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Proposed programme budget for 2023

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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/77/50.

** 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.



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*** 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.

Foreword

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

Guided by its Strategy 2021–2025 and working through its network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna, UNODC provides holistic and evidence-based support to Member States, with a particular focus on women, gender equality and youth empowerment and an emphasis on multisectoral innovative approaches implemented through inclusive partnerships.

In 2022, the normative, technical and research support provided by UNODC to States continued to address the impact of the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic across the Office's mandate areas. The Office also sharpened its focus on emergent threats hindering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, including crimes that affect the environment and the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. Alongside programme activities addressing these challenges, UNODC is providing secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, which began its work on the draft of the convention through sessions in New York and Vienna.

The Office's proposed programme budget for 2023, supported by nine subprogrammes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is aimed at accelerating the effectiveness and efficiency of responses to the interconnected challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. It reflects the commitment of UNODC to strengthening multilateral solutions and leveraging data and expertise while contributing closely with strategic partners to harness synergies and provide value.

In 2023, UNODC will continue to enhance its comprehensive support to Member States in addressing issues within its mandates, to achieve maximum impact and better serve the people at greatest risk of being left behind.

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

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance in 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, with a view to promoting security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant United Nations conventions and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolutions [45/179](#), [46/152](#) and [46/185](#) C. The thematic focus areas of the Office range from combating transnational organized crime to strengthening drug 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 2022, transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development and good governance around the world. Corruption, the use of information and communications technologies, including artificial intelligence, for criminal purposes and crimes 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 United Nations Development Account projects.

Strategy and external factors for 2023

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

- (c) Technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of Member States and other stakeholders to prevent and counter illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at the local, national, regional and global levels through the Office's specialized assistance, expertise and extensive field presence.
- 16.4 In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Office will address the relationship between sustainable development and the fight against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. 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, the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 2016, and the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held in 2021 (see Assembly resolution [S-32/1](#), annex), highlight the importance of the Office's mandate areas. In addition, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 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 will continue to provide an impetus for the Office to integrate its programmes into broader initiatives across the United Nations system that will, in turn, foster greater national ownership and sustainability.
- 16.5 In 2023, the work of the Office will continue to be guided by the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, which positions UNODC to use its role as a custodian of complementary mandates and an impartial knowledge broker to help Member States to identify comprehensive and innovative solutions to respond to drug and crime challenges, strengthen good governance and build inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. The Office will do so through an integrated and people-centred approach, leveraging existing partnerships and forging new ones and promoting cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation. The focus of the Office will be sharpened to strengthen more systematic coordination across its five thematic areas, to address the nodal links between the world drug problem, organized crime, corruption and economic crime, terrorism and the criminal justice system, within the broader framework of the increased well-being of people, paying particular attention to those in vulnerable situations to ensure that no one is left behind. The strengthening of UNODC capacity in key cross-cutting areas, including mainstreaming human rights, a gender perspective and youth in all its work, will contribute to addressing the integration of UNODC mandates and the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, the Office will continue to enhance its capacity and impact through a revisited fundraising plan and a reinvigorated communication strategy. The implementation of the Office's Strategic Vision for Africa 2030 and the Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean 2022–2025, and development of the UNODC Strategic Vision for Nigeria 2030, are examples of guides for targeted interventions sensitive to the distinct challenges faced by different geographical areas.
- 16.6 Research and analysis will play a fundamental role in ensuring that UNODC programmes and technical advice are based on solid evidence. The Office will strengthen its research capacity and improve the relevance, accessibility and usability of data and analysis, including by collecting disaggregated data and combining traditional sources with new technologies and methodologies. UNODC will further invest in effective planning based on results-based management, strong evidence, risk management and the recommendations of independent evaluations to maximize impact, optimize capacity and harness innovation and a culture of learning.
- 16.7 As transnational organized crime becomes more complex, multifaceted and adaptable in seizing new opportunities, UNODC will continue to be at the forefront of efforts to respond to these evolving challenges, leveraging its field presence and thematic leadership in its mandate areas. Recognizing the threat that criminal activities affecting the environment pose to ecosystems, as well as to economies, public health, human safety, food security and livelihoods, and in line with Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution 10/6, adopted in 2020, UNODC will continue to strengthen Member States' capacity in preventing and combating trafficking in natural resources and intensify its focus in the area of illicit trade of hazardous waste and illegal mining. Furthermore, acknowledging the increasing gravity of criminal activities related to the use of information and communications technologies, to which individuals and institutions alike are highly vulnerable, the Office has leveraged its resources and catalytic role

to facilitate States' negotiations on the elaboration of a comprehensive international convention on the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes.

- 16.8 For 2023, the Office's planned deliverables will support Member States in their ongoing management of and recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include producing knowledge materials and providing technical assistance and capacity-building, under all subprogrammes, to support Member States in mitigating drug, crime and corruption challenges which have a potential to slow down the recovery from the pandemic. For example, UNODC will continue to organize meetings on the impact of COVID-19 on matters related to drugs and crime within the framework of UNODC intergovernmental bodies, under subprogramme 9, component 1; and strengthen the ability of criminal justice systems to prepare for, respond to and recover from the crisis, under subprogrammes 4, 5 and 8 and subprogramme 9, component 1.
- 16.9 Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs and requests of Member States, the proposed programme plan for 2023 continues to incorporate lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of the programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of lessons learned and best practices include the understanding that offering events in a virtual or hybrid format strengthens remote participation of a wider range of stakeholders, as the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice demonstrated. Lessons learned also include reducing group sizes to comply with social distancing measures, shifting from the delivery of in-person services and activities to virtual or hybrid formats, incorporating technological solutions to increase outreach, and developing and disseminating up-to-date support in the form of policy briefs, guidance notes and capacity-building and technical assistance to meet Member States' needs, including conducting research and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and organized crime, as seen in subprogrammes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and subprogramme 9, component 1. At the same time, it is assumed that those operational conditions have improved and allow for mandate implementation through formerly established approaches. Any modifications to planned deliverables would be in pursuance of the objectives, strategies and mandates and would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
- 16.10 With regard to cooperation with other entities, in implementing its strategic priority to advance partnership-building, UNODC will expand its close work with international and regional organizations, including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, the International Development Law Organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Southern African Development Community and the World Anti-Doping Agency, to enhance common approaches. UNODC will strengthen systematic South-South cooperation, enabling flows of know-how and expertise between countries that share similar challenges. In addition, the Office will facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement to see the systematic mainstreaming of partnerships with civil society across all UNODC work streams. Within these partnerships, UNODC will promote an evidence-based analysis and understanding of the nature of the challenges faced by Member States and design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 16.
- 16.11 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC is represented in United Nations coordination mechanisms and groups at the national, regional and headquarters levels. The Office has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the United Nations system and close partners, in the areas of gender equality and women's empowerment (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)); drug use prevention and treatment and rehabilitation for drug use disorders (World Health Organization (WHO)); law enforcement (International Criminal Police Organization); border management (World Customs Organization); corruption (United Nations Development Programme); trafficking in persons and the 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); education for justice (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization); 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.

- 16.12 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2023 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Extrabudgetary resources, including more funding for fundamental roles through core resources as part of the funding compact, continue to be available, allowing the Office to support Member States in combating rapidly evolving transnational organized criminal networks and their links to corruption and the weakening of State structures;
 - (b) Member States recognize, in their policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - (c) The United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of strengthening fiscal governance and preventing the leakage of public funds in order to sustainably address issues under the UNODC mandate and implement the 2030 Agenda in a holistic manner;
 - (d) Member States share real-time statistical and operational data with the UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch and with their counterparts across borders.
- 16.13 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. It will do so through the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026), which will continue to provide a framework to guide the Office's support to Member States for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and, specifically, Sustainable Development Goal 5. The Action Plan is aligned with the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, which includes outcomes related to gender equality and women's empowerment. UNODC will work with Member States to prevent violence against women and girls; enhance gender-responsive policing with full respect for human rights; increase access to gender-responsive justice; improve gender balance in the criminal justice sector, particularly at the decision-making and managerial levels; and implement gender-responsive penal and prison reforms. 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 across headquarters and field offices.
- 16.14 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will update its former action plan (2021–2022) for the period 2023–2024 to improve the incorporation of disability inclusion into the policies, planning, programmes and operations of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC, integrating learnings of 2021 and 2022.

Programme performance in 2021

Impact of the pandemic

- 16.15 The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular on the intergovernmental and normative events and capacity-building activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for which the Office, under all subprogrammes, changed the approach from in-person to virtual and adjusted programmatically and operationally to rapidly respond to Member States' evolving needs, as described in subprogramme 8 and subprogramme 9, component 1.

- 16.16 In addition, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of the objectives and with a view to enabling a fast recovery while leaving no one behind, the Office developed and disseminated policy briefs, guidance notes and operational advice, developed virtual methodologies for Member States to meet critical needs and conducted research and analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on drugs and organized crime, as described under subprogrammes 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and subprogramme 9, component 1.
- 16.17 Finally, the Office has aimed to catalyse the challenges posed by COVID-19 to find new creative and innovative ways of reaching its audience. For example, subprogramme 7 identified new ways of communicating with the ever-growing number of social media users worldwide and, in cooperation with Member State partners, managed to increase visibility of the work of the Office.

Legislative mandates

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

Conventions and protocols

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

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration	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
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem		
S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem	48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
34/180	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	49/168; 52/92	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking
44/25	Convention on the Rights of the Child	51/59	Action against corruption
45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control	56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	61/183; 69/201; 70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem
		62/272; 64/297	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

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

64/182; 71/211; 72/198; 73/192; 74/178; 75/198; 76/188	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem ¹	73/142	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities
64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	73/146; 75/158 73/155; 74/133; 76/147	Trafficking in women and girls Rights of the child
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	73/164; 74/164	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief
66/181; 67/189; 68/193; 69/197; 70/178; 71/209; 72/196; 73/186; 74/177; 75/196; 76/187	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity	73/177 73/183	Human rights in the administration of justice Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
66/282; 68/276; 70/291; 72/284	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
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	73/249; 74/239; 75/234; 76/221 73/343	South-South cooperation Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife
68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	74/121; 76/137 74/126; 76/140	Policies and programmes involving youth Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
68/188; 69/195	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015	74/143 74/170; 76/183	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	74/172	Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development
70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls	74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system
71/256	New Urban Agenda		
72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues	74/306 74/307 75/90 75/233	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19 The situation in Afghanistan
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	75/310	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system Vision for Everyone: accelerating action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
73/25	International Day of Education	76/181	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	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
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¹ 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).

Part IV International cooperation for development

2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	2013/41; 2015/23; 2017/18	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	2015/24 2013/42	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
2006/23; 2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct	2018/17	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
2007/20; 2009/22; 2011/35; 2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime	2019/21	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	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
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination	2021/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	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
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime	Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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	Decisions 2013/246; 2015/234; 2017/236; 2021/218	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2011/36; 2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora		
2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations		

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime	21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities
20/9; 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	22/2; 24/1; 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
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

44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	58/1; 60/3	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
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs		
51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	58/5	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
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories	58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists	58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes		
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	59/4	Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders
		59/5	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	59/7	Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem	60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances	60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings		
55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety	60/6	Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem
56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances	61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
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	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
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	61/9	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge
		62/3; 63/5	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such 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

Part IV International cooperation for development

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

Commission on Narcotic Drugs statements and declarations

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

5/4	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	10/1	Launch of the review process of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
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		

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

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

64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	72/195	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
71/1	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	73/187; 74/247; 75/282	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes
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	74/173	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing
72/1	Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons		

Security Council resolutions

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

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	26/4	Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime
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Section 16 International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

27/2	Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	27/5	International cooperation against trafficking in cultural property
27/3	Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing 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
27/4	Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons	28/3	Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife
		30/1	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants

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

5/1; 6/1	Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	7/4	Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/2	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	8/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime
5/3; 6/3	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against 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
5/5	Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	9/2	Enhancing and ensuring effective implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/6; 6/4; 7/3; 8/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	10/2	Strengthening international cooperation against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition
5/7; 10/7	Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property	10/3	Effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/8; 9/3	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	10/4	Celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and promoting its effective implementation
6/2	Promoting accession to and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	10/5	Preventing and combating the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products as forms of transnational organized crime
7/1	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	10/6	Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
7/2	Importance of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime		

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

General Assembly resolutions

S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS	67/193; 69/201;	International cooperation against the world drug problem
46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	70/182	
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	70/266	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis	73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
59/162	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	73/144; 74/124	Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan	74/20	Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS	74/274	International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS	75/284 ²	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End Aids by 2030
		75/311	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1946/9 (I)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	1992/29	Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1966/1106 (XL)	Implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		
1967/1196 (XLII); 1991/48	Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	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
1973/1775 (LIV)	Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors
1974/1845 (LVI)	Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region		
1985/11	Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region	2003/32	Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention
1987/34	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region	2003/36	Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans
1988/9	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	2003/39	Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking
1990/30	Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region	2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities
1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs		

² Adopted on 8 June 2021 by a recorded vote of 165 to 4.

