8
5. Justice	8	–	–	–	–	8

**Part IV International cooperation for development**

Component/subprogramme	2021 approved	Changes				2022 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	17	—	—	—	—	17
7. Policy support	6	—	—	—	—	6
8. Technical cooperation and field support	4	—	—	—	—	4
9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	38	—	—	—	—	38
<b>Subtotal, C</b>	<b>121</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>121</b>
D. Programme support	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Subtotal, 1</b>	<b>125</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>125</b>

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Component/subprogramme	2021 estimate	Change	2022 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	18	—	18
C. Programme of work		—	
1. Countering transnational organized crime	160	—	160
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	32	—	32
3. Countering corruption	34	—	34
4. Terrorism prevention	28	—	28
5. Justice	43	—	43
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	77	—	77
7. Policy support	29	—	29
8. Technical cooperation and field support	56	—	56

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

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2021 estimate</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>
9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	18	—	18
<b>Subtotal, C</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>477</b>
D. Programme support	24	—	24
<b>Subtotal, 2</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>519</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>644</b>

Table 16.35

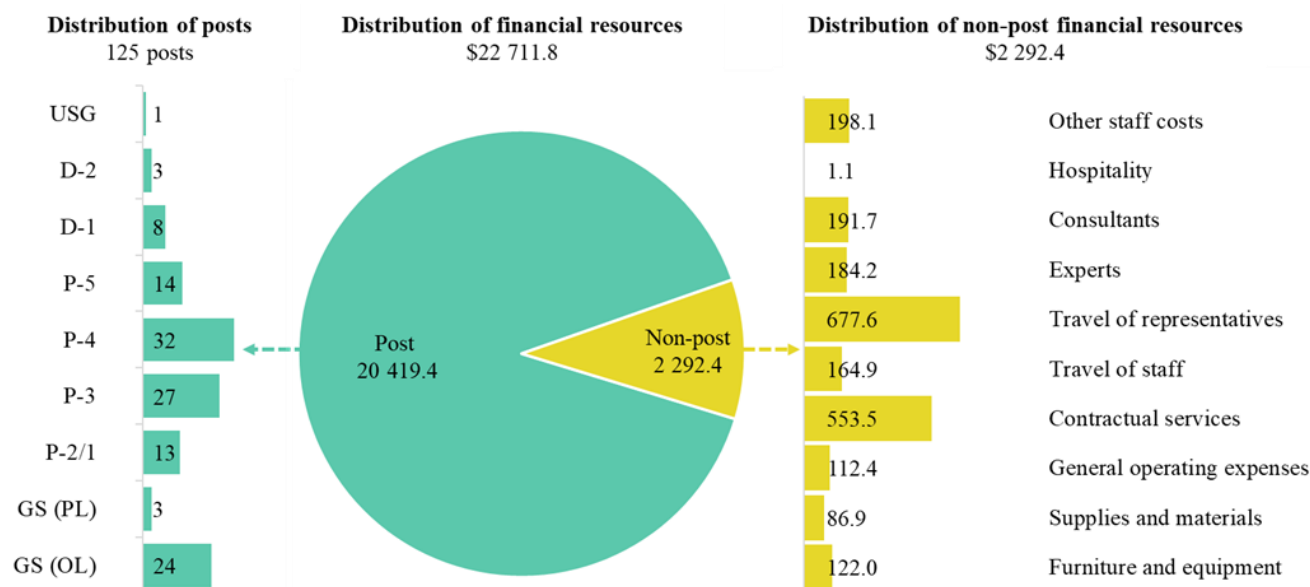
**Overall: evolution of financial and post resources**

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	19 422.5	20 419.4	—	—	—	—	—	20 419.4
Non-post	2 194.0	2 943.7	(579.4)	—	(71.9)	(651.3)	(22.1)	2 292.4
Total	21 616.5	23 363.1	(579.4)	—	(71.9)	(651.3)	(2.8)	22 711.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		98	—	—	—	—	—	98
General Service and related		27	—	—	—	—	—	27
Total		125	—	—	—	—	—	125

Figure 16.XXII  
**Distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



## Explanation of variances by factor, component and subprogramme

### Overall resource changes

#### Technical adjustments

- 16.262 As reflected in table 16.33 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$579,400 under policymaking organs related to the removal of non-recurrent provisions under travel of representatives (\$286,300), travel of staff (\$35,100), consultants (\$160,800), contractual services (\$30,000) and other staff costs (\$67,200) for the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [46/152](#), [56/119](#), [74/171](#) and [75/253](#), section IV, and General Assembly decision 74/550 B, since such congresses are held every five years; and the one-time organizational session of the ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [74/247](#).

#### Other changes

- 16.263 As reflected in table 16.33 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$71,900, as follows:
- Executive direction and management.** The decrease of \$2,400 relates to reduced requirements under other staff costs (\$200) as a result of the increased use of compensatory time off as an alternative to overtime; travel of staff (\$200) as a result of the increased use of virtual interactions in line with the implementation of “build back better” practices; and general operating expenses (\$1,000) and supplies and materials (\$1,000) as a result of the increased use of remote working arrangements;
  - Subprogramme 1, Countering transnational organized crime.** The decrease of \$26,300 relates to reduced requirements under other staff costs (\$400) as a result of the increased use of compensatory time off as an alternative to overtime; travel of staff (\$13,900) due to the increased use of virtual interactions in line with the implementation of “build back better”

practices; and grants and contributions (\$12,000) due to the online delivery of training and seminars resulting in savings on the travel of expert speakers and participants;

- (c) **Subprogramme 2, A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem.** The decrease of \$4,500 relates to reduced requirements under travel of staff (\$4,500) due to the increased use of virtual interactions in line with the implementation of “build back better” practices;
- (d) **Subprogramme 3, Countering corruption.** The decrease of \$1,100 relates to reduced requirements under experts (\$1,100) as a result of the increased use of hybrid expert group meetings;
- (e) **Subprogramme 4, Terrorism prevention.** The decrease of \$4,500 relates to reduced requirements under travel of staff (\$4,500) as a result of increased use of video conferencing in lieu of travel;
- (f) **Subprogramme 5, Justice.** The decrease of \$3,000 relates to reduced requirements under other staff costs (\$2,900) and travel of staff (\$100) as a result of reduced use of temporary assistance and increased use of videoconferencing in lieu of travel;
- (g) **Subprogramme 6, Research, trend analysis and forensics.** The decrease of \$11,100 relates to reduced requirements under experts (\$6,100), travel of staff (\$3,900), contractual services (\$500) and general operating expenses (\$600) as a result of increased use of video conferencing in lieu of travel, increased use of hybrid expert group meetings and increased use of electronic publications and communication materials in place of traditional hard copy publications;
- (h) **Subprogramme 7, Policy support.** The decrease of \$500 relates to reduced requirements under travel of staff (\$300) and contractual services (\$200) as a result of increased use of video conferencing in lieu of travel and increased use of electronic publications and communication materials in place of traditional hard copy publications;
- (i) **Subprogramme 9, Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.** The decrease of \$18,500 relates to reduced requirements under experts (\$17,100) due to the inclusion of an online component for expert group meetings, which results in lower requirements for travel of experts, and travel of staff (\$1,400) due to the increased use of virtual interactions in line with the implementation of “build back better” practices.

### Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.264 As reflected in tables 16.33 (2) and 16.34 (2), UNODC receives both cash and in-kind contributions, which complement regular budget resources and continue to be vital for the delivery of its mandates. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources (cash contributions) are estimated at \$330,114,600 and would provide for 519 posts, as presented in table 16.34 (2). The resources would be used mainly to carry out technical cooperation projects, at the request of Member States. Examples of such projects include the provision of legal advisory services and other technical cooperation activities to assist countries in implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the international drug control conventions, under subprogramme 1; support for effective, comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, under subprogramme 2; advisory services, training courses, seminars and workshops, knowledge products and tools, as well as field projects, to support Member States in the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, under subprogramme 3; the provision of legal and capacity-building technical assistance on the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism, under subprogramme 4; support for Member States in their efforts to develop effective strategies, policies and programmes to prevent crime and to improve criminal justice systems, under subprogramme 5; support for research work for the *World Wildlife*

*Crime Report* and the *Global Study on Homicide*, as well as to increase the availability and quality of comparable and real-time data on drug and crime problems, under subprogramme 6; support for the operation of the Programme Review Committee, under subprogramme 7; support for integrated programming and cross-sectoral technical cooperation, under subprogramme 8; and support for activities related to the reduction of trafficking in dangerous, non-medical synthetic opioids and other dangerous new psychoactive substances, under subprogramme 9. Extrabudgetary resources represent 93.6 per cent of the total resources for this section.

- 16.265 Anticipated in-kind contributions will provide for donated right of use for 15 premises at the following locations: Brasilia; Libreville; Rome; Turin, Italy; Tripoli; Mexico City; Abuja; Lagos, Nigeria; Islamabad; Panama City; Lima; Manila; Dakar; Ashgabat; and Abu Dhabi, with an estimated value of \$1,344,000; and other services such as expert advice, use of training facilities and provision of equipment, with an estimated value of \$200,000.