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

2004/38	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	2009/6; 2013/11; 2015/2	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe	Decision 2009/250	Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs		

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse	52/8	Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault (“date rape”)
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems	52/9	Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences
47/2	Prevention of HIV/AIDS 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
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		
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	52/12	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
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users	53/1	Promoting community-based drug use prevention
50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs	53/2	Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention
50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture	53/4	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	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
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet		
51/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs	53/8	Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences
51/11	Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking	53/9	Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV
52/1	Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers	53/10	Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse
52/3	International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking	53/12	Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops
52/4	Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking	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	56/16	Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking
54/2	Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving	57/2	Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal
54/4; 55/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development	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
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	57/4	Supporting recovery from substance use disorders
		57/6	Education and training on drug use disorders
		57/7	Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns
54/12	Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem	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
54/13	Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users		
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	57/10	Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use
55/5	Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies	57/11	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
55/6	Developing an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in 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
55/7	Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose	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
55/10	Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies		
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	58/4	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
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	58/6	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective
		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
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		
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	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

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

60/7	Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents	62/7	Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use
60/8	Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures	63/4	Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts
60/9	Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training	64/3	Promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery and related support services
61/2	Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings	64/4	Improving data collection on, and responses to, the harmful effects of the non-medical use of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or new psychoactive substances
61/4	Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs	64/5	Facilitating access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction services and related measures, including for people impacted by social marginalization
61/7	Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem	Decision 50/2	Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers
61/11	Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users	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
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	Decision 59/7	Inclusion of phenazepam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

General Assembly resolutions

S-32/1	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation	67/192; 68/195; 69/199; 71/208; 73/190; 75/194	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
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	73/191; 74/276	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption	financial flows resulting from criminal activities
2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit	

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

1/1; 2/1	Review of implementation	1/4	Establishment of an intergovernmental working group on asset recovery
1/2	Information-gathering mechanism on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	1/5	Technical assistance

Part IV International cooperation for development

1/7	Consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations	6/9; 7/7; 8/11	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States
2/3; 3/3	Asset recovery		
2/4	Strengthening coordination and enhancing technical assistance for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	6/10	Education and training in the context of anti-corruption
		7/1	Strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery
2/5	Consideration of the issue of bribery of officials of public international organizations	7/2	Preventing and combating corruption in all its forms more effectively, including, among others, when it involves vast quantities of assets, based on a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
3/1	Review mechanism		
3/2	Preventive measures		
4/1; decision 5/1	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	7/3	Promoting technical assistance to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
4/2	Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation	7/4	Enhancing synergies between relevant multilateral organizations responsible for review mechanisms in the field of anti-corruption
4/3	Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption		
4/4	International cooperation in asset recovery	7/5	Promoting preventive measures against corruption
5/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement cooperation in the detection of corruption offences in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	7/8	Corruption in sport
		8/1	Strengthening of international cooperation on asset recovery and of the administration of frozen, seized and confiscated assets
5/2	Strengthening the implementation of the criminalization provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular with regard to solicitation	8/2	Celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
5/4; 6/6; 7/6; 8/8; 9/6	Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption		
5/5	Promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity	8/3	Promoting integrity in the public sector among States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption
		8/4	Safeguarding sport from corruption
6/1	Continuation of the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	8/5	Enhancing integrity by raising public awareness
		8/6	Implementation of international obligations to prevent and combat bribery as defined under the United Nations Convention against Corruption
6/2	Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery and the return of proceeds of crime		
6/3	Fostering effective asset recovery	8/7	Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies in fighting corruption
6/4	Enhancing the use of civil and administrative proceedings against corruption, including through international cooperation, in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	8/9	Strengthening asset recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
		8/10	Measurement of corruption
6/5	St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption	8/12	Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment
6/7	Promoting the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	8/13	Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption
6/8	Prevention of corruption by promoting transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery through the application of best practices and technological innovations	8/14	Promoting good practices in relation to the role of national parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption in all its forms

9/1	Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery	9/4	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels
		9/5	Enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation
9/2	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthening international cooperation: follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	9/7	Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime
		9/8	Promoting anti-corruption education, awareness-raising and training
9/3	Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption, and the use of information and communications technologies	Decision 7/1	Work of the subsidiary bodies established by the Conference
		Decision 8/1	Extension of the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

Conventions and protocols

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

General Assembly resolutions

58/136; 59/153	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention	60/288; 62/272; 64/297 62/46	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources
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Part IV International cooperation for development

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	74/194 ; 75/145 ; 76/121	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
66/178 ; 68/187 ; 70/177 ; 72/194	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism	75/291	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: seventh review
70/148	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	76/187	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
72/284	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review		

Security Council resolutions

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

22/4	Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships
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**Subprogramme 5
Justice***General Assembly resolutions*

34/169	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	45/117	Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)	45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)	52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
45/111	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)	55/89 ; 74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty	56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition		

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	69/194	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women	70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)	72/193	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families	73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment
67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems	76/117	The rule of law at the national and international levels
67/188; 68/190; 69/192	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	76/141	Violence against women migrant workers
67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	76/146	The girl child
68/189	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	76/226	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles
1984/50; 1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	1997/30 ³	Administration of juvenile justice
1989/57; 2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary	1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	1998/21 ⁴	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	1998/22	Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings
1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of extralegal, arbitrary and summary executions	1998/23 ⁵	International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing
1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime	1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety	1999/25	Effective crime prevention
		1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice
		1999/27 ⁶	Penal reform
		1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice

³ In particular the annex, entitled "Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System".

⁴ 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".

⁵ In particular the annex, entitled "Kadoma Declaration on Community Service".

⁶ In particular the annex, entitled "Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice".

Part IV International cooperation for development

2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters	2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
2002/13; 2005/22 ⁷	Action to promote effective crime prevention	2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children	2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2016/17	Restorative justice in criminal matters
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime	2016/18	Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention
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	2017/16	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention	2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies
2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment	2021/21	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration
2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction	2021/22	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls	2021/23	Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa	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

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	Restorative justice
20/5	Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea	28/1	Strengthening the engagement of all members of society in crime prevention
		Decision 19/1	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy

**Subprogramme 6
Research, trend analysis and forensics***General Assembly resolutions*

834 (IX)	United Nations Narcotics Laboratory	1395 (XIV)	Technical assistance in narcotics control
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⁷ In particular the annex, entitled “Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime”.

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1984/48	Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development	1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors
1988/9	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking		
1988/13	Strengthening of cooperation and coordination in international drug control	2013/37; 2015/24	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

19/5	International cooperation in the forensic field
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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	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
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking	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
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	59/8	Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants
42/3	Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation		
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation	61/3	Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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	62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories	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
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	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
53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts		
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	Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
		Decision 63/15	Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire
56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling		

Subprogramme 7
Policy support

General Assembly resolutions

66/180	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking	71/243; 75/233	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/178	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism		

Economic and Social Council decisions

Decisions 2013/246; 2015/234; 2017/236; 2021/218	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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Subprogramme 8
Technical cooperation and field support

General Assembly resolutions

74/238; 76/220	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
74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system		
74/301; 75/322	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support		

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

52/13	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	54/7	Paris Pact initiative
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Subprogramme 9, component 1
Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

General Assembly resolutions

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

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

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

1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1992/22	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
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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	28/4	Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
		29/1	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

Commission on Narcotic Drugs decisions

Decision 60/1	Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Subprogramme 9, component 2
Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board

General Assembly resolutions

46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	59/162	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking
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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

62/1	Strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/4	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
62/2	Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration	62/8	Supporting the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-mandated functions in cooperation with Member States and in collaboration with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization

Deliverables

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

Table 16.1

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
Meetings of:				
1. The Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
3. The Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
4. On gender equality	1	1	1	1
5. On the independent evaluation function	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	6	7
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	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	19	16	22	20
9. On topics related to gender equality	1	–	6	4
10. On evaluation (independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies)	17	15	15	15
11. On 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.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: UNODC web-based evaluation application.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: evaluation briefs (approximately 4), webinars and annual review of evaluation efforts; speaking engagements, conferences, information dissemination and public awareness activities and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and forums, as appropriate, for advocacy purposes.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC website and social media accounts with updated content.				

Evaluation activities

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

- (a) Reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) entitled: “Strengthening the role of evaluation and the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives” ([A/76/69](#)); “Evaluation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” ([E/AC.51/2021/6](#)); and “Evaluation synthesis of strategic planning” (IED-21-001);

- (b) Evaluations conducted by the UNODC Independent Evaluation Section on terrorism prevention; UNODC programming in West and Central Asia (including Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Central Asia); corruption prevention; firearms trafficking; wildlife crime in South-East Asia; corruption risk mitigation in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; measuring of financial flows in Latin America; International Narcotics Control Board precursor control; forest crimes in Peru; counter-terrorism in Maldives; prevention of radicalization in prisons in Kyrgyzstan; civil society support to fight corruption; prison reform in Sri Lanka; legal aid for women in West Africa; and drug trafficking and reduction of coca crops in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- 16.21 In 2023, UNODC will strengthen its investments in utilization-focused evaluations in line with its Strategy 2021–2025, its annual evaluation plan and its Revised Evaluation Policy, in accordance with the administrative instruction on evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat ([ST/AI/2021/3](#)). Moreover, the results of and lessons learned from the 2021 evaluations have been taken into account for the proposed programme plan for 2023 to enhance and mainstream the design and implementation of evaluations in the Office's mandated areas of work. Dedicated evaluation capacity-building efforts will further be piloted and scaled up. Moreover, innovative meta-syntheses of UNODC evaluations will ensure the provision of information at an aggregate level for organizational learning and improved decision-making at UNODC. To contribute to enhancing the vision for collaboration with the United Nations system, joint system-wide meta-syntheses, together with other evaluation functions in the United Nations system, will ensure aggregate results to inform policymaking. Enhanced collaboration would include cooperation with the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations organizations on evaluation in the context of preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, as and when conducive to terrorism.
- 16.22 The following evaluations are planned for 2023:
- (a) Reports of OIOS on strengthening the role of evaluation and the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives and on the thematic evaluation of the contribution of Secretariat entities to the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (b) Evaluations at the strategic, programmatic and project levels by the UNODC independent evaluation function covering multiple UNODC subprogrammes, as well as various regions.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Countering transnational organized crime

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.24 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote international cooperation on transnational organized crime among relevant authorities within Member States, regional entities and other partners, through global, regional and interregional initiatives;
 - (b) Promote adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

- (c) Support the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, by assisting States parties to participate successfully in the review process, both as countries under review and reviewers;
- (d) Work, both normatively and operationally, in countering emerging and evolving crimes, such as the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, trafficking in cultural property, and wildlife crime and crime affecting the environment;
- (e) Serve as the secretariat for the 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 and support Member States in preparation for its sessions;
- (f) Provide tailored technical assistance to Member States, by building the capacities of central authorities and other criminal justice actors in international cooperation in criminal matters and acting as a facilitator of mutual legal assistance requests through its support to international judicial cooperation networks and to individual Member States, particularly in trafficking cases;
- (g) Promote the interdiction of contraband and support post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them, including through Governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors, and proactively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and in related organized crime investigations, through tailored technical assistance and capacity-building activities;
- (h) Support Member States in their application of the Human Trafficking, Smuggling of Migrants and Firearms Protocols, including through legislative and policy support, training on the investigation and prosecution of related offences and global data collection and analysis to build an evidence base for strategic decisions at the policy and operational levels.

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

- (a) Active and effective participation of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and strengthened legislative and strategic frameworks to prevent and counter organized crime;
- (b) Increased international cooperation and strengthened institutional and legislative capacity of Member States and States parties the Convention to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes;
- (c) Reduced trafficking in drugs, firearms and other contraband through the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

Programme performance in 2021

Informed decision-making through timely insight into the impact of the pandemic on trafficking in persons

16.26 The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on victims of trafficking in persons and led to the increased targeting and exploitation of children. The subprogramme conducted a global study to understand and document the effects of the pandemic on trafficking in persons, trafficking victims and front-line organizations intervening against this crime and protecting its victims.⁸ The study showed that measures to curb the spread of the virus increased the risk of trafficking for people in

⁸ UNODC, *The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Trafficking in Persons and Responses to the Challenges: A Global Study of Emerging Evidence* (Vienna, 2021).

vulnerable situations, exposed victims to further exploitation and limited access to essential services for victims of this crime. The study also assessed how front-line organizations responded to the challenges posed by the pandemic and continued to deliver essential services despite restrictions, providing Member States with evidence-based recommendations to continue addressing trafficking in persons and assist victims effectively in times of crisis.

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

Table 16.2
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
No lessons learned or recommendations globally available to Member States on addressing trafficking in persons in time of pandemic	Member States equipped with recommendations to support trafficking victims during the COVID-19 pandemic based on rapid stocktaking	Member States further equipped with targeted recommendations to develop strategies to investigate and prosecute human trafficking, as well as to support front-line responders and victims in times of crisis

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: mainstreaming digital forensic evidence

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.28 The subprogramme's work contributed to enhancing the capacity of national police forces to analyse digital media for over 2,000 criminal cases per year, which met the planned target.
- 16.29 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.3).

Table 16.3
Performance measure

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

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

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

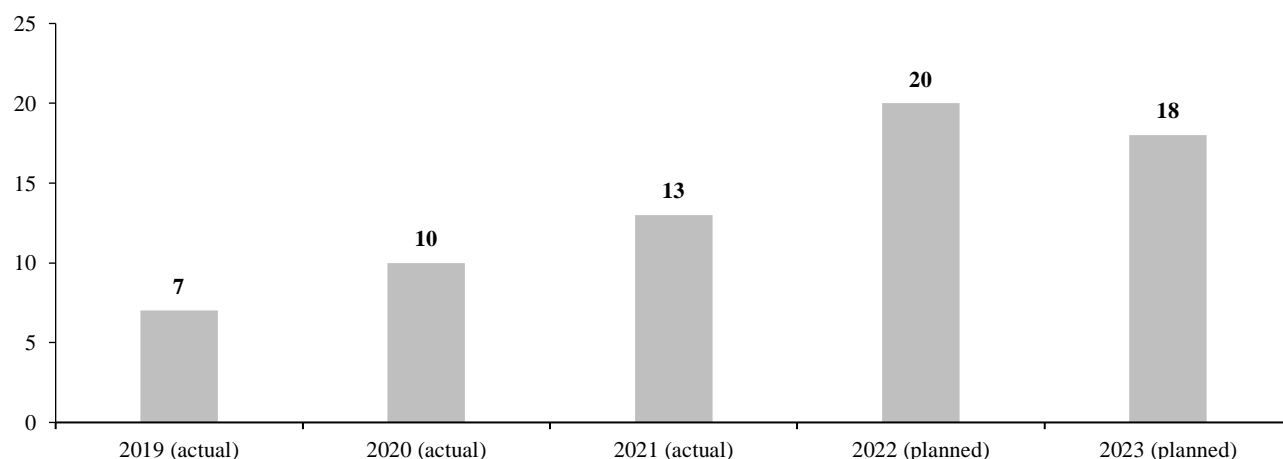
- 16.30 The subprogramme's work contributed to a total of 13 countries (three additional, namely Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic and Mali) that have adopted new laws in line with the Firearms Protocol, which did not meet the planned target of a total of 17 Member States that have adopted

legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments. The target was not met owing to delays in legislative processes.

- 16.31 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (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)



Result 3: strengthened implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime through participation in its Implementation Review Mechanism and enhancement of normative frameworks against organized crime

Proposed programme plan for 2023

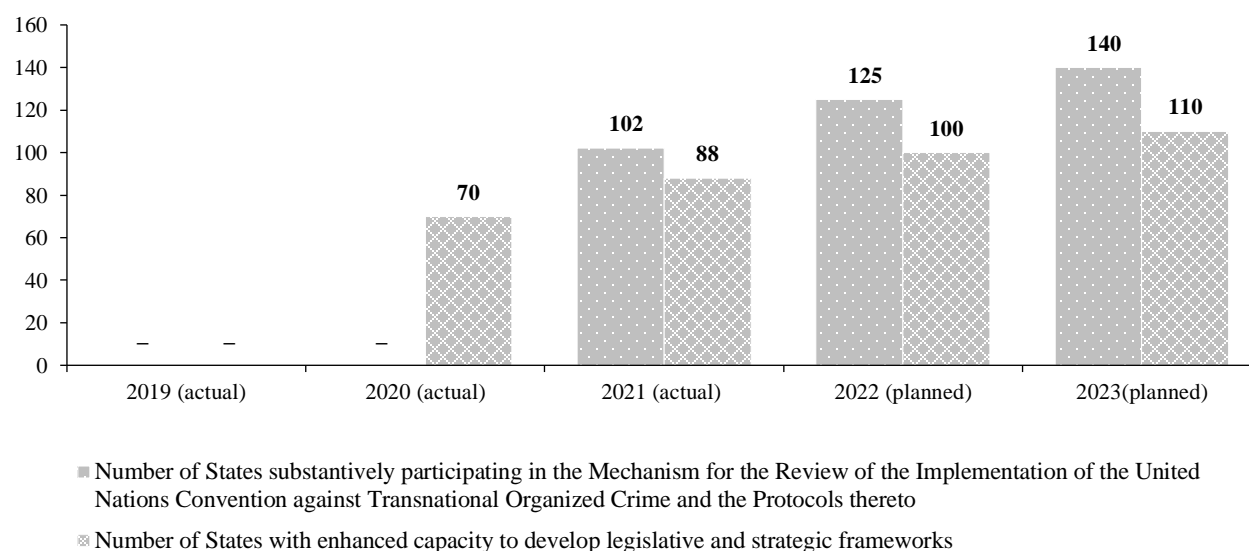
- 16.32 Since the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the subprogramme has been working to highlight the importance of implementing the Convention and its three Protocols through robust legislative and strategic frameworks and to ensure the continued relevance of the Convention and its Protocols to the responses of Member States in countering organized crime. In its resolutions 9/1 and 10/1, respectively, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention established, and launched 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, a peer review process to support States parties in the effective implementation of these instruments.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.33 The launch of the Mechanism presents an unprecedented opportunity to leverage the generated political momentum to strengthen the implementation of the Convention and its three Protocols at the national, regional and international levels. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will provide comprehensive support to Member States on two parallel tracks: assisting States in their substantive participation in the Mechanism; and supporting their efforts to strengthen their implementation of the Convention by enhancing legislative and strategic frameworks, including by implementing the observations emanating from the Mechanism.
- 16.34 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.II).

Figure 16.II

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



Deliverables

16.35 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.4

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	15	15	32	34
1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups	15	15	32	34
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	15	17	26	26
2. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including its working groups	15	17	26	26
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	12	12	12	12
3. To prevent and combat transnational organized crime	3	3	3	3
4. To prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods	4	4	4	4
5. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	2	2	2	2
6. To prevent and combat the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and money-laundering	3	3	3	3
Publications (number of publications)	3	6	3	3
7. On organized crime and illicit trafficking	3	6	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	—	4	—	—
8. E-learning modules	—	4	—	—

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
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C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto for at least 15 remaining non-parties to those instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation of the instruments for at least 20 States parties; advocacy on the implementation of the instruments for all 190 States parties; advisory services for at least five Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.

Databases and substantive digital materials: Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) 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

- 16.36 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

- 16.37 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote comprehensive and balanced approaches to countering the world drug problem in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the three international drug control conventions and in line with scientific evidence;
 - (b) Assist Member States, upon request, in:
 - (i) Implementing the three international drug control conventions as well as all international drug policy commitments to address and counter the world drug problem;
 - (ii) Establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services, as well as drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services and systems for people with drug use disorders;
 - (iii) Establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and support services for people who use drugs, including people in prison and other custodial settings;
 - (iv) Establishing and/or expanding the access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific use;
 - (c) Support Member States' progress in each of the above-mentioned areas through advocacy, the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, regional strategic planning sessions, support for policy development, expert group consultations and conferences, the provision of standards and operational guidelines based on science and evidence, and the development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers based on science and evidence;
 - (d) Assist Member States, upon request, by promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce the illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;
 - (e) Support the production of high-quality consumable goods, such as coffee, saffron and cacao, in communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in

narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in cooperation with United Nations country teams, multilateral organizations and the private sector;

- (f) Enhance online capacity-building opportunities, expand the collaborative sharing of data, research and best practices through online platforms and endeavour to support basic infrastructure provision and market access for alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops;
- (g) Support global, regional and interregional cooperation in countering drug trafficking by promoting the exchange of criminal intelligence and encouraging multilateral operations that target transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, while working in synergy with subprogramme 1 and providing enhanced and better coordinated technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility;
- (h) Build the capacity of national counterparts, at the request of Member States, 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;
- (i) Facilitate the exchange of best practices and training curricula, methodologies and materials through the network of law enforcement (police, customs, specialized drug law enforcement agencies and others) training institutions, in coordination with subprogramme 1, helping Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16.

16.38 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 substances, for medical and scientific use;
- (b) Increased resilience and quality of life of and diversified, licit, sustainable income for families in rural areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (c) Reduced illicit supply of drugs through joint and coordinated work by law enforcement authorities to track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production, trafficking and distribution.

Programme performance in 2021

Drug use, drug use disorders and related consequences in Africa are mitigated

16.39 In 2021, the subprogramme provided technical support to Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Tunisia in conducting school-based and family programmes to prevent drug use and trained 75 health-care providers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on safe access to controlled substances for medical purposes. The subprogramme developed standard operating procedures in Nigeria to increase access to HIV referral services and established HIV testing and counselling centres in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. The subprogramme also provided technical support to improve living and working conditions in prisons in Malawi and South Africa and established a site for agonist therapy in prisons in Kenya.

16.40 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.5).

Table 16.5
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
Increased awareness of 10 countries on drug prevention activities, alternatives to incarceration (in appropriate cases of a minor nature) ^a and the need for increased access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prison and other custodial settings	Adoption by 10 countries of measures to provide alternatives to conviction and punishment ^a and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prison and other custodial settings	Improved access to HIV services in prison and in the community in Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Tunisia Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Tunisia implement evidence-based drug prevention measures Enhanced capacity of 75 health-care providers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on access to controlled substances for medical purposes

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

Planned results for 2023

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

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.41 The subprogramme's work contributed to Angola, Mozambique and Namibia opening new Port Control Units and addressing drug demand reduction and HIV prevention, treatment and care, which did not meet the planned target of an increased number of countries with integrated services. The target was not met owing to a shift of focus to strengthening integrated services in existing countries instead of expanding to new countries.
- 16.42 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.6).

Table 16.6
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Relevant authorities strengthen their capacity to provide a continuum of care to people who use drugs	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	Angola, Mozambique and Namibia open new Port Control Units, as part of integrated supply and demand reduction programmes	Increased number of countries with strengthened supply and demand reduction responses, with a focus on increasing access to controlled drugs and preventing their diversion	Relevant countries expand drug demand reduction services and supply reduction activities, including air and port control trainings

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
	also address drug demand reduction and HIV prevention, treatment and care			

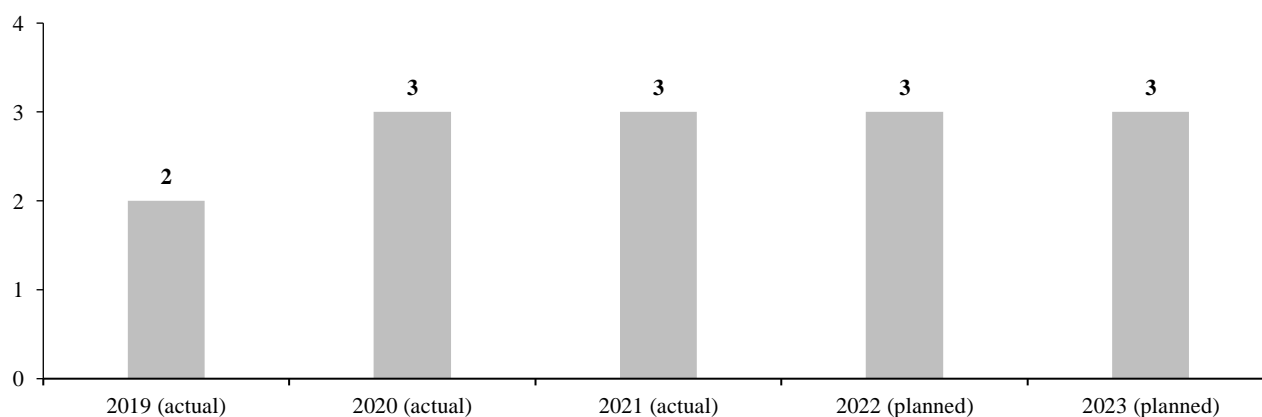
Result 2: national drug demand reduction programmes follow quality standards

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.43 The subprogramme's work contributed to three Member States (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominican Republic and Nigeria) initiating programmes to develop and implement national quality standards related to drug use prevention and drug use disorder treatment implementation, which met the planned target.
- 16.44 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.III).

Figure 16.III

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



Result 3: sustainable livelihoods through alternative development

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 16.45 Vulnerable communities, often marginalized, cultivate illicit crops when they are unable to obtain sufficient income from legal activities as a result of lack of markets, weak infrastructure, armed conflict, lack of land tenure rights, insecurity and the absence of basic social services. The subprogramme has supported the formation and development of farmer cooperatives to support sustainable incomes for affected communities.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.46 The lesson for the subprogramme was that, as part of the balanced approach to drug control, alternative development interventions need to employ environmentally sound techniques accounting for climate change mitigation. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will initiate an organic certification process for farmers working in alternative development cooperatives in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and promote agroforestry systems with permanent crops as an alternative to shifting cultivation.

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

Table 16.7
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Member States engage in policy dialogue on alternative development	Vanmai Cooperative formally established in the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Malongo signs long-term agreement with Vanmai Cooperative and issues the first payment to coffee growers in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Increased policy dialogue to consider how environmental and climate change strategies can be implemented in alternative development policies and programmes	Communities implement alternative development initiatives that consider the environment and climate change
Eradication of 40,000 ha of coca crops; 99,000 families to switch to licit crops	The programme in the Plurinational State of Bolivia exports its first shipment of coffee			

Deliverables

16.48 Table 16.8 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.8
Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods	1	2	1	1
7. Expert groups on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	5	4	5	5
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	11	11	11	11
8. On drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including access to controlled substances for medical purposes	5	5	5	5
9. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	5	5	5	5
10. On alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	24	24
11. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction	15	15	15	15
12. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	9	9	9	9
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
13. On drug use prevention and treatment, and access to controlled substances	2	2	2	2
14. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	–	6	–	–
15. E-learning modules	–	6	–	–
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical advice on evidence-based prevention and treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods; substantive and technical advice to the International Society of Substance Use Professionals annual conference, with approximately 1,000 participants from 100 countries; side events at the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with 75 Member States represented and approximately 750 persons participating; and advocacy for drug use prevention through online “Listen First” materials targeting youth, parents and policymakers.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June, with 100 countries participating and over 1,000 national and local events.				

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

Objective

- 16.49 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

- 16.50 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 in the areas of prevention, international cooperation, asset recovery, criminalization and law enforcement;
 - Assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening public sector institutions and the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia, youth and the general public in the prevention of corruption, including by providing technical assistance to States in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of

the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as other types of technical assistance;

- (c) Implement the mandates given by policymaking and treaty bodies, in particular the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and other governing organs, and support related intergovernmental processes, including the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held in 2021;
- (d) Promote international cooperation regarding the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences and provide technical assistance on the recovery of stolen assets, including through the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities and the convening of expert group meetings;
- (e) Develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist Member States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research into corruption, including in collaboration with academia and other stakeholders; and further emphasize South-South cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices at the national and regional levels.

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

- (a) States parties participating actively and effectively in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (b) States' legal, policy and institutional frameworks addressing corruption risks in line with the Convention;
- (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 Convention 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 Convention.

Programme performance in 2021

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

16.52 Within the framework of its Global Integrity Education project, the subprogramme has established working groups bringing together private sector representatives and academics in Kenya, Mexico and Pakistan. In 2020, the working groups adapted 16 university modules on integrity to the local context. In 2021, the subprogramme trained 295 lecturers from 18 universities on how to teach the modules. More than 90 per cent of the lecturers surveyed indicated that the trainings were highly relevant to their work, which contributed to creating a "talent supply chain" of university graduates empowered to act as ethics ambassadors when joining the private sector. Since 2020, more than 7,650 university students in the target countries have been taught using the university modules on integrity, complemented by guest lectures from the business community, fostering their growth as champions of integrity.