### Policymaking organs

- 16.266 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to standing intergovernmental organs and expert bodies, special sessions of the General Assembly and intergovernmental processes, the servicing of which is the responsibility of UNODC. The provisions for experts serving on committees in their individual capacity are in accordance with Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII), as amended by resolutions 41/176, 42/25, section VI, and 43/217, section IX, while the provisions for members of the functional commissions are in accordance with Assembly resolutions 1798 (XVII), 2128 (XX) and 2245 (XXI). Table 16.36 provides information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 16.36  
Policymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Policymaking organ	Description	Additional information	2021 appropriation	2022 estimate (before recosting)
United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	The United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice provide a forum for: (a) the exchange of views among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; (b) the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development; (c) the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice; (d) the provision of advice and comments on selected matters submitted to the congress by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and (e) the submission of suggestions for the consideration of the Commission regarding possible subjects for the programme of work.	Mandate: General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 56/119 and 74/171 and General Assembly decision 74/550 B Membership: 193 government officials Number of sessions in 2022: 0	530.7	—
Ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all	The modalities of the ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive	Mandate: General Assembly resolution 74/247 and General Assembly decision 74/567	48.7	—



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

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes	international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes have not yet been determined, pending the outcome of an organizational session scheduled for 2021.	Membership: to be determined Number of sessions in 2022: to be determined		
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a functional body of the Economic and Social Council. It is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations with respect to crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission has been entrusted with the functions of a preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition to being the governing body of the UNODC crime programme, the Commission is authorized to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.	Mandate: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 Membership: 40 government officials Number of sessions in 2022: 2	51.8	51.8
Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies	The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations with respect to international drug control and has specific mandates deriving from international drug control treaties. The Commission is authorized to approve the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Economic and Social Council has established subsidiary bodies of the Commission to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement cooperation at the regional level. The subsidiary bodies are: (a) the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, of which there are 23 representatives; and (b) meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, whose membership is based on that of the relevant regional commission.	Mandate: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 Membership: 53 government officials Number of sessions in 2022: 2	149.7	149.7
Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and	The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group was established to improve the governance and financial situation of UNODC. The working group plays	Mandate: Economic and Social Council decisions 2009/251 and 2017/236 Membership: n/a	—	—

## Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	an important role in preparing decisions and action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in a number of key areas, including strategic and budgetary matters, the programmatic work of UNODC and its financial situation, evaluation and oversight, and improving the methods of work of the Commissions.	Number of sessions in 2022: 1 (sixth mandate, comprising 1 formal meeting and 7 informal meetings)		
International Narcotics Control Board	<p>The International Narcotics Control Board is a treaty-based, quasi-judicial body responsible for evaluating, promoting, assisting Governments in and monitoring their compliance with the provisions of the three international drug control treaties (the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988). The Board assesses national and international drug control efforts, establishes and maintains an ongoing dialogue with Governments, conducts technical training and publishes various annual and technical reports mandated under the Conventions. In the event that a country fails to cooperate with the Board or a country takes action that may endanger the aims of the Conventions, that country may consequently face measures invoked under article 14 of the 1961 Convention, article 19 of the 1971 Convention or article 22 of the 1988 Convention.</p> <p>The Board continually examines the functioning of the international drug control regime, identifies shortcomings in its implementation by Governments party to the three main international drug control treaties and formulates recommendations for further action addressed to national drug control agencies and relevant international and regional organizations. Those recommendations, which are aimed at assisting Governments in fully complying with their treaty obligations and at further developing the international drug control regime, are included every year in the annual</p>	<p>Mandate: General Assembly resolution <a href="#">1774 (XVII)</a>; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1966/1106 (XL) and 1967/1196 (XLII); and the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, article 9</p> <p>Membership: 13 members</p> <p>Number of sessions in 2022: 3</p>	476.1	476.1

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

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
	report of the Board, for dissemination to all Governments. In addition, the Board produces an annual report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and two annual technical publications, on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.			
Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	<p>The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto.</p> <p>Over the years, the Conference has established the following series of working groups to assist it in promoting and reviewing the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto (listed in chronological order of establishment): the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance; the Working Group on International Cooperation; the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons; the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants; the Working Group on Firearms; and the open-ended intergovernmental meeting to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.</p>	<p>Mandate: General Assembly resolutions <a href="#">55/25</a> and <a href="#">55/255</a>; the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, article 32; and rule 3 of the rules of procedure for the Conference</p> <p>Membership: 189 government officials</p> <p>Number of sessions in 2022: 1</p>	—	—
Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies	<p>The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States parties to achieve the objectives set forth in the Convention and to promote and review its implementation. UNODC is the secretariat of the Conference, which provides policy guidance to UNODC for the development and execution of activities related to combating corruption.</p>	<p>Mandate: General Assembly resolution <a href="#">58/4</a>; the United Nations Convention against Corruption, article 63; and rule 3 of the rules of procedure for the Conference</p> <p>Membership: 189 government officials</p> <p>Number of sessions in 2022: 0</p>	—	—

## Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
	The Conference has established the Implementation Review Group and two open-ended intergovernmental working groups to further the implementation of specific aspects of the Convention (namely, asset recovery and prevention), as well as open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings on international cooperation.			
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 257.0</b>	<b>677.6</b>

- 16.267 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$677,600 and reflect a net decrease of \$579,400 compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 16.262. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.37.

Table 16.37

### Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Non-post								
Travel of representatives	411.7	1 257.0	(579.4)	–	–	(579.4)	(46.1)	677.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>411.7</b>	<b>1 257.0</b>	<b>(579.4)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(579.4)</b>	<b>(46.1)</b>	<b>677.6</b>

## Executive direction and management

- 16.268 The Executive Director is responsible for coordinating and providing leadership for all United Nations drug control and crime prevention activities to ensure the coherence of actions within the programme and the coordination, complementarities and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system. In that capacity, the Executive Director participates in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Executive Director acts on behalf of the Secretary-General in fulfilling the responsibility that devolves upon her under the terms of international treaties and resolutions of United Nations organs relating to international drug control or crime prevention. The responsibilities are combined with those of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Office of the Executive Director is integrated with that of the Director-General and is supported with resources from the regular budget under part C of section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination.
- 16.269 The core functions of the Office of the Executive Director are: (a) to assist the Executive Director in the overall executive direction and management of UNODC; (b) to facilitate inter-office cooperation in the implementation of workplans and administrative matters; (c) to ensure the timely implementation of decisions and the coordination of inputs from all organizational units to the activities of the Office; and (d) to support the Executive Director in the overall leadership and coordination of the activities of UNODC with extensive research and substantive information to advise on issues of policy, resources and results management.

- 16.270 The Office of the Executive Director also coordinates cross-cutting institutional change processes, such as the systematic inclusion of gender equality aspects in all areas of UNODC work and reaching gender parity in staff. To that end, the Office of the Executive Director includes a gender team that coordinates the implementation of the UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2025) to ensure delivery of United Nations commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including Sustainable Development Goal 5.
- 16.271 The Independent Evaluation Section reports evaluation results to the Executive Director and Member States and is a functionally and operationally independent part of the Office of the Executive Director. In 2020, 11 evaluations were published on the UNODC website and the first corporate evaluation of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Gender Equality Strategy was initiated. The Section further enhanced its innovative web-based evaluation management application, *Unite Evaluations*, to ensure enhanced utility. Moreover, all evaluation processes and structures were fully adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring that evaluation continues to be fully participatory, utilization-focused and useful to all stakeholders. Dedicated guidance documents and concept notes were developed and piloted in this regard. Moreover, the Section has conducted an innovative meta-synthesis on the prevention of crime and violent extremism, to foster learning and support decision-making at all levels, as well as a meta-synthesis of evaluation results in UNODC to inform the development of the new UNODC strategy for the period 2021–2025. Finally, the Section has continued to strengthen internal as well as national evaluation capacities, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations reforms.
- 16.272 In 2022, in line with the Secretary-General's reform of the United Nations sustainable development system, including the funding compact between Member States and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, the Independent Evaluation Section will increase its capacity to engage and communicate with Member States and other United Nations evaluation functions for collaborative evaluations, translating United Nations management reform into concrete action. This will also include engagement with the United Nations Evaluation Group in order to further strengthen evaluation processes based on lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic, for example relating to the implementation of rapid evaluation processes. The Section will further focus on increased utilization of aggregate evaluation results in relation to the Office's mandated area of work and improved evaluation-based analysis at the metalevel, using, in particular, *Unite Evaluations*. In addition to managing strategic and joint evaluations, the Section will also continue investing in information technology and innovative knowledge management tools, particularly systems that monitor the uptake of evaluation results and inform long-lasting change.
- 16.273 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution [72/219](#), the Office is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. The Vienna headquarters is a climate-neutral facility, running 100 per cent on renewable energy. In 2020, the Vienna-based organizations of the United Nations common system renewed the entrances of all buildings to comply with accessibility regulations for persons with disabilities and upgraded architectural standards to include the replacement of existing air curtains with state-of-the-art solutions. In addition, the organizations have begun the process to upgrade air conditioning units throughout the Vienna International Centre from 1978 standards, refurbish elevators to improve technical and safety measures, and install light-emitting diodes in staircases and office floors. The introduction of those measures resulted in a further reduction of the environmental impact of the Vienna International Centre. Those projects will continue through 2021, to further reduce the carbon footprint of the Vienna International Centre.
- 16.274 Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 16.38. The low travel compliance rate in 2020 (19 per cent) is mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting global lockdown, which prevented UNODC staff members from undertaking travel missions in a predictable and timely manner. In 2020, a directive was distributed to raise awareness among staff and emphasize the importance of

and requirement to comply with the advance purchase rule. Managers are asked to implement preventive and monitoring corrective measures. Compliance rates are monitored and statistics and trends are distributed to managers on a quarterly basis.

Table 16.38  
**Compliance rate**

(Percentage)

	<i>Actual 2019</i>	<i>Actual 2020</i>	<i>Planned 2021</i>	<i>Planned 2022</i>
Timely submission of documentation	88	80	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	24	19	100	100

16.275 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$893,300 and reflect a net decrease of \$2,400 compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 16.263 (a) above. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.39 and figure 16.XXIII.

Table 16.39  
**Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources**

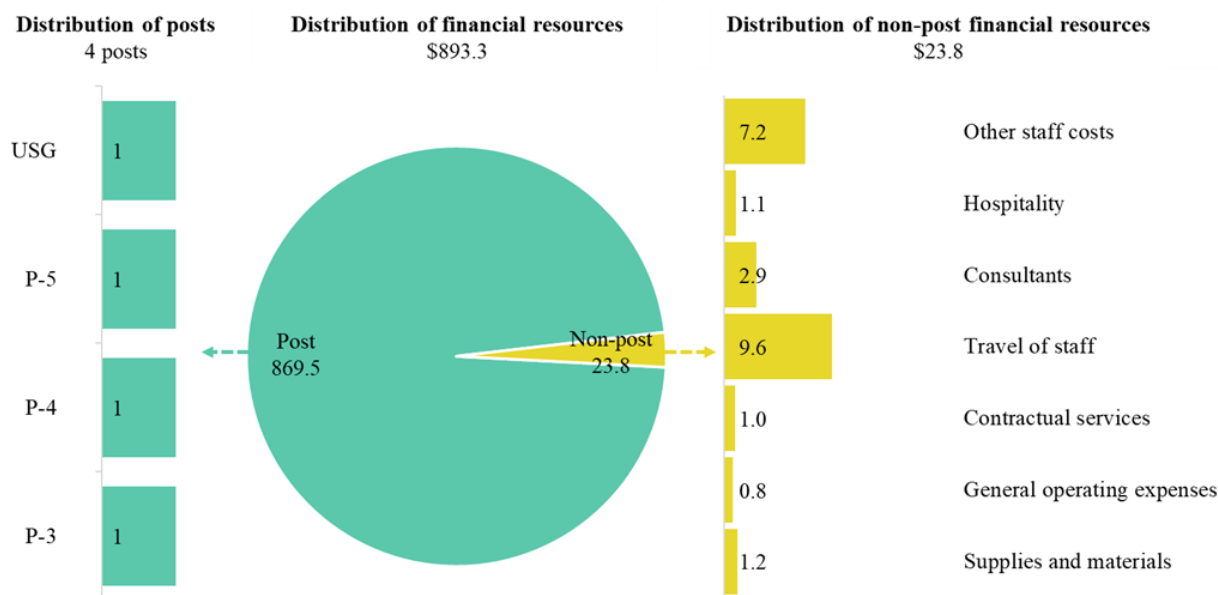
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 003.7	869.5	—	—	—	—	—	869.5
Non-post	12.2	26.2	—	—	(2.4)	(2.4)	(9.2)	23.8
Total	1 015.8	895.7	—	—	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.3)	893.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XXIII

**Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

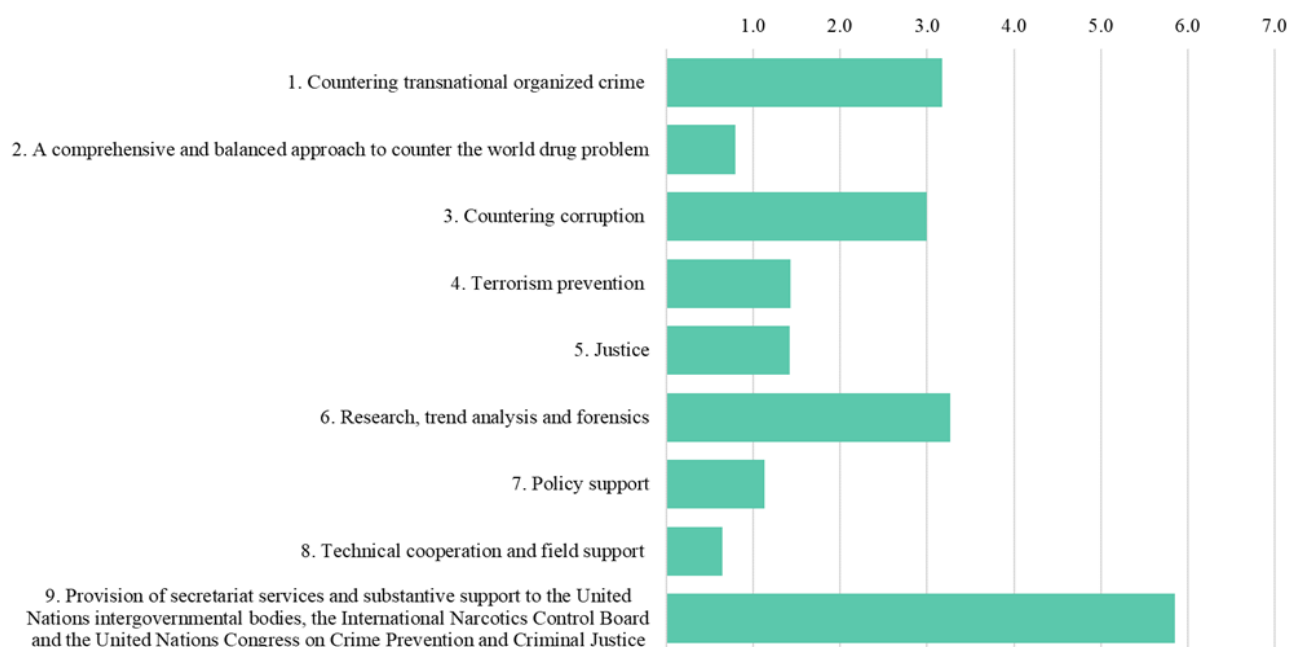
- 16.276 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$3,708,400 and would provide for 18 posts (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 2 P-3, 3 P-2 and 6 General Service (Other level)) in the Office of the Executive Director and the Independent Evaluation Section, as well as non-post resources. Under the Office of the Executive Director, the resources would support the implementation of the UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2025). Under the Independent Evaluation Section, they would also provide for continued investments in innovative evaluation products and services, national evaluation capacity-building, knowledge management, communication and information technology tools.

**Programme of work**

- 16.277 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$20,693,900 and reflect a net decrease of \$69,500 compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 16.263. The distribution of resources by subprogramme is reflected in figure 16.XXIV.

Figure 16.XXIV  
Distribution of proposed resources for 2022 by subprogramme

(Millions of United States dollars)



### Subprogramme 1 Countering transnational organized crime

16.278 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$3,172,300 and reflect a decrease of \$26,300 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.40 and figure 16.XXV.

Table 16.40  
Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

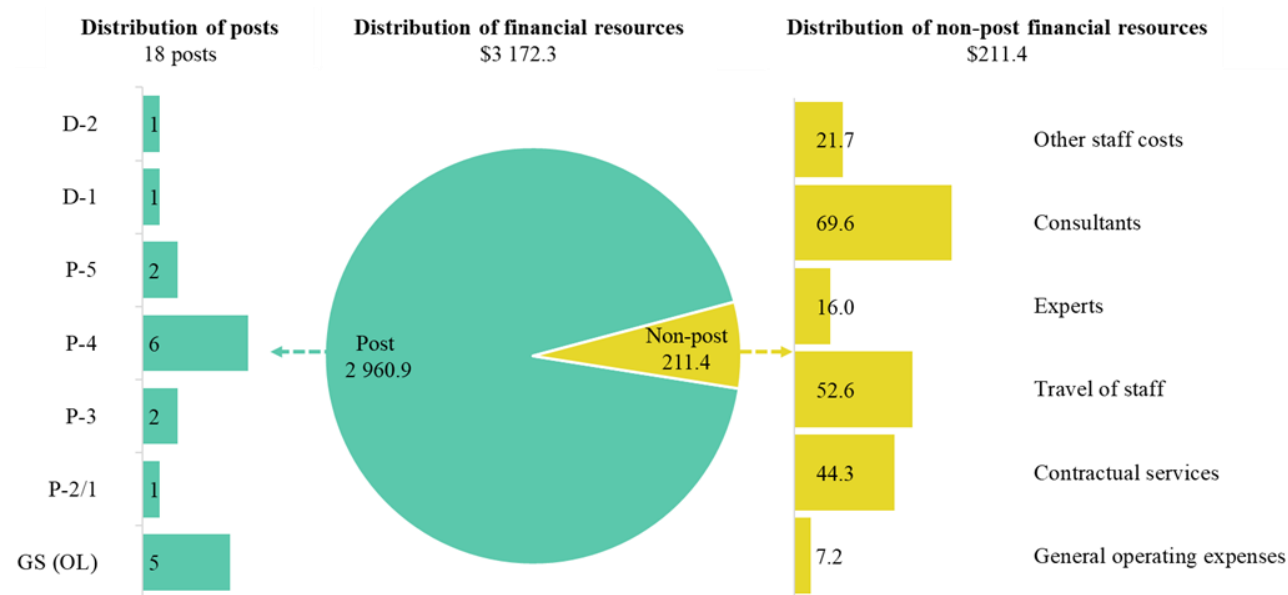
	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 747.3	2 960.9	—	—	—	—	—	2 960.9
Non-post	279.3	237.7	—	—	(26.3)	(26.3)	(11.1)	211.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 026.6</b>	<b>3 198.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(26.3)</b>	<b>(26.3)</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>3 172.3</b>
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		13	—	—	—	—	—	13
General Service and related		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>



Figure 16.XXV

**Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.279 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$118,116,100 and would provide for 160 posts (10 P-5, 77 P-4, 42 P-3, 5 P-2/1, 2 General Service (Principal level) and 24 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would provide for legal advisory services and other technical cooperation activities to assist countries in implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the international drug control conventions, and in making further progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions.

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

- 16.280 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$794,800 and reflect a decrease of \$4,500 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.41 and figure 16.XXVI.