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

Table 16.9
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
Joint business-academia working groups established in Kenya, Mexico and Pakistan	Contextualized and validated university modules on integrity developed by joint business-academia working groups	Strengthened capacities of university lecturers and improved knowledge of university students on topics related to integrity in the three target countries

Planned results for 2023

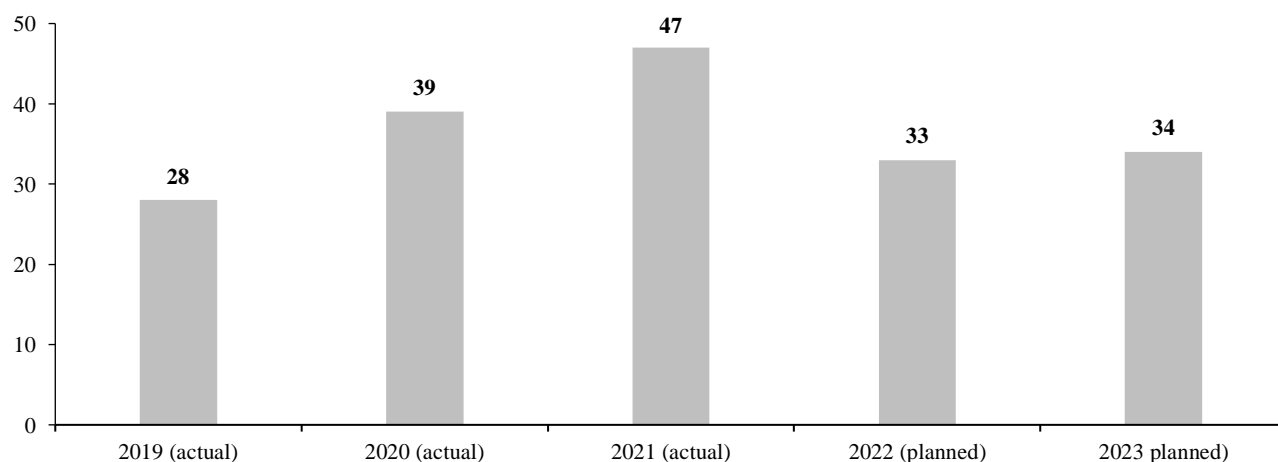
Result 1: fast-tracking the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by States parties

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.54 The subprogramme's work contributed to the fast-tracking of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption under five regional platforms (South-East Asia, East Africa, South America and Mexico, Southern Africa and Western Balkans) and supported 47 country-level activities to fast-track implementation of the Convention, which exceeded the planned target of 31.
- 16.55 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IV).

Figure 16.IV

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



Result 2: renewed political commitment to the fight against corruption

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.56 The subprogramme's work contributed to improving the capacity of and cooperation among Member States in the fight against corruption by leading the preparatory process conducive to the adoption of a concise and action-oriented political declaration at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in June 2021, demonstrating Member States' commitment to prevent and counter corruption and to take stock of its implementation, which met the planned target.

- 16.57 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.10).

Table 16.10
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Adoption by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, for subsequent adoption by the General Assembly, of a resolution on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 74/276 and decision 74/568 on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption	Adoption of a concise and action-oriented political declaration at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021	States translate the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 into actionable and practical measures to advance the global fight against corruption	States implement the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 (see Assembly resolution S-32/1, annex)

Result 3: enhanced cross-border cooperation between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities

Proposed programme plan for 2023

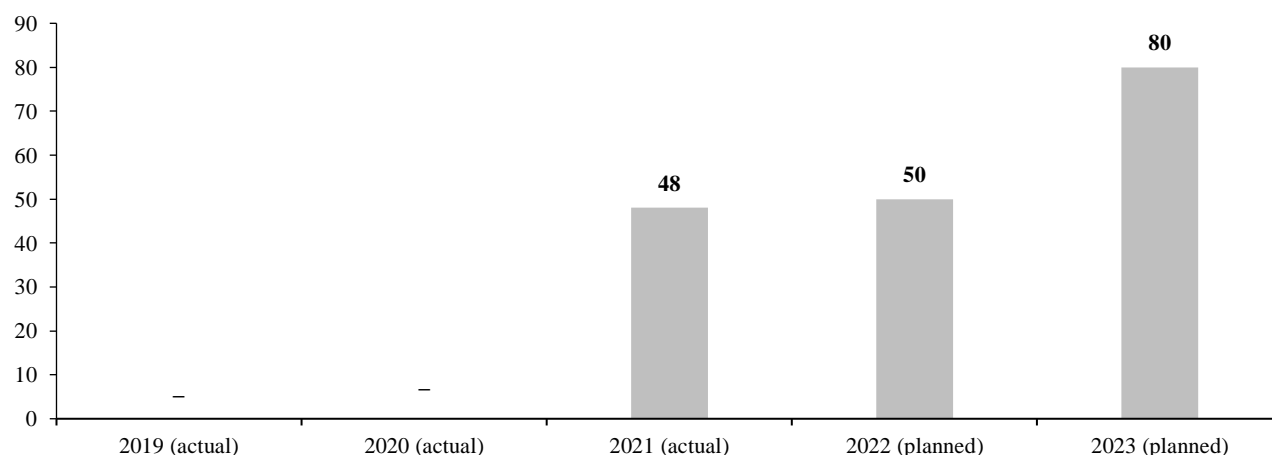
- 16.58 The subprogramme established the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), a global platform for information exchange between front-line anti-corruption law enforcement authorities, offering knowledge, resources and tools needed to track, investigate and prosecute cases of cross-border corruption. Since its launch in June 2021, the GlobE Network has attracted 81 new members from 48 countries.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.59 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was a need to address the strong demand for such a network to further enhance cross-border cooperation between anti-corruption practitioners and, in turn, effectively counter cross-border corruption offences. In applying the lesson, and drawing on its experience in supporting similar networks, the subprogramme will strengthen outreach to national anti-corruption law enforcement authorities to increase membership and organize annual meetings of the GlobE Network to connect anti-corruption policy and practice communities, and will develop practical resources and tools to enhance users' knowledge and capacity on the investigation and prosecution of cross-border corruption cases.
- 16.60 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.V).

Figure 16.V

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



Deliverables

16.61 Table 16.11 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.11

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	100	99	80	80
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	7	7	6	7
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 on the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents	16	16	16	8
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)	74	74	56	63
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	58	58	42	58
Meetings of:				
6. The General Assembly (Third Committee) on matters relating to corruption and economic crime	1	1	1	—
7. The Economic and Social Council	1	1	1	—
8. The Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	56	56	40	58

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	1
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
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
11. Expert group seminars 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
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	3	3
12. On anti-corruption	4	4	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	27	4	6
13. On anti-corruption	3	3	4	4
14. E-learning modules	–	24	–	2
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services throughout the process of operating the Implementation Review Mechanism with regard to, inter alia, preparing the governmental experts for conducting country reviews through the provision of training courses to 50 governmental experts to conduct reviews under the Mechanism, facilitation of the completion and analysis of self-assessment checklist responses, conduct of 20 country visits and drafting of country review reports and executive summaries.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: database of laws and jurisprudence, as well as of non-legal knowledge relevant to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including for issues related to asset recovery; database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) anti-corruption portal; the GlobE Network portal; electronic tools and training materials on standards, policies, operational procedures and good practices in the implementation of the Convention by States parties.				

Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.63 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide normative and capacity-building support to prevent terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, at the request of Member States, by initiating and supporting the development of cooperation frameworks with Member States at the national, regional and global levels, based on the strategic objectives of Member States and in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards and relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions;

- (b) Implement projects, in coordination with and through integrated planning with partners, that support Governments with terrorism prevention, in particular the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its working groups, helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16;
- (c) Deliver counter-terrorism technical assistance tools and training activities to requesting Member States, in accordance with its mandate under resolutions of the General Assembly⁹ and the Security Council,¹⁰ as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the Assembly in 2006 in its resolution [60/288](#), and the biennial reviews of the Strategy.

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

- (a) Ratification by Member States of an increased number of international legal instruments against terrorism and enactment and revision of domestic counter-terrorism legislation;
- (b) Development by Member States of strategies, policies and action plans for combating terrorism;
- (c) Effective criminal justice investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, standards and good practices;
- (d) Increased national, regional and international cooperation between law enforcement and judicial entities;
- (e) Advanced implementation by Member States of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions through structural changes in their legal measures and internal functioning, including investigation, prosecution and adjudication, that are sustainable over time.

Programme performance in 2021

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

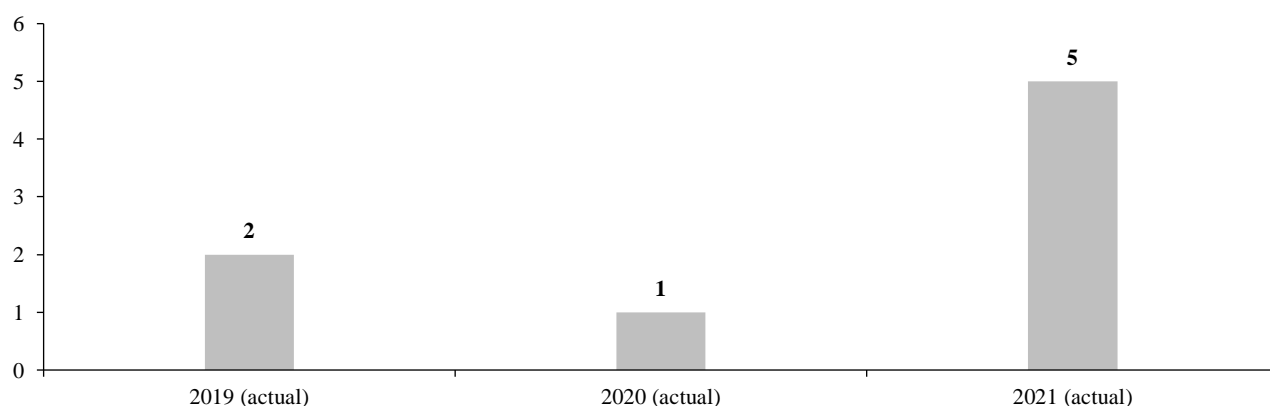
- 16.65 In 2021, five Member States became parties to all 19 international legal instruments against terrorism, doubling the number of countries that have reached full adherence. Ten Member States have now adhered to all 19 instruments. Overall, Member States' adherence to the international legal instruments against terrorism now stands at 67.75 per cent.
- 16.66 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VI).

⁹ See General Assembly resolutions [72/194](#), [72/284](#) and [74/175](#).

¹⁰ See Security Council resolution [2482 \(2019\)](#) and previous related Council resolutions.

Figure 16.VI

Performance measure: number of Member States becoming parties to all 19 international legal instruments against terrorism (annual)



Planned results for 2023

Result 1: strengthened capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent terrorism

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.67 The subprogramme's work contributed to increased capacity of criminal justice officials in Sri Lanka to investigate and process terrorism-related cases, which met the planned target.
- 16.68 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.12).

Table 16.12

Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	Criminal justice officials are certified to process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law	Officials are able to resolve and process terrorism cases in line with applicable international law, including a gender perspective	Meetings of a regional information exchange forum are held to strengthen inter-agency and regional cooperation between law enforcement and judicial officials	Regional platform is established for cross-border cooperation in counter-terrorism cases

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

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

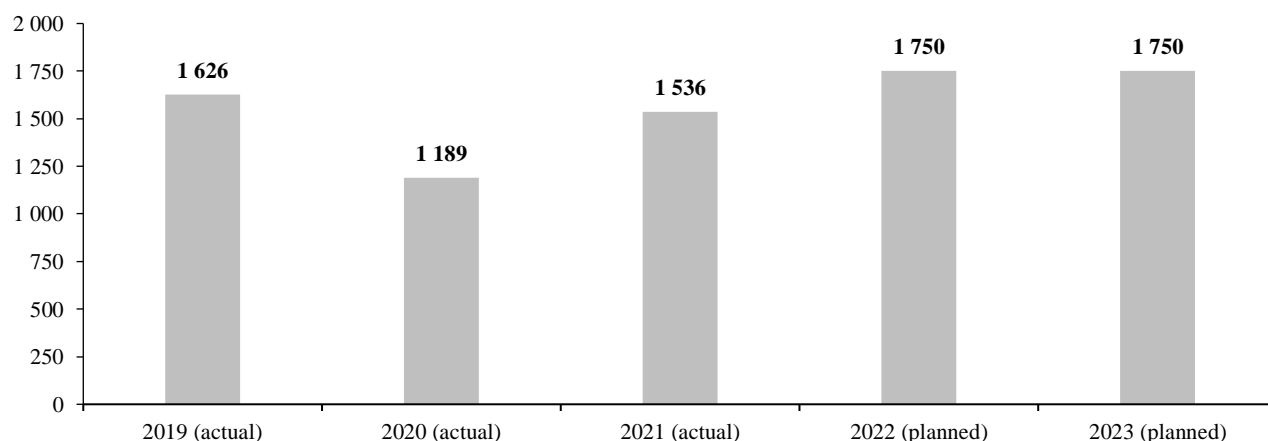
- 16.69 The subprogramme's work contributed to 1,536 criminal justice officials trained on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases, which did not meet the planned target of 1,700 criminal justice officials trained. The target was not met as the training of criminal justice officials

took place in smaller group sizes than had been originally anticipated in order to comply with social distancing measures instated owing to COVID-19.

- 16.70 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VII).

Figure 16.VII

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



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

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 16.71 The needs for technical assistance in support of counter-terrorism measures are changing in Central, West and South Asia and beyond. The subprogramme continued to support requesting Member States to strengthen criminal justice institutions in full respect of the rule of law and human rights. UNODC assistance, rooted in the rule of law and human rights, was recognized by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in her report to the General Assembly in 2021 ([A/76/261](#)).

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.72 The lesson for the subprogramme was that the flexible and specialized support provided to strengthen counter-terrorism responses enabled the subprogramme's technical assistance project to remain relevant to the needs of stakeholders, as outlined in the recommendations provided by a recent independent in-depth evaluation.¹¹ In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will increase the development and implementation of tailored counter-terrorism programming for requesting Member States to respond to emerging threats.
- 16.73 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.13).

¹¹ UNODC, Independent Evaluation Section, *Independent In-Depth Evaluation: Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism* (Vienna, 2021).

Table 16.13
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	Member States reassess their counter-terrorism technical assistance needs following the withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan and changes in the country's governance	Member States request support to develop criminal justice measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism	Member States and relevant institutions adopt measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism

Deliverables

16.74 Table 16.14 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.14
Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	2	1
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	—
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	20	11	12	24
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	5	5	5
5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	—	4	4	4
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	13	1	1	13
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1	1	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	3	5	3	3
8. On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism	2	5	3	3
9. On supporting legal responses and criminal justice capacity aimed at preventing and countering terrorism (menu of services)	1	—	—	—
Technical materials (number of materials)	—	17	—	—
10. E-learning modules	—	17	—	—
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on legislative drafting and strategies and plans of action; consultation on the development of technical assistance plans; advisory services on the visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; substantive advice to national training institutions; advice and advocacy related to the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism for the Member States that have not ratified, with approximately 1,201 remaining ratifications and accessions.				