Table 16.41

**Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources**

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

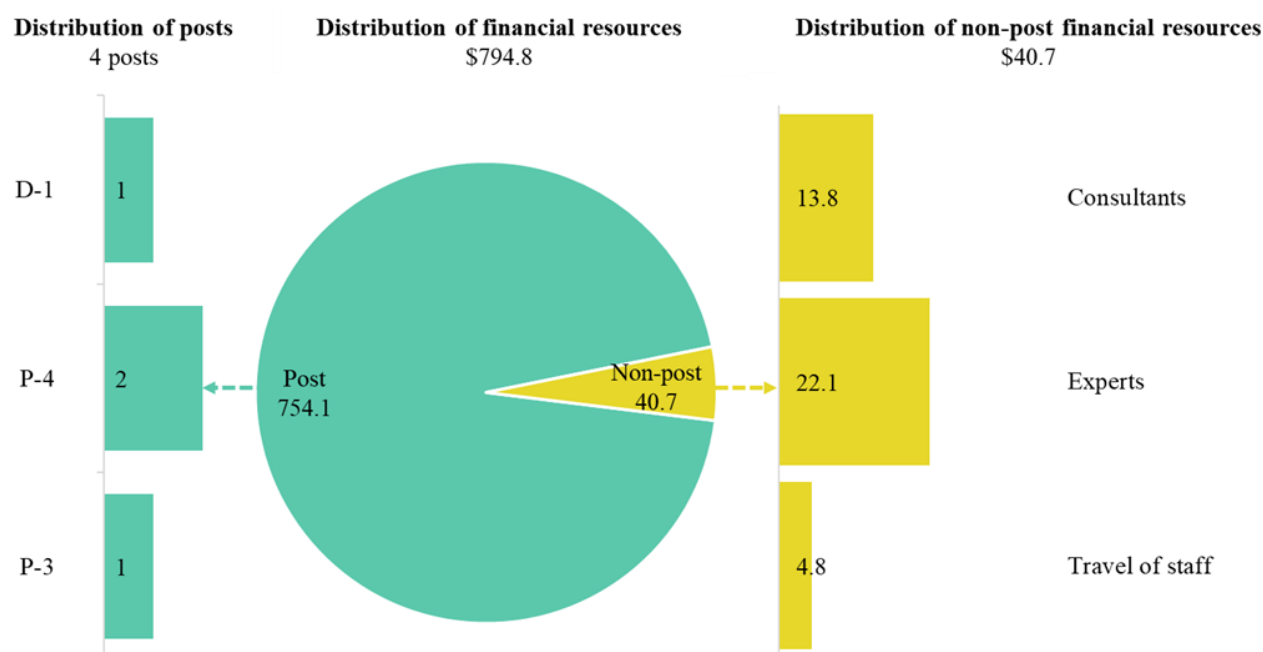
	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	637.7	754.1	—	—	—	—	—	754.1
Non-post	66.1	45.2	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(10.0)	40.7
Total	703.8	799.3	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.6)	794.8

		Changes						
2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	2022 estimate (before recosting)	
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	4	
Total		4	—	—	—	—	4	

Figure 16.XXVI

### Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



### Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.281 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$52,919,700 and would provide for 32 posts (4 P-5, 13 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 6 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would provide effective, comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem in compliance with the three drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations treaties through normative and technical cooperation. The resources would also provide for advisory services and field projects at the global, regional and national levels to support Member States on evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, HIV/AIDS prevention, alternative development and sustainable livelihoods, including new initiatives against organized wildlife crime and environmental crime.

### Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

- 16.282 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$2,993,700 and reflect a decrease of \$1,100 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.42 and figure 16.XXVII.

Table 16.42

**Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources**

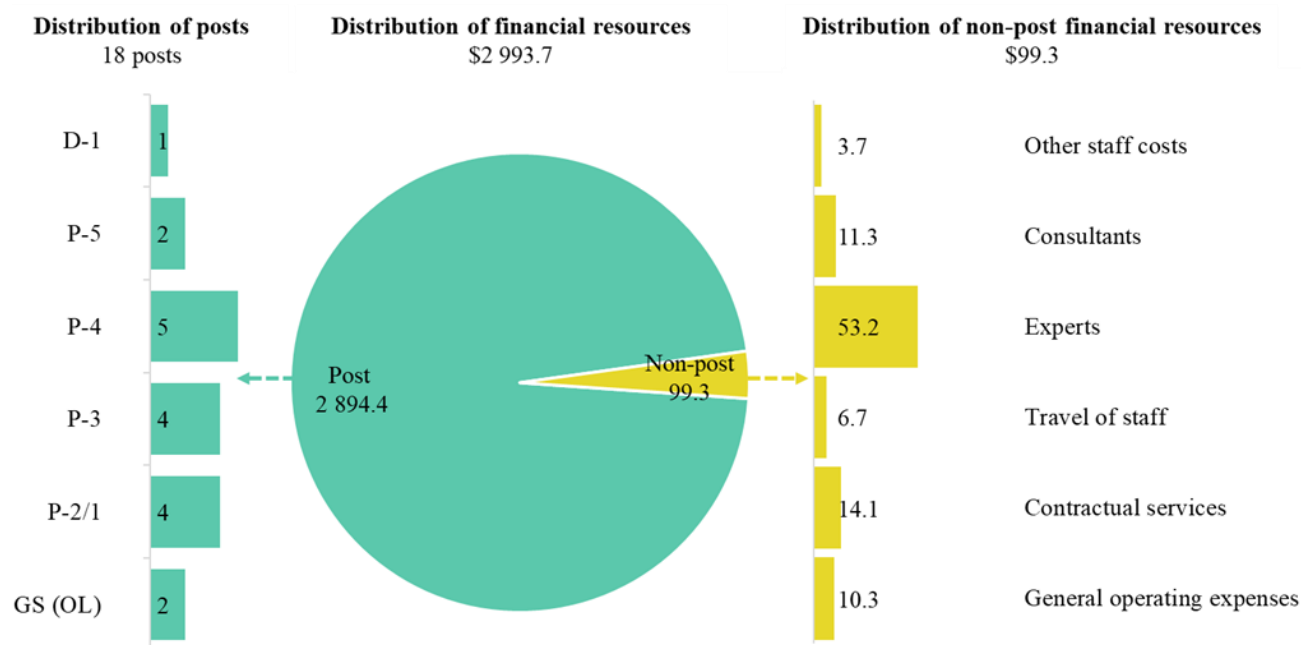
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 690.0	2 894.4	—	—	—	—	—	2 894.4
Non-post	133.6	100.4	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	99.3
Total	2 823.6	2 994.8	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	2 993.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		16	—	—	—	—	—	16
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 16.XXVII

**Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.283 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$22,086,700 and would provide for 34 posts (2 P-5, 10 P-4, 13 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 7 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would provide for a broad set of advisory services, training courses, seminars and workshops, knowledge products and tools, and field projects, to support Member States in the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

## Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

16.284 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$1,423,300 and reflect a decrease of \$4,500 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.43 and figure 16.XXVIII.

Table 16.43

### Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

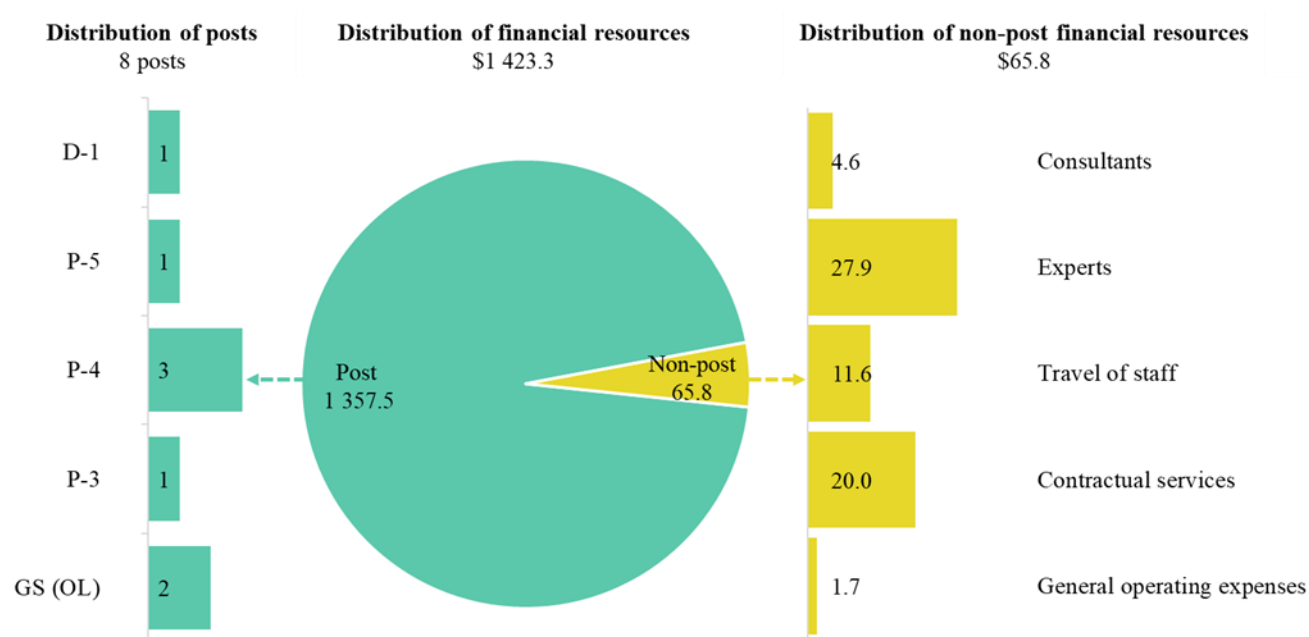
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 325.1	1 357.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 357.5
Non-post	44.6	70.3	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(6.4)	65.8
Total	1 369.7	1 427.8	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)	(0.3)	1 423.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 16.XXVIII

### Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



### Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.285 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$14,956,600 and would provide for 28 posts (2 P-5, 11 P-4, 8 P-3, 2 P-2/1 and 5 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would support the provision of legal and capacity-building technical assistance on the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism in order to promote and strengthen criminal justice responses to terrorism in accordance with international human rights law and the rule of law.

### Subprogramme 5 Justice

- 16.286 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$1,422,300 and reflect a net decrease of \$3,000 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.44 and figure 16.XXIX.