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools containing over 2,400 pieces of counter-terrorism legislation, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases and the online Counter-terrorism Learning Platform for over 3,600 members.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: global parliamentary summit on terrorism; brochures, flyers and information kits in legal, criminal justice and related areas; International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: content for website and social media accounts.				

Subprogramme 5 Justice

Objective

- 16.75 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

- 16.76 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote the development and facilitate the application of United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice through coordination with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all crime prevention and criminal justice reform actors (such as the police, prosecution services, judiciary, including the juvenile justice system, lawyers, legal aid providers, community-based experts and prison staff);
 - (b) Provide assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors by supporting institution-building and providing capacity-building and technical advice in cooperation with other sectors, including education, health and social services, in the areas of: community and knowledge-based crime prevention to address risk factors and root causes of offending and reoffending; access to justice, including through policing with full respect for human rights, access to legal aid, alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice; violence against women and violence against children; and penal and prison reform, including related to the treatment of violent extremist¹² prisoners, radicalization and social reintegration upon release;
 - (c) Develop and disseminate practical tools, such as guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula and model legislation, and support crime prevention and criminal justice actors in applying these tools, and share studies, good practices and information technology resources;
 - (d) Incorporate cross-cutting issues related to victims and witnesses, gender equality in the criminal justice system and children in the criminal justice system;
 - (e) Provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors on preparation, response and recovery from crisis, including through robust legal frameworks, holistic and inclusive short-term crisis strategies and related actions, and longer-term institution-building.

¹² 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](#)).

- 16.77 In doing the above, the subprogramme will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11 and 16.
- 16.78 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced coordination between justice actors, for example, between police officers, defence lawyers and investigating judges to address excessive and arbitrary police and pretrial detention;
 - (b) Improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases;
 - (c) Improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls;
 - (d) Improved prevention of and responses to violence against children through crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes;
 - (e) Increased access to justice for the vulnerable segments of the population and increased public trust in the justice system, including through countrywide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population;
 - (f) Enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism, including for violent extremist prisoners;
 - (g) Prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities;
 - (h) Empowerment of women and girls within crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and systems;
 - (i) Continued functioning of criminal justice systems during health and other crises and equal access to criminal justice services, and reduced risk of violations of the rights of those affected disproportionately, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime;
 - (j) Strengthened responses of criminal justice actors to negative impacts of health and other crises on criminal justice systems and increased responsiveness to future crises.

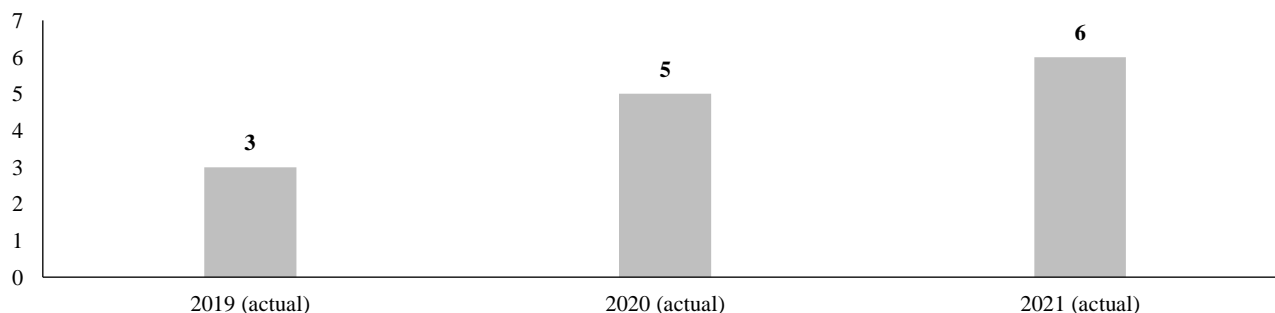
Programme performance in 2021

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

- 16.79 The subprogramme improved States' approaches to classifying offenders according to custody and work needs. Offenders' individual needs were addressed through education, vocational and life skills training and treatment for mental health and substance use disorders. The subprogramme also designed tools to assess the specific risks and needs of violent extremist prisoners and detained foreign terrorist fighters to foster their rehabilitation and reintegration.
- 16.80 These efforts led to the shift from the subjective identification of risk factors towards evidence-based methods. Accountability in the management of prisons was increased through the elimination of discriminatory practices and the development of gender-sensitive legislation, tools and actions with full respect for human rights. This approach helped Member States to identify risks and needs of violent extremist prisoners, address radicalization and terrorist recruitment and implement tailored and gender-sensitive strategies to manage and counter terrorist narratives within the prison system.
- 16.81 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VIII).

Figure 16.VIII

Performance measure: number of Member States using evidence-based tools to manage violent extremist prisoners and prevent radicalization in prisons with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (cumulative)



Planned results for 2023

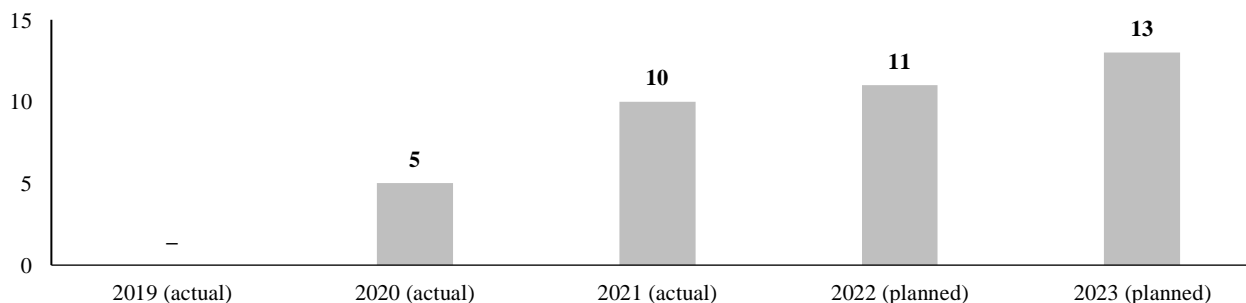
Result 1: communities are more resilient to crime and violence

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.82 The subprogramme's work contributed to 10 States developing gender-sensitive crime prevention strategies, sharing information on crime and victimization, promoting community-based efforts to address violence against women and engagement of youth at risk of victimization or getting involved in crime, including violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and using sport to provide skills training and strengthen resilience, which met the planned target.
- 16.83 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IX).

Figure 16.IX

Performance measure: number of States that develop and implement gender-sensitive crime prevention policies and programmes with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (cumulative)



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

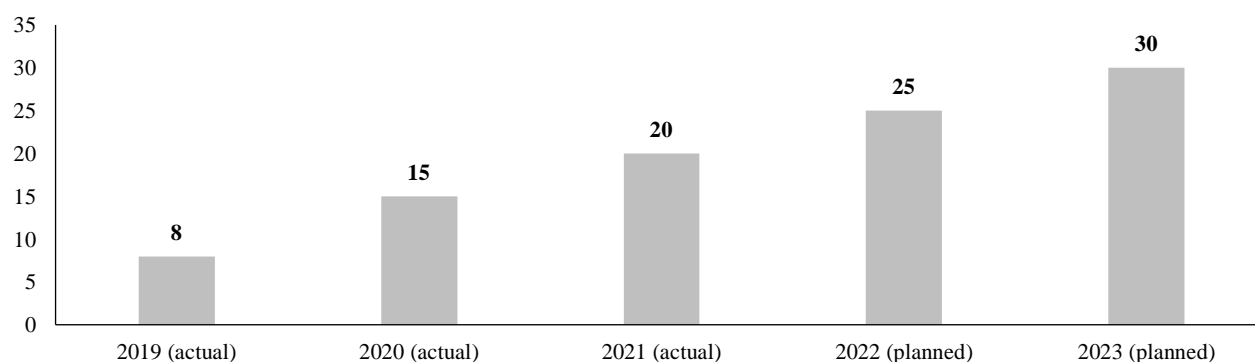
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.84 The subprogramme's work contributed to 20 Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all, including community-oriented policing, enhancing the capacity of justice actors to ensure quality and specialized legal aid services, including to victims of crime and women and girls, and improving access to fair and effective restorative justice programmes, which met the planned target.

- 16.85 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.X).

Figure 16.X

Performance measure: number of Member States in which the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime implemented one or more activities to increase equal access to justice for all (cumulative)



Result 3: criminal justice systems

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 16.86 In addition to addressing violence against women and the treatment of women in prison, the subprogramme has mainstreamed a gender perspective in its broader work on crime prevention, legal aid, police and prison reform and justice for children, particularly since 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 was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/181, resolution 26/3 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, and the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021).

Lessons learned and planned change

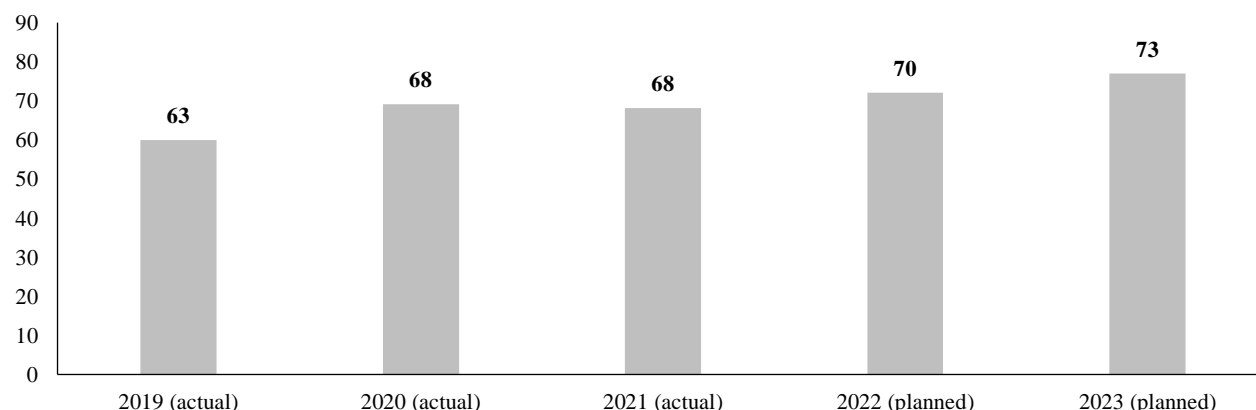
- 16.87 The lesson for the subprogramme was the importance of a gender perspective in supporting crime prevention and criminal justice reform, as stressed in numerous evaluation reports.¹³ In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will reflect the concerns and experiences of women, men, girls and boys throughout the programme cycle. It will support countries in addressing structural barriers, including discriminatory laws, policies and practices and bias of criminal justice practitioners. Examples of technical assistance include crime prevention programmes that examine risk reduction strategies which mainstream a gender perspective and promote equality with respect to attitudes and roles in the justice system, and policy support to promote the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the police, capacity-building on gender-responsive non-custodial measures and promote gender-responsive legal aid.
- 16.88 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XI).

¹³ See UNODC, *Final Independent Project Evaluation of Support to Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform* (Vienna, 2018), and other independent evaluation reports of UNODC programmes and projects in the area of justice, available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/reports_topic_justice.html.

Figure 16.XI

Performance measure: Member States mainstreaming a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform (of all countries supported under the subprogramme)

(Percentage)



Deliverables

16.89 Table 16.15 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.15

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	5	1	1
1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. Working papers for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	–	4	–	–
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1	3	1	1
3. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
4. Meetings of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	–	2	–	–
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	5	5	5	5
5. To support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	5	5	5	5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	218	40	40
6. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice	40	218	40	40
Publications (number of publications)	2	7	3	3
7. Guidance materials (e.g. handbooks, tools and studies)	2	7	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	–	81	–	20
8. E-learning modules	–	81	–	20
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice (remotely and in-person) on crime prevention and criminal justice to 18 Member States, other relevant organizations and agencies and national and regional programmes; advice on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.				

Subprogramme 6

Research, trend analysis and forensics

Objective

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

Strategy

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

- (c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity of forensic service providers to meet internationally accepted standards of performance through quality assurance and technical support;
- (d) Enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of law enforcement personnel and national drug testing and toxicology laboratories.

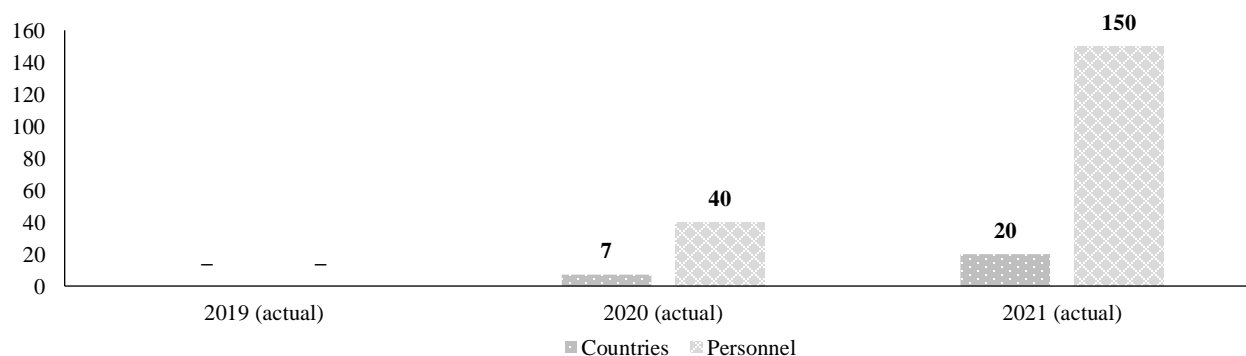
Programme performance in 2021

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

- 16.93 The subprogramme provides support to requesting Member States to improve national forensic capacity to meet internationally accepted standards and promotes the use of scientific and forensic data in strategic operations, policymaking and decision-making processes. The pandemic-related restrictions required the development of innovative methods for the delivery of laboratory and scientific services to law enforcement officers and forensic personnel in Member States. To ensure the continuation of these services, the subprogramme established a recording studio within the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory and adapted its curricula for in-person training to a virtual environment.
- 16.94 In 2021, the subprogramme provided virtual and in-person training for law enforcement and customs officers and forensic personnel from 20 countries on the use of UNODC drug and precursor testing kits and handheld spectrometer devices for the field identification of drugs and precursor chemicals, the safe handling of synthetic opioids and the correct use and removal of personal protective equipment. Furthermore, personalized kits containing all the essential elements of personal protective equipment were developed and incorporated into the training courses delivered.
- 16.95 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XII).