Table 16.44

#### Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

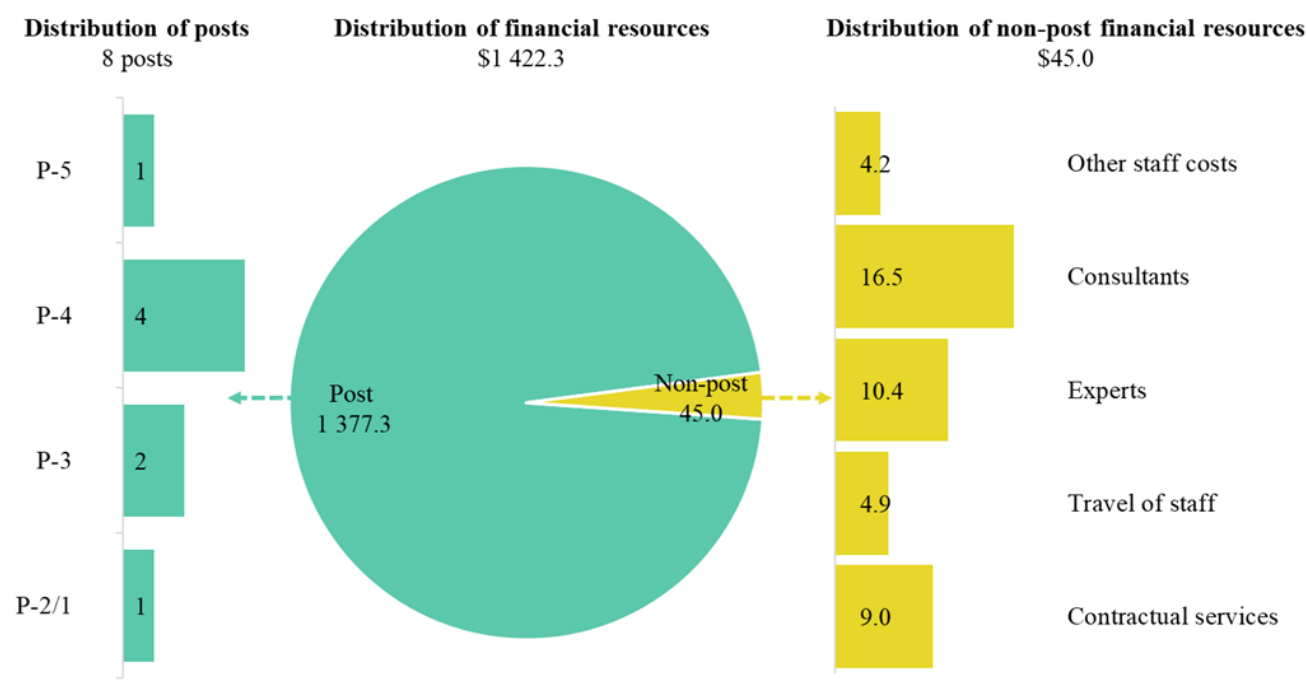
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 395.8	1 377.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 377.3
Non-post	55.0	48.0	—	—	(3.0)	(3.0)	(6.3)	45.0
Total	1 450.8	1 425.3	—	—	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.2)	1 422.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 16.XXIX

**Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.287 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$58,998,700 and would provide for 43 posts (2 P-5, 15 P-4, 18 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 6 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would enable the subprogramme to provide support to Member States in their efforts to develop effective strategies, policies and programmes to prevent crime and to improve criminal justice systems in line with international standards and norms. Examples of areas of work include the treatment of prisoners, measures to prevent and address violence against children and women, legal aid, women in prisons and maritime crime. The expected increase of \$9,107,000 is due mainly to the expanded activities of the global maritime crime programme and in the area of prison reforms.

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

- 16.288 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$3,263,200 and reflect a net decrease of \$11,100 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.45 and figure 16.XXX.

Table 16.45

**Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources**

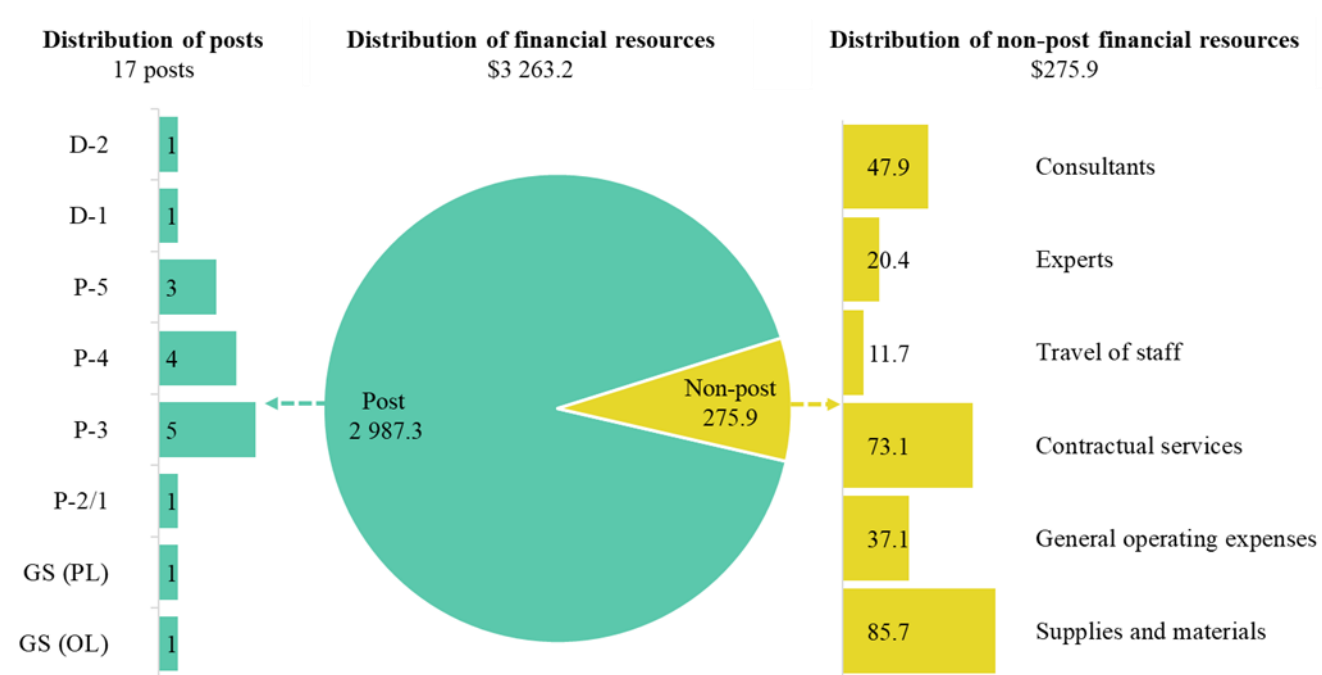
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 806.4	2 987.3	—	—	—	—	—	2 987.3
Non-post	289.1	287.0	—	—	(11.1)	(11.1)	(3.9)	275.9
Total	3 095.5	3 274.3	—	—	(11.1)	(11.1)	(0.3)	3 263.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		15	—	—	—	—	—	15
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		17	—	—	—	—	—	17

Figure 16.XXX

**Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.289 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$29,467,200 and would provide for 77 posts (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 15 P-4, 23 P-3, 3 P-2/1 and 31 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would support studies and in-depth global analyses of emerging transnational crime threats, including monitoring and analysis of migrant smuggling networks and the involvement of organized crime in smuggling. The resources would also be used to support research work for the *World Wildlife Crime Report* and the *Global Study on Homicide*, as well as to

increase the availability and quality of comparable and real-time data on drug and crime problems using innovative methods and new technologies. The resources would also contribute to strengthening the technical and forensic capacity of Member States through quality assurance support, laboratory training and assistance in the creation of early warning systems, especially for new psychoactive substances. In addition, the resources would also allow the subprogramme to address an expanded mandate and cover a number of forensic issues in the drug and crime segments, with a greater emphasis on laboratory research and monitoring activities in support of drug trend analysis and surveys.

## Subprogramme 7 Policy support

- 16.290 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$1,130,500 and reflect a net decrease of \$500 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.46 and figure 16.XXXI.

Table 16.46

### Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

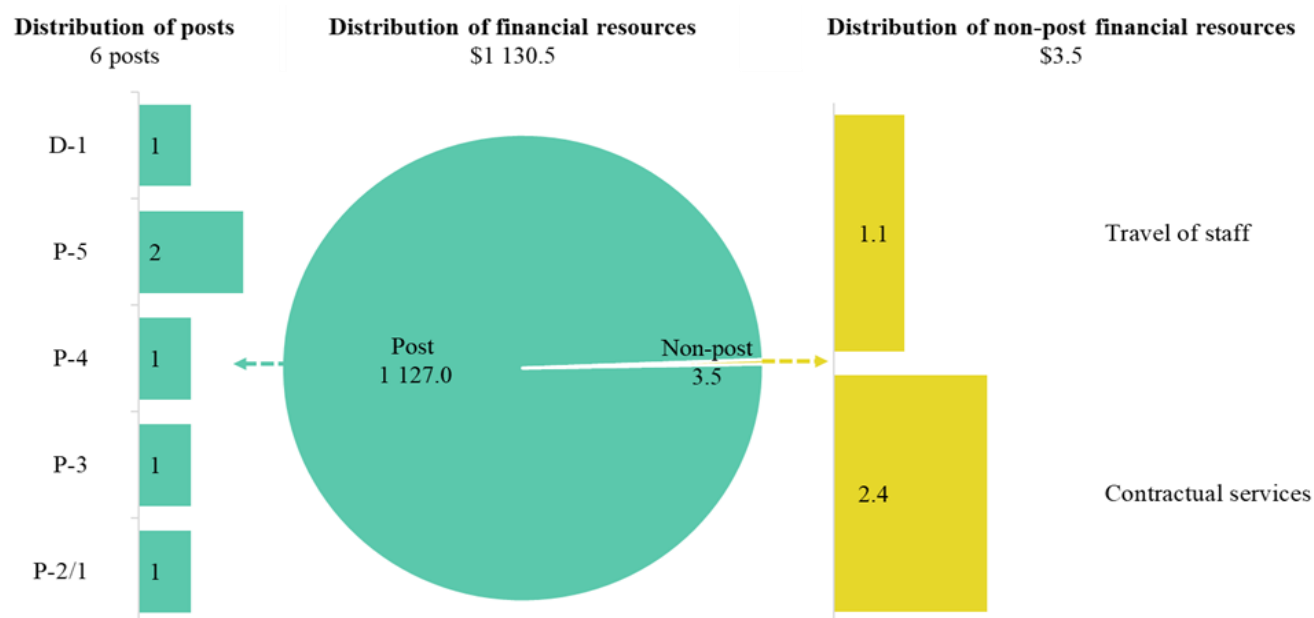
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 236.4	1 127.0	—	—	—	—	—	1 127.0
Non-post	8.8	4.0	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)	(12.5)	3.5
Total	1 245.2	1 131.0	—	—	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	1 130.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		6	—	—	—	—	—	6



Figure 16.XXXI

**Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.291 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$7,523,400 and would provide for 29 posts (1 D-2, 6 P-4, 10 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 11 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would, inter alia, provide for enhanced communication and public information, training of UNODC staff on results-based management, operation of the Programme Review Committee and travel costs for engagement in relevant inter-agency forums.

## Subprogramme 8

### Technical cooperation and field support

- 16.292 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$642,300 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.47 and figure 16.XXXII.

Table 16.47

**Subprogramme 8: evolution of financial and post resources**

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

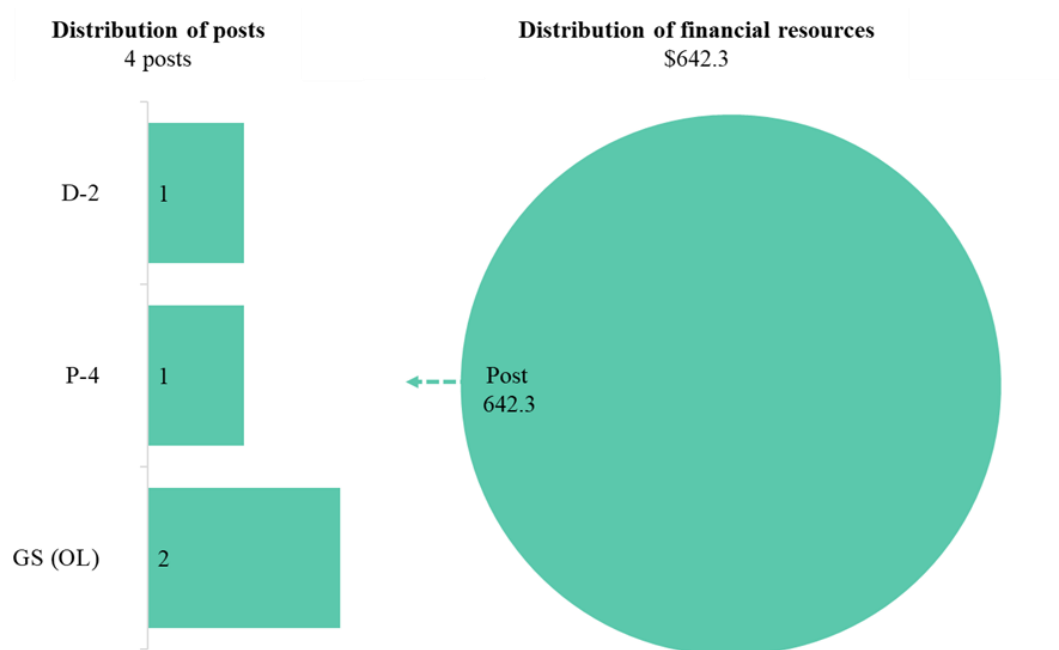
	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	626.6	642.3	—	—	—	—	—	642.3
Total	626.6	642.3	—	—	—	—	—	642.3

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XXXII

**Subprogramme 8: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)**

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.293 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$12,219,800 and would provide for 56 posts (10 D-1, 13 P-5, 11 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 10 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would support integrated programming and cross-sectoral technical cooperation, strategic direction, monitoring and results-oriented reporting of UNODC field-based programmes, as well as field security support.

### Subprogramme 9

#### Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

16.294 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$5,851,500 and reflect a net decrease of \$18,500 compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.48 and figure 16.XXXIII.

Table 16.48

#### Subprogramme 9: evolution of financial and post resources

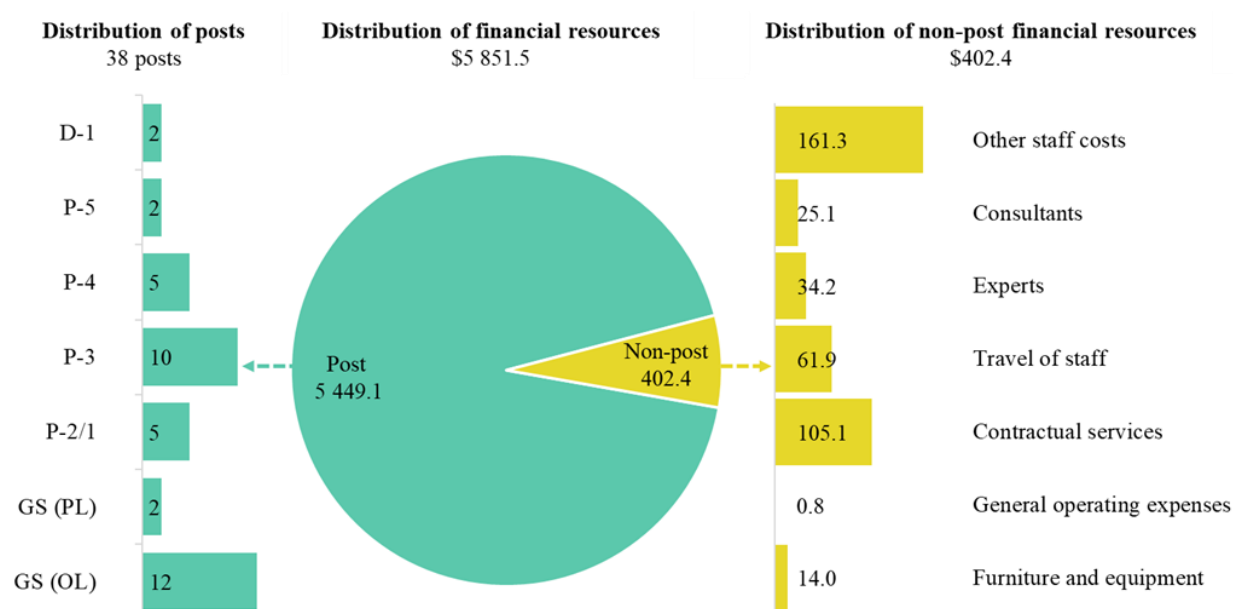
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2022 estimate (before recosting)
	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	4 953.4	5 449.1	—	—	—	—	—	5 449.1
Non-post	398.0	420.9	—	—	(18.5)	(18.5)	(4.4)	402.4
Total	5 351.4	5 870.0	—	—	(18.5)	(18.5)	(0.3)	5 851.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		24	—	—	—	—	—	24
General Service and related		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total		38	—	—	—	—	—	38

Figure 16.XXXIII

#### Subprogramme 9: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



### Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.295 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$6,373,600 and would provide for 18 posts (2 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 7 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would support the work of intergovernmental bodies and activities related to new psychoactive substances, to reduce trafficking in dangerous, non-medical synthetic opioids and other dangerous new psychoactive substances and to limit their supply to consumer markets.

### Programme support

- 16.296 Programme support services are provided by the United Nations Office at Vienna for the activities carried out at its headquarters, which comprise the Financial Resources Management Service, the Human Resources Management Service, the General Support Section and the Information Technology Service of the Division for Management of the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC. All regular budget posts related to programme support are presented in section 29F, Administration, Vienna.
- 16.297 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$447,000 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2021. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2022 are reflected in table 16.49 and figure 16.XXXIV.

Table 16.49

### Programme support: evolution of financial resources

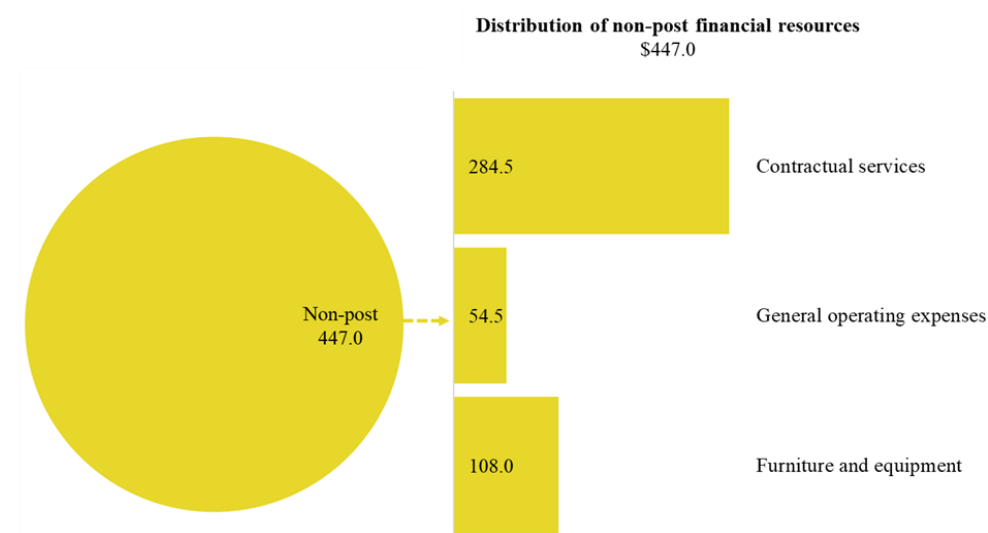
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes				Total	Percentage	2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other				
Non-post	495.6	447.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	447.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>495.6</b>	<b>447.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>447.0</b>