Figure 16.XII

Performance measure: number of countries and personnel in receipt of in-person or virtual training on forensics (annual)



Planned results for 2023

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

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

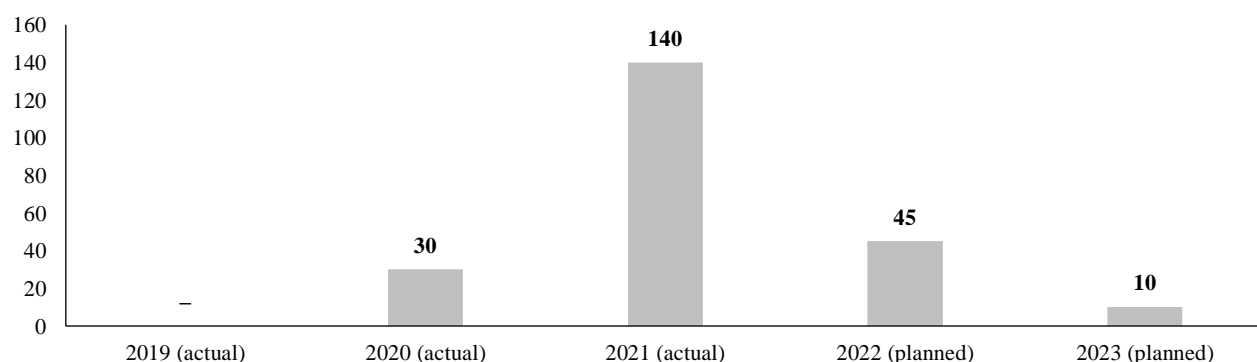
- 16.96 The subprogramme's work contributed to the strengthened response to synthetic drugs by 140 additional countries through the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, which exceeded the planned target of an increase of 30 countries. The target was exceeded through the launch of a

dedicated website for the Toolkit, the creation of new modules and a series of country-level outreach activities.

- 16.97 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIII).

Figure 16.XIII

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



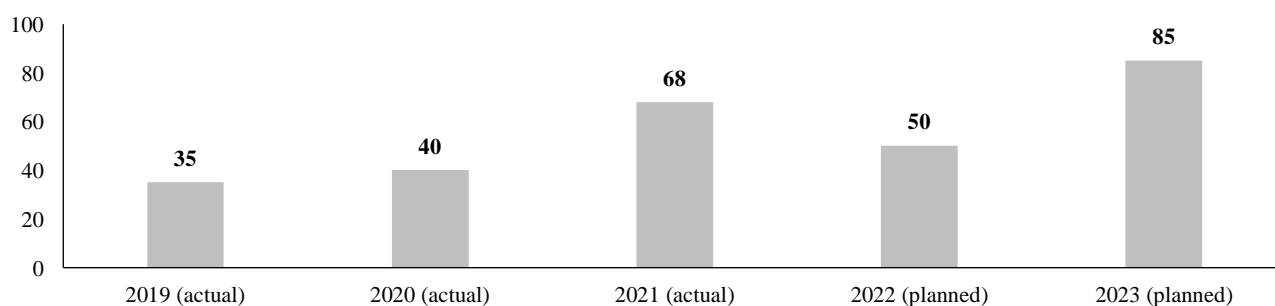
Result 2: more timely responses by Member States to drug trends and emerging issues through an expanded monitoring platform

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.98 The subprogramme's work contributed to the provision of timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems and the generation of prompt responses based on improved detection, processing and visualization of drug trafficking trends and threats by 68 entities using the online monitoring platform, which exceeded the target of 45.
- 16.99 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIV).

Figure 16.XIV

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



Result 3: timely information and evidence to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and related crimes, and to protect the rights of people who are smuggled

Proposed programme plan for 2023

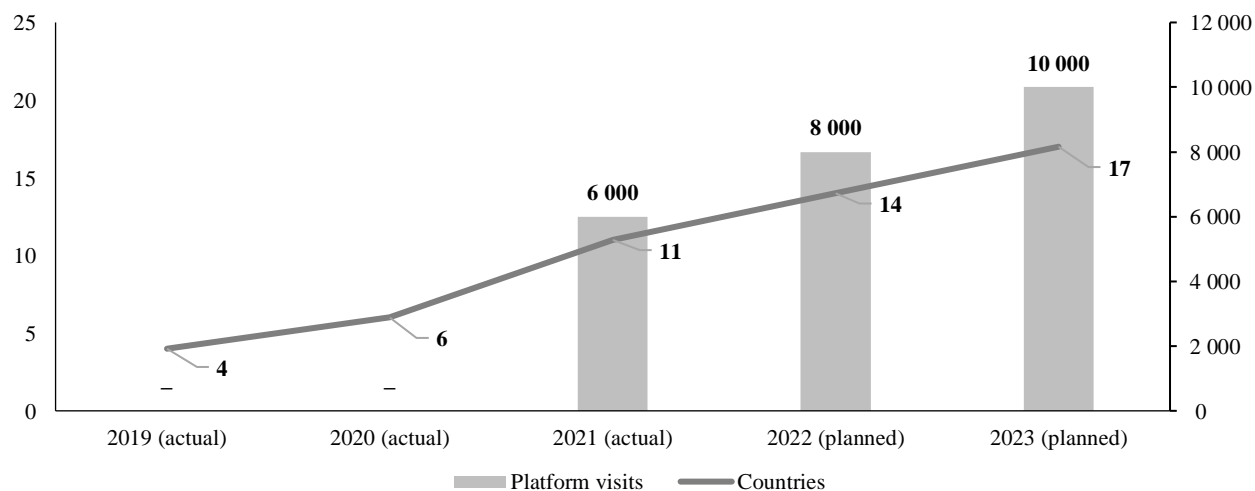
- 16.100 The subprogramme established the UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants in 2019 to assess the characteristics, drivers and impacts of migrant smuggling in rapidly changing contexts. It collects data on the smuggling of migrants through field research in an increasing number of Member States and complements those data with targeted surveys with people on the move and migrant smugglers in origin and transit countries. The Observatory provides up-to-date evidence on the modus operandi of migrant smugglers, smuggling routes, financial aspects and abuses suffered in the context of migrant smuggling, which enhances knowledge on the crime for evidence-based policy formulation.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.101 The lesson for the subprogramme was that empirical evidence and data collated, when analysed through in-house technical expertise, could support Member States to inform their responses to combat migrant smuggling and protect the rights of smuggled migrants, as set out in the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will conduct qualitative and quantitative research and data collection in an increasing number of countries and make the data and research findings available in a timely manner on an accessible and user-friendly web-based platform.
- 16.102 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XV).

Figure 16.XV

Performance measure: number of countries covered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants and visits to the web-based platform



Deliverables

- 16.103 Table 16.16 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.16

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
3. 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. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
5. Workshops/training courses on drug control, crime prevention and forensics	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	10	10
6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention	5	5	5	5
7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention	4	4	4	4
8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	15	14	14
9. On the monitoring of illicit drug crops	5	5	5	5
10. On drug control and crime prevention	9	9	9	9
11. E-learning modules	—	1	—	—
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultation, advice and advocacy to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories on drugs and crime statistics (35 events annually, including briefings, workshops and dissemination events) and on forensics.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: international statistics on crime, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey; international statistics on illicit drugs; online database of individual drug seizures (40,000 visits); and early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances (3,000 sessions per month, 30 news clips/alerts per year); United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs; UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants.				

Subprogramme 7

Policy support

Objective

- 16.104 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

- 16.105 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide assistance to headquarters and field-based offices related to supporting institutional reforms and ensuring policy coherence through strengthening policy dialogue and enhancing interdivisional coordination;

- (b) Further institutionalize a results-based management culture across UNODC by providing technical advice and quality oversight with a view to further strengthening transparency and accountability in UNODC interventions;
- (c) Undertake policy analysis and coordinate with other United Nations agencies on emerging and cross-cutting issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, in particular in promoting the Sustainable Development Goals and the empowerment of youth;
- (d) Strengthen the strategic engagement of non-governmental stakeholders in assisting Member States to prevent and combat corruption, crime, terrorism and the illegal use of drugs as determined in relevant treaties and in support of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (e) Conduct dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities through the use of traditional and digital media in substantive areas, such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption, helping Member States in attaining progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 16 and 17.

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

- (a) Increased awareness and capacity of Member States to address the interlinked issues of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at the global, regional, national and local levels and ensure that these issues are reflected within broader national development efforts;
- (b) Strengthened collaboration between civil society, academia, the private sector and Member States in the implementation of relevant conventions and policy instruments;
- (c) The promotion and protection of civic space and the meaningful participation of civil society on issues related to drugs, crime and corruption, in accordance with the United Nations Guidance Note on the Protection and Promotion of Civic Space;¹⁴
- (d) Greater public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

Programme performance in 2021

Member States receive integrated support to prevent, monitor and respond to drug and crime challenges

- 16.107 In 2019, Member States requested to engage in a dialogue with the Executive Director of UNODC for a revised longer-term strategy for the Office, including its headquarters and a strengthened and sustainable field network.¹⁵ The subprogramme's work contributed to the development of the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, launched in early 2021, which outlines the Office's contribution to the United Nations pillars of peace and security, development and human rights and its threefold role, encompassing normative work, research and technical assistance, across five thematic areas, namely drugs, transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, and crime and criminal justice systems.
- 16.108 The new Strategy provides a comprehensive framework to help Member States to respond to drug and crime challenges, strengthen good governance and build inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. It builds on a people-centred approach to sustainably improve the lives of the most vulnerable and mainstream human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women, the protection of children and youth empowerment and provides more systematic integration and coordination across thematic areas, as well as more cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation for increased efficiency, innovations and partnerships.

¹⁴ See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/CivicSpace/UN_Guidance_Note.pdf.

¹⁵ See paragraph 29 of resolution 28/4 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and paragraph 32 of resolution 62/9 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

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

Table 16.17
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
Member States request dialogue for a revised longer-term strategy	Member States participate in consultations with UNODC for development of the strategy	UNODC Strategy 2021–2025 endorsed by Member States Member States receive regular updates on the implementation of the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, including through the new monitoring and reporting framework

Planned results for 2023

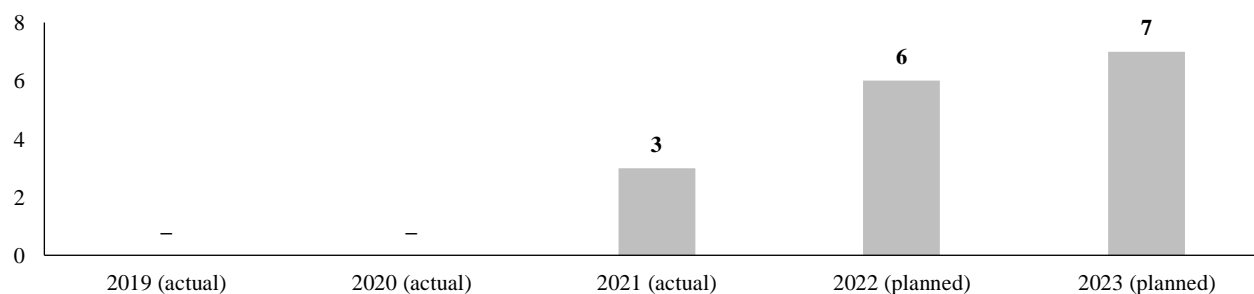
Result 1: urban safety governance – local governments adopt integrated and inclusive policies for safer urban areas

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.110 The subprogramme's work contributed to three cities adopting integrated and inclusive approaches to enhance urban safety governance, which did not meet the planned target of six cities. The target was not met owing to lockdown measures that affected research teams' capability to collect data from concerned communities. Nevertheless, remote collection of data enabled the conduct of pilot urban safety governance assessments in four cities. Through coordination between policymakers and communities, reports were issued and action plans developed corresponding to needs identified in three of the cities under assessment.
- 16.111 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVI).

Figure 16.XVI

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



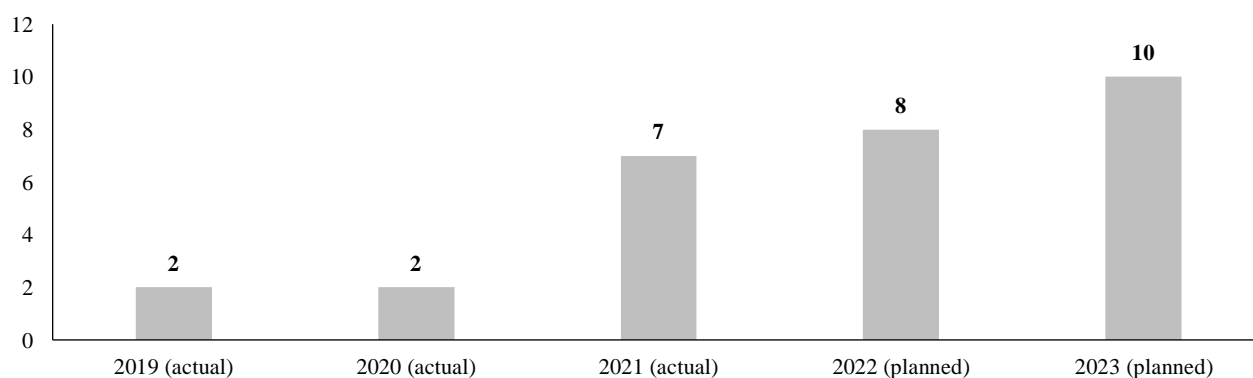
Result 2: increased stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.112 The subprogramme's work contributed to five additional countries volunteering to host dialogues on organized crime between non-governmental stakeholders and national authorities, bringing the total number of volunteering countries to seven, which exceeded the planned target of four.
- 16.113 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVII).