Figure 16.XXXIV

### Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



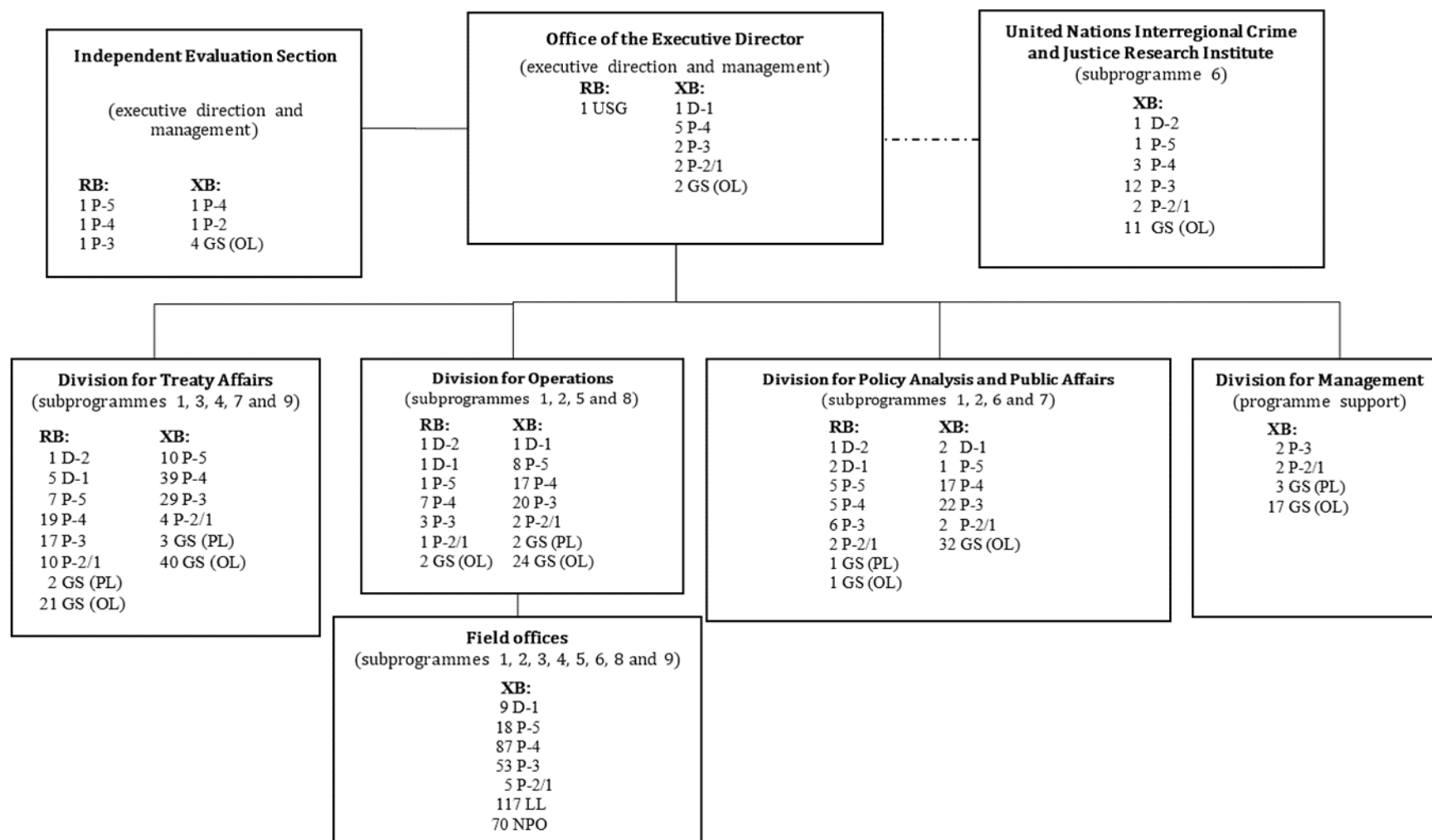
**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.298 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$3,744,500 and would provide for 24 posts (2 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 3 General Service (Principal level) and 17 General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used for the provision of software products to Member States within the thematic areas of the substantive mandates of the Office.

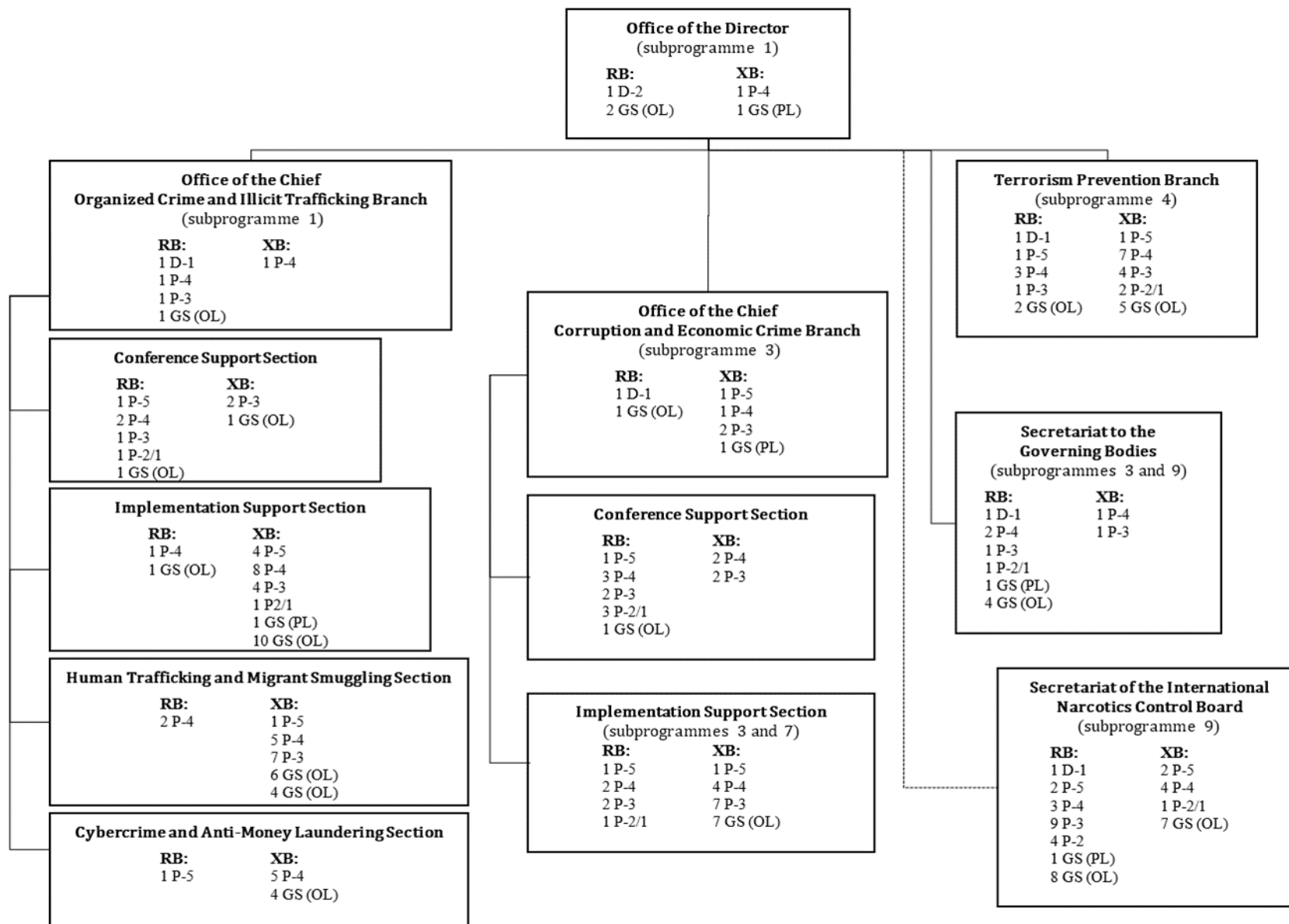
## Annex I

## Organizational structure and post distribution for 2022

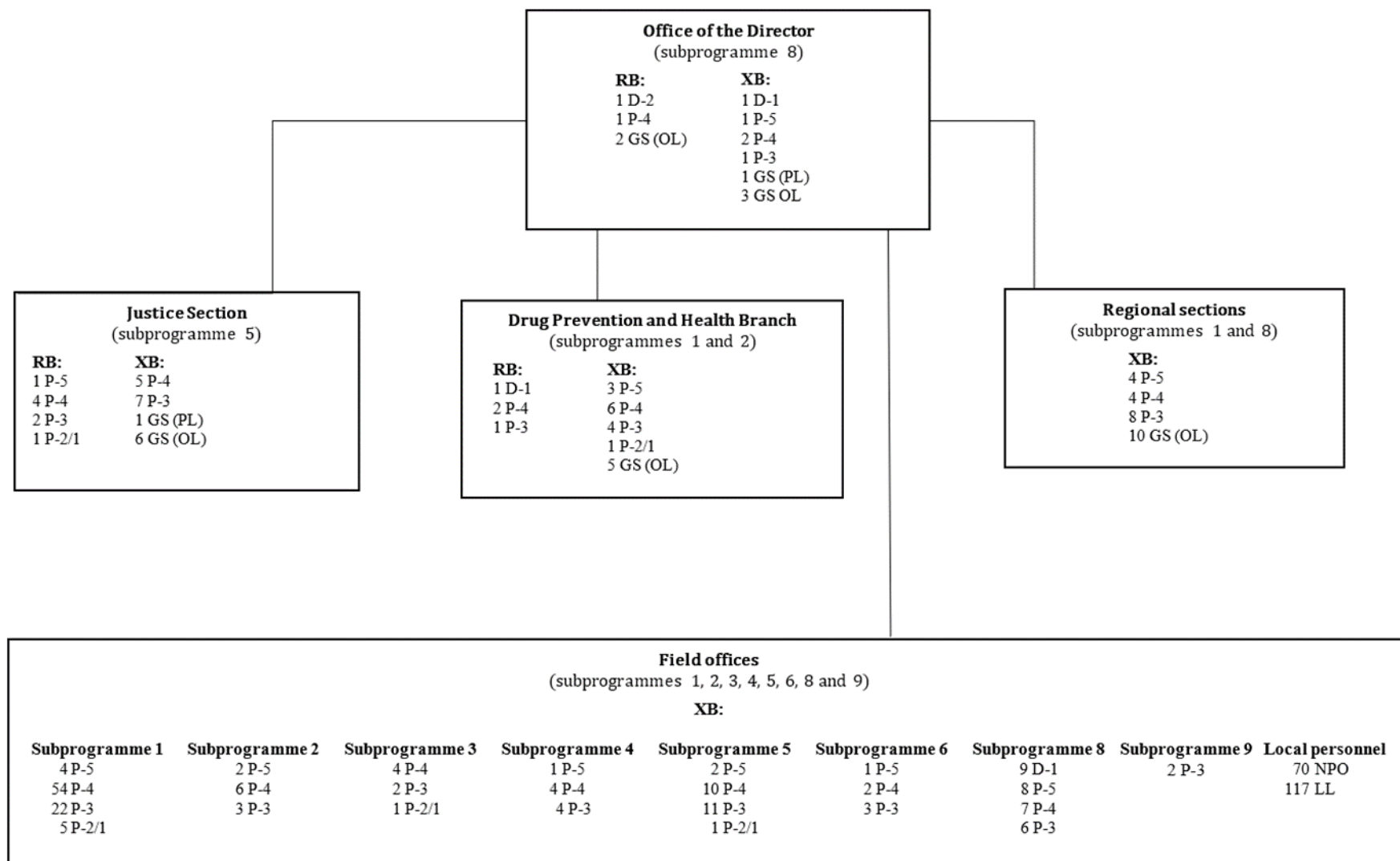
## A. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



## B. Division for Treaty Affairs

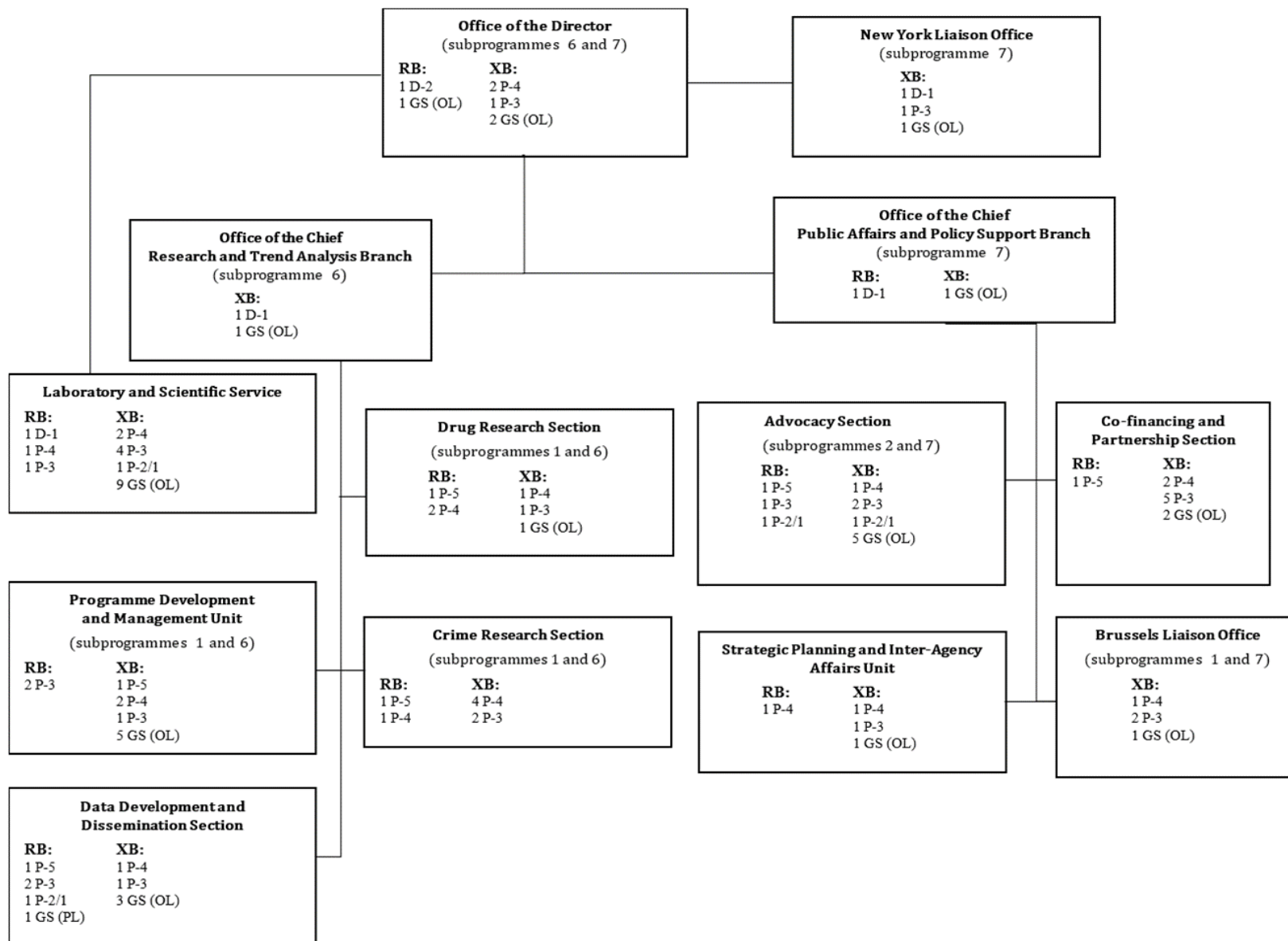


## C. Division for Operations





## D. Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs



**E. Division for Management****Information Technology  
Service**  
(programme support)**XB:**

2 P-3

2 P-2/1

3 GS (PL)

17 GS (OL)

*Abbreviations:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; RB, regular budget; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

## Annex II

### Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies

*Brief description of the recommendation*

*Action taken to implement the recommendation*

#### **Board of Auditors**

[A/73/5/Add.10](#), chap. II

The Board recommends that UNODC consider requesting a review of the advance purchase policy by the United Nations Secretariat, as well as an evaluation of how best prices for travel can be achieved (para. 144).

Implementation is in progress. Please refer to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations funds and programmes for the year ended 31 December 2019 ([A/75/339/Add.1](#), para. 1269).

The Board also recommends that UNODC regularly evaluate its compliance with the advance purchase policy and immediately initiate corrective actions when necessary (para. 153).

Implementation is in progress. Please refer to the report of the Secretary-General ([A/75/339/Add.1](#), para. 1271).

#### **[A/71/5/Add.10](#), chap. II**

The Board recommends that UNODC consider the scope for simplifying the reporting structure, for example, by only reporting changes from the previous submissions, through better use of graphics to show progress against targets, and through the inclusion of key expenditure data to identify departures from the agreed forecasts and to highlight reasons for variances in spending and activity (para. 86).

Implementation is in progress. Please refer to the report of the Secretary-General ([A/75/339/Add.1](#), para. 1285).

#### **Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

[A/75/7](#) and [A/75/7/Corr.1](#)

The Advisory Committee is of the view that the holding of online meetings should result in savings, in particular as certain costs associated with on-site meetings would not be incurred, such as expenditures related to travel (see, for example, para. IV.91 and table IV.16) or the printing and distribution of documentation and meeting materials. The Committee trusts that every effort will be made to ensure related savings and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide information thereon in the next programme budget proposal (para. IV.102).

In 2020, UNODC demonstrated its adaptability to the operational realities imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as its ability to learn new and more efficient practices and working methods. For example, where possible, UNODC delivered technical assistance in a hybrid form consisting of both in-person and online training; made increased use of an online or hybrid component for expert group meetings; and increased its use of online documents in lieu of printed documentation. Such practices can, to a certain degree, be continued beyond the COVID-19 pandemic; however, in-person meetings cannot be entirely replaced, especially when decision-making processes are involved. While the holding of online meetings can result in savings on certain budget lines (i.e., travel of staff, expert group meetings, etc.), the servicing of online or hybrid meetings requires more staff resources as it adds an extra layer of technical and organizational work. Online or hybrid meetings

[A/74/7](#)

The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, on a number of occasions, has expressed concern about the low rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive. In view of the particularly poor performance of UNODC, the Committee expects that the Office will give the matter priority attention to ensure better planning of official trips in the future. The Committee reiterates that more efforts are required, in particular in areas where travel can be better planned (see also [A/73/779](#), para. 16). While noting that the Office has set ambitious targets for 2019 and 2020, the Committee is of the view that concrete plans and strategies should also be developed for achieving such targets and trusts that the Secretary-General will include information on such plans in his next budget submission (para. IV.113).

can therefore be equally costly or even more expensive than in-person meetings, as their servicing implies higher interpretation costs, more staff and additional tasks. Consequently, savings of \$71,900 have been identified for 2022.

Implementation is in progress. In 2020, a directive was distributed to raise awareness among staff and emphasize the importance of and requirement to comply with the advance purchase rule. Managers are asked to implement preventive and monitoring corrective measures. Compliance rates are monitored and statistics and trends are distributed to managers on a quarterly basis.