Figure 16.XVII

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



Result 3: improved public awareness of issues surrounding drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism

Proposed programme plan for 2023

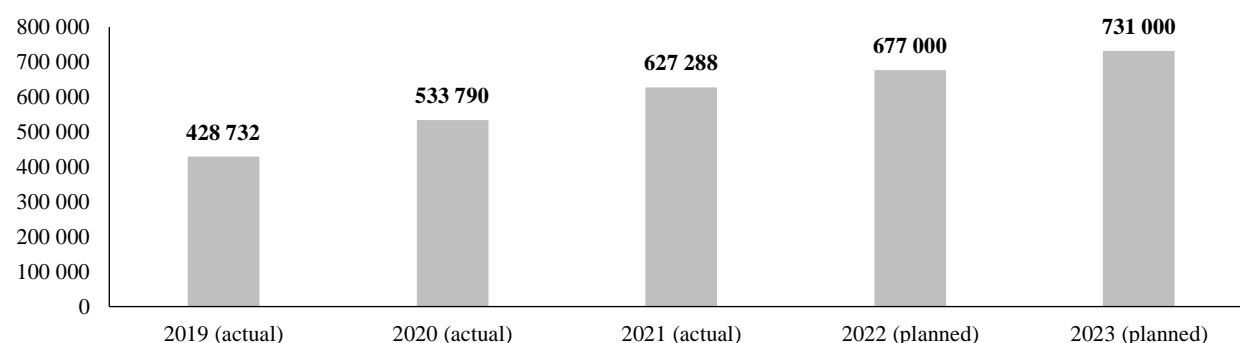
- 16.114 In order to communicate with the ever-growing number of global social media users and in cooperation with Member State partners, the subprogramme developed new products, such as the "UNODC explains" series, for which experts were trained to record themselves on their mobile phones. Furthermore, it produced and posted interactive content on various social media channels, including animated questionnaires and Twitter polls, which resulted in increased engagement.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.115 The lesson for the subprogramme was that leveraging technology and innovation allows UNODC to better target its audience and maximize the reach of its messaging. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will explore new channels of digital communications, focus on developing more engaging products, such as animated videos, and increase its focus on multilingualism. This approach is expected to contribute to higher visibility for issues under the Office's mandate and increased global awareness on the impact of the work of the United Nations on people's lives.
- 16.116 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVIII).

Figure 16.XVIII

Performance measure: number of followers on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime social media channels (annual)



Deliverables

16.117 Table 16.18 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme,

Table 16.18

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	7	4	7
1. On advocacy and global communications	1	1	1	1
2. On civil society partnerships	1	4	1	4
3. On urban safety governance and youth empowerment	1	1	1	1
4. On the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	33	52	35	28
5. Training events, workshops and seminars on effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	18	32	30	20
6. Training events on mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals	5	8	–	–
7. Training events on results-based management and strategic planning workshops	10	12	5	8
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
8. On effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	1	1	1	1
9. On results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda	1	1	1	1
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: global 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; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector in support of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children.				
External and media relations: press releases and events.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC website and social media channels; social media packages, including audiovisual and text content.				

Subprogramme 8

Technical cooperation and field support

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.119 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination to all UNODC field offices for the development and implementation of integrated operational programmes and ensure their full implementation, notably through synergies with other areas of work in UNODC;
 - (b) Ensure operational accountability and programmatic efficiency, including by engaging in the development of business operational strategies and common back offices, monitoring risks and ensuring the inclusion of results-based management in the planning, monitoring and reporting of all UNODC field presences;
 - (c) Provide substantive, technical and policy advice through its field offices, according to their mandates and at the request of Member States, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security and preventing and countering drugs, crime and terrorism with full respect for human rights in the implementation of joint United Nations programmes through technical assistance;
 - (d) Support the development of regional strategies and operational programmes promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development that build on the normative and technical assistance of the Office, through policy dialogue and coordination, and by serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society;
 - (e) Provide technical and legislative assistance among partner countries designed to foster full ownership by regional entities to support the establishment of South-South cooperation and interregional cooperation;
 - (f) Provide targeted capacity-building to Member States to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 16.120 This work is expected to result in:
- (a) Member States receiving enhanced support to promote justice and the rule of law and build resilient societies through a UNODC field offices network that is fit for purpose to achieve results, create impact and ensure a people-centred approach in improving the lives of the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities;
 - (b) A UNODC field presence that is fully aligned with the United Nations development system reform by improving capacities of Member States to participate more effectively in cross-border and transnational cooperation countering drugs, crime and terrorism;
 - (c) Member States advancing in evidence-based and tailored programmes in priority areas of UNODC mandates to support relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the security and human rights agendas based on contextual needs assessments;
 - (d) Renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators and regional Development Coordination Office desks under both development system and business operations reforms which enhance the efficiency of UNODC support to Member States.

Programme performance in 2021

Member States' emerging COVID-19 impacts and priorities addressed

- 16.121 In 2021, at the request of Member States to translate new priorities and policy guidance into technical assistance, the subprogramme held extensive field consultations to reflect the new reality in upcoming regional strategic visions and programmes. The subprogramme also responded to Member States' evolving needs in coordination with respective United Nations country teams and assisted 49 countries in developing socioeconomic response plans. Furthermore, through its field network, the subprogramme worked to incorporate essential elements under the Office's mandate in new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.
- 16.122 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.19).

Table 16.19

Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
—	Containment of COVID-19 in prisons, border posts and ports, drug rehabilitation centres, social care centres and schools	Member States' new priorities reflected in two regional strategic visions and two regional programmes
	Over 1,000 front-line health workers trained on safe service delivery to those who are vulnerable	49 countries develop inter-agency action plans and socioeconomic response plans
	Enhanced capacities of health and criminal justice professionals on COVID-19-related issues	37 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that reflect issues under the Office's mandate

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: improved regional security through strategic expertise and integrated programming in Mozambique

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.123 The subprogramme's work contributed to improved regional security in Mozambique, including through seizures of illicit firearms and drugs by the Port Control Unit, the successful investigation and prosecution of 90 cases of money-laundering and the recovery of assets worth \$9.7 million, as well as reforestation and an increase in the lion population at the Gorongosa National Park, which met the planned targets.
- 16.124 The planned targets of increased law enforcement joint operations and mentorship programmes, decreases or stability in rates of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevalence and training curricula integrated in relevant training institutes were not met owing to a shift in Member States' priorities in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 16.125 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.20).

Table 16.20
Performance measure

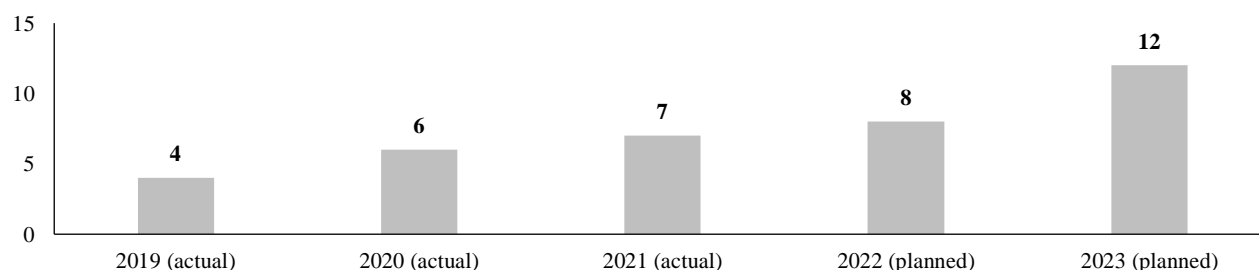
2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Opening of the UNODC office in Mozambique	Adoption of the Maputo road map	Seizures of unregistered firearms and illicit drugs	Increased number of training and study visits to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring Member States on issues related to terrorism	Port Control Unit established at a second seaport
Strategic dialogue leading to new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including key deliverables under relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 3, 16 and 17	Regional trilateral maritime crime planning cell established with the United Republic of Tanzania and South Africa	Successful investigation and prosecution of 90 cases of money-laundering with recovered assets worth \$9.7 million	Increased number of adjudications of criminal cases facilitated through improved laboratories and use of scientific evidence	Successful investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases
	Port Control Unit established at a first seaport and airport cargo area	Wildlife and forest areas being restored in key parts of Mozambique	Joint airport interdiction task force established and operational at Maputo International Airport	Prison reforms enacted in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules, the Tokyo Rules and the Bangkok Rules
	Increase in seizures at ports, airports and land borders		Establishment of transnational crime units	Strengthened national policy framework on the management of frozen, seized and confiscated assets

Result 2: regional strategic vision for Latin America and the Caribbean to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

- 16.126 The subprogramme's work, including the development of the UNODC Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean 2022–2025, contributed to seven joint initiatives and programmes launched through the multi-partner trust fund in Latin America, which met the planned target.
- 16.127 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIX).

Figure 16.XIX

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



Result 3: strengthened rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in small island developing States in the Pacific

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 16.128 Small island developing States, owing to their remote geography, are dependent on international trade and foreign aid and are vulnerable to the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. These vulnerabilities are further compounded by the negative impacts of organized crime, violence and corruption. The subprogramme has compiled data on synthetic drugs and forged partnerships for anti-corruption and countering migrant smuggling programmes in the Pacific. In 2021, the subprogramme contributed to the development of common country analysis and cooperation frameworks in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.129 The lesson for the subprogramme was that existing cross-thematic and inter-agency collaboration in small island developing States was not sufficient to counter organized crime in the region. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will strengthen collaboration with ministries of justice, civil society and community members to provide legislative and policy support and build capacity to address organized crime and corruption in Pacific small island developing States, including through peer-to-peer learning and the exchange of best practices.
- 16.130 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.21).

Table 16.21

Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Data collection and evidence base on synthetic drugs strengthened in the Pacific	Partnerships established for anti-corruption and countering migrant smuggling in the Pacific	Common country analysis and cooperation frameworks of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa reflect UNODC mandates under Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17	Improved data collection systems on human trafficking Enhanced South-South cooperation through peer-to-peer learning and exchange platforms	Improved legal and policy frameworks to address corruption and organized crime for Pacific small island developing States Pacific small island developing States actively and effectively participate in the

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
				review mechanisms of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Deliverables

16.131 Table 16.22 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.22

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	18	15	20	13
1. Regional and country programmes on UNODC mandate areas	18	15	20	13
Technical materials (number of materials)	–	7	–	2
2. On business continuity, United Nations reform and the efficiency agenda	–	3	–	2
3. On UNODC mandate areas (e-learning modules)	–	4	–	–
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	–	–	13
4. On programme development and the 2030 Agenda	–	–	–	13
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiatives and options, including partnerships; strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services; and advisory services for approximately 150 Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks in UNODC mandate areas.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: national campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the World Day against Trafficking in Persons and the International Anti-Corruption Day; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector specifically focused on country or regional contexts.				
External and media relations: monthly web stories for the UNODC website and field offices websites, highlighting key developments and updates in the work of the field office network.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: field offices websites.				
E. Enabling deliverables				
Safety and security: safety and security services to approximately 120 physical field office locations globally in 90 countries.				

Subprogramme 9, component 1**Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice****Objective**

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

Strategy

- 16.133 To contribute to the objective, the component will:
- (a) Support the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its five subsidiary bodies (the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies) through the provision of substantive and organizational services;
 - (b) Provide substantive and technical support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and the implementation of the provisions of its outcome document;
 - (c) Provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC by facilitating the preparations for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group, thereby helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17;
 - (d) Support Member States in responding to post-COVID-19 requirements by organizing meetings on matters related to drugs and crime in the framework of the Commissions and subsidiary bodies, as well as on the work of UNODC within the open-ended intergovernmental working group, in innovative formats, including both in-person and online components.
- 16.134 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;
 - (d) 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;
 - (e) Increased participation by a broad and inclusive group of representatives.

Programme performance in 2021

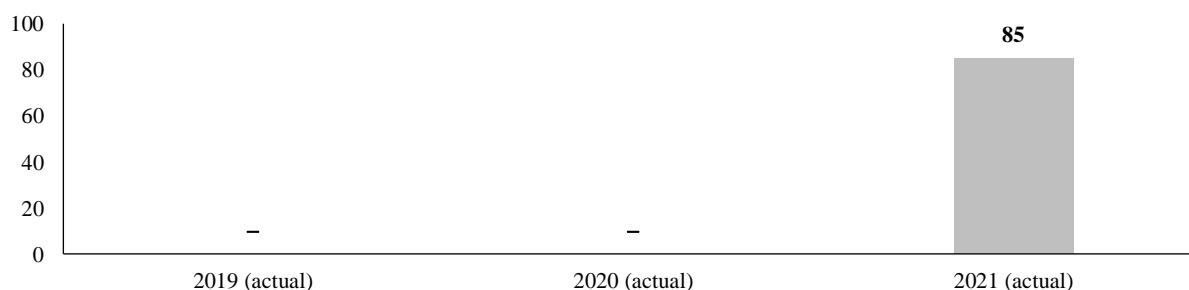
Global participation in the world's largest conference on crime prevention and criminal justice during the COVID-19 pandemic

- 16.135 The component led the preparation for and the conduct of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, in March 2021. This Congress was a congress of many firsts: the first major United Nations meeting hosted away from Headquarters during the COVID-19 pandemic, the first United Nations meeting hosted on an online conference centre and the first Congress organized in a hybrid format. Held under the overall theme “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, the Congress brought together over 5,000 participants representing a record of 152 Member States, 114 non-governmental organizations, 37 intergovernmental organizations, 600 individual experts and several United Nations entities and institutes.
- 16.136 A major outcome of the preparatory work led by the Secretariat was that the online conference centre unified over 1,000 in-person participants in Kyoto with over 4,000 participants joining online globally in “one Congress experience”. Its unique set-up enabled online participants to easily switch between different meetings and events of the Congress, including plenary meetings, workshops, special events, ancillary meetings and online exhibitions, thereby allowing all participants, in-person and online, to equally and meaningfully contribute to the Congress deliberations.
- 16.137 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XX).

Figure 16.XX

Performance measure: Member States participating in the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies

(Percentage)



Planned results for 2023

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

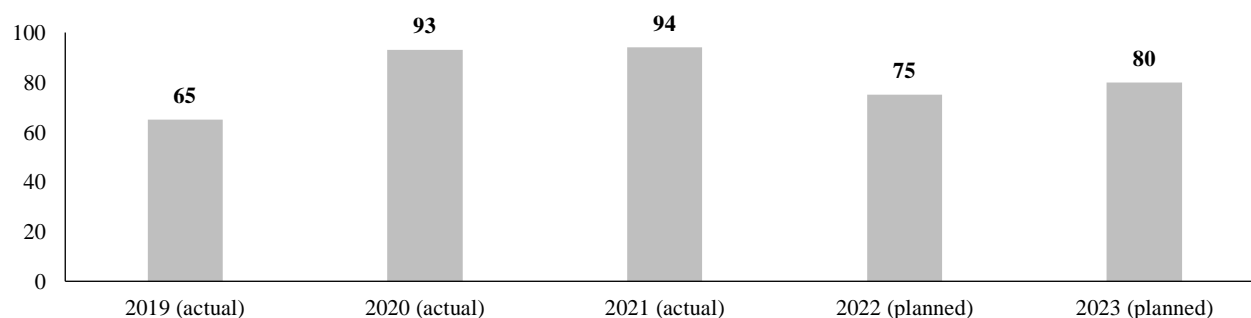
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.138 The component's work contributed to 94 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by UNODC, which exceeded the planned target of 70 per cent.
- 16.139 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXI).

Figure 16.XXI

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

(Percentage)



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

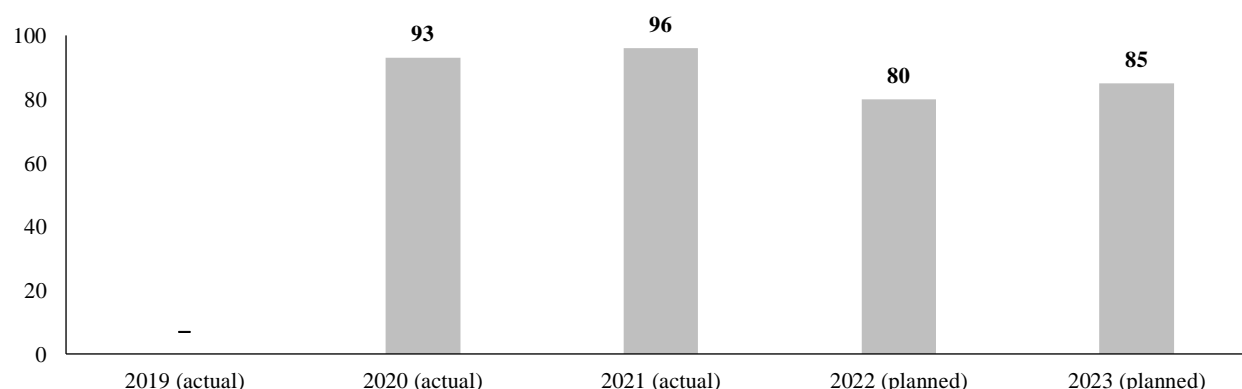
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.140 The component's work contributed to 96 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned target of 75 per cent.
- 16.141 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXII).

Figure 16.XXII

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

(Percentage)



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

Proposed programme plan for 2023

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

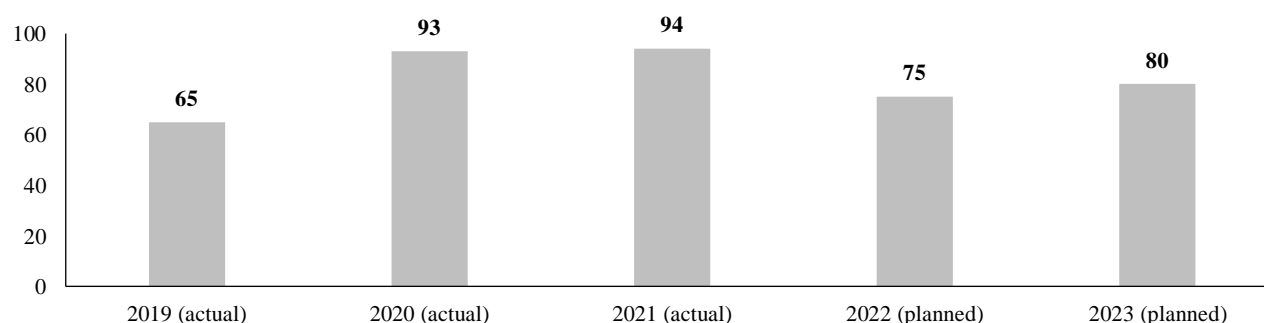
Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.143 The lesson for the component was that effective follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration and the achievement of legitimate and universally accepted policy results require comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings of all delegations and interested stakeholders; hybrid formats were helpful to this end and also helped to maximize participation in view of persistent global travel restrictions. In applying the lesson, the component will explore innovative ways of virtual participation in the thematic discussions on the follow-up to the Declaration, including by enabling delegations to invite additional experts to join remotely, subject to available resources, thereby promoting inclusive and comprehensive participation. Furthermore, the component will support the Commission in further enhancing its online presence to ensure that more representatives can follow progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.
- 16.144 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIII).

Figure 16.XXIII

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

(Percentage)



Deliverables

16.145 Table 16.23 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.23

Subprogramme 9, component 1: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	71	49	65	66
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 Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	4	6	5	5
2. Notes to the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development	2	2	2	2
3. Annual reports to the Economic and Social Council on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	4	4	4	4
4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	14	14	12	13
5. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	13	11	14	14
6. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	30	10	24	24
7. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2	2	2	2
8. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2	–	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	164	134	154	158
Meetings of:				
9. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	–	23	–	–
10. The Economic and Social Council	6	6	6	6
11. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	46	42	46	46
12. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs	46	36	46	46
13. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	50	15	40	40
14. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	12	12	12	16
15. Ad hoc expert groups related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4	–	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	5	4	5	5
16. On the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors	1	1	1	1
17. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties	1	1	1	1
18. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions	3	2	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	–	11	–	–
19. E-learning modules	–	11	–	–
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, permanent missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders relating to the work of the Commissions; notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; advice on the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.				

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
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Databases and substantive digital materials: database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors; database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: special events of the Commissions, including the launch of the annual *World Drug Report*.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: web stories highlighting key developments in the work of the Commissions and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; dedicated websites for the Commissions, the Congress, the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 and the follow-up to the 2019 ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; secure web pages 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; regular content on social media accounts related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the follow-up to the 2016 special session of the General Assembly and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Subprogramme 9, component 2

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

Objective

- 16.146 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, through such measures as monitoring and promoting the full implementation of and full compliance with the three international drug control treaties and supporting Member States in implementing their treaty obligations.

Strategy

- 16.147 To contribute to the objective, the component will:
- 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;
 - Raise awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through the publication and dissemination of the treaty-mandated reports of the Board, and on the need to develop and implement national drug control policies and regulatory control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3, 10, 11 and 16;
 - Support Governments in meeting their treaty-based obligations for reporting to the Board, monitoring the international movement of precursors and the illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors, and promoting cooperation and the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through the INCB Learning programme and the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), as well as information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System, projects Prism and Cohesion and task force efforts, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 11, 16 and 17;
 - Provide technical advice to the Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention;

- (e) Build the capacity of and enhance cooperation among law enforcement, customs, postal and other national agencies to ensure the availability of controlled substances for licit purposes and to safely detect and interdict controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids, through the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 3, 16 and 17;
- (f) Enhance preparedness for emergency situations by training competent national authorities on identifying and responding to changing patterns in trafficking in and abuse of controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids that may take place owing to emergency situations and on the implementation of the simplified control measures during emergency situations.

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

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

Programme performance in 2021

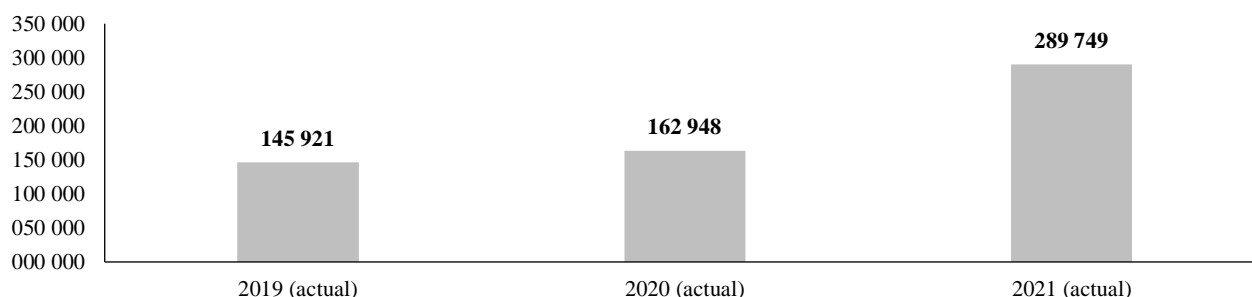
Dangerous substances and non-medical synthetic opioids prevented from reaching end users

16.149 The component, through the GRIDS Programme of the International Narcotics Control Board, has been supporting Governments in the establishment and strengthening of public-private partnerships to prevent the exploitation of the private sector for the manufacture, movement, marketing and monetization of dangerous substances. Memorandums of understanding have been concluded with the Oceania Customs Organization, the Universal Postal Union and the World Customs Organization to facilitate international collaboration and effective responses to address this important issue. The GRIDS Programme also supports intelligence generation and dissemination through the Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), which is dedicated to real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments, trafficking, manufacture or production of dangerous substances. The amount of such information shared has increased over the years and has facilitated the identification of trafficking in these drugs, resulting in the interception of shipments by government authorities.

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

Figure 16.XXIV

Performance measure: number of pieces of information on trafficking in new psychoactive substances exchanged in real time among Member States (annual)



Planned results for 2023

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

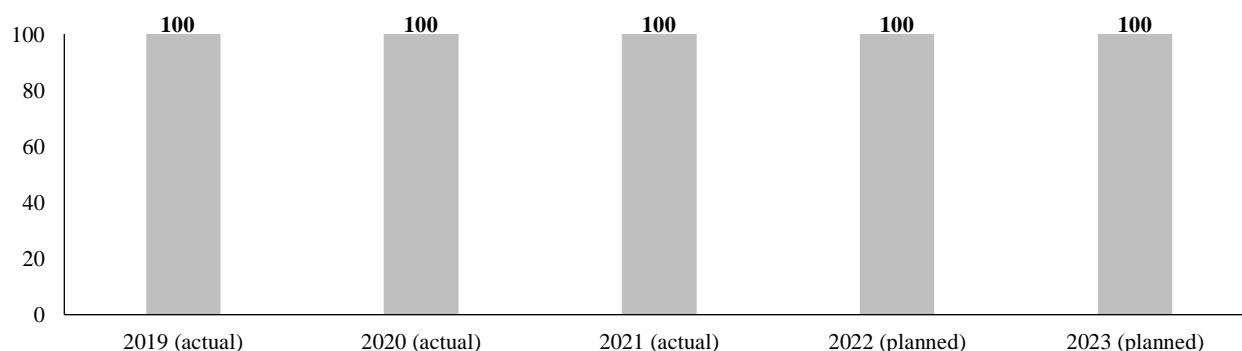
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.151 The component's work contributed to the continued operation by the Board of the international drug control system without disruption, with 100 per cent of processes, estimates and assessments established, on the basis of the replies received in form B, form B/P and form D, which met the planned target.
- 16.152 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXV).

Figure 16.XXV

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

(Percentage)



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

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 16.153 The component's work contributed to improved understanding by Member States of supply problems and best practices to facilitate the availability of controlled substances during emergency situations,

which did not meet the target of the revision of model guidelines in consultation with WHO and Member States. The target was not met owing to external constraints faced by partners.

- 16.154 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.24).

Table 16.24
Performance measure

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

Abbreviation: INCB, International Narcotics Control Board.

^a International Narcotics Control Board, “Lessons from countries and humanitarian aid organizations in facilitating the timely supply of controlled substances during emergency situations”, August 2021.

Result 3: reduced availability of non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, material and equipment used in the manufacture of illicit drugs

Proposed programme plan for 2023

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

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.156 The lesson for the component was the importance of increased multilateral exchanges, for example, the expert group meetings and consultations with Member States, to grow support for the Board’s efforts and build global consensus on non-scheduled chemicals and equipment used in illicit drug manufacture. In applying the lesson, the component will increase its strategic engagement with counterparts and stakeholders on these topics.
- 16.157 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.25).

Table 16.25

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

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Analysis of national approaches to address non-scheduled chemicals completed by INCB Increased engagement of experts on article 13 of the 1988 Convention	Enhanced knowledge of Member States on prevention and investigation of the diversion of materials and equipment essential for illicit drug manufacture through INCB guidelines	Two global consultative meetings and side event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on non-scheduled chemicals Guidelines to Prevent and Investigate the Diversion of Materials and Equipment Essential for Illicit Drug Manufacture in the context of article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 available in all official languages of the United Nations	Catalogue of measures addressing non-scheduled chemicals available to Member States INCB guidance document on article 13 and equipment available to policymakers at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs At a Commission side event on equipment, Member States are made aware of various options and approaches to prevent equipment from being used in illicit drug manufacture and to increase operational use of article 13	Member States are able to address the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and apply article 13 and the technical documents, including through cooperation with industry

Abbreviation: INCB, International Narcotics Control Board.

Deliverables

16.158 Table 16.26 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.26

Subprogramme 9, component 2: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	52	35	52	52
1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board	1	2	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

Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
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	11	11	11
5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs, assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances, and assessments of licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors	6	6	6	6
6. Evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments, report on measures to ensure the execution of the international drug control treaties, reports on missions conducted by the International Narcotics Control Board, and specific studies on and evaluation of implementation by Member States of recommendations made by the Board	23	5	23	23
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	113	98	98
Meetings of:				
7. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	58	60	60
8. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
9. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as appropriate, on the Board's global projects	20	33	20	20
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	113	98	98
Meetings of:				
10. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	58	60	60
11. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	22	18	18
12. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as appropriate, on the Board's global projects	20	33	20	20
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	3	3	3
13. To support government compliance with the international drug control conventions	3	3	3	3
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	17	4	4
14. Training courses for national authorities to improve compliance with drug control treaties and improve availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing diversion and abuse	4	17	4	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	56	97	96	96
15. Estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	24	64	64	64
16. Forms for treaty-mandated reporting by Member States on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions and related Economic and Social Council resolutions, and annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions	12	12	12	12
17. Tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals	5	5	5	5
18. Training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three international drug control conventions	15	13	15	15
19. E-learning modules	–	3	–	–
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive support to country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board to review implementation of the conventions and to make recommendations to Governments aimed at improving treaty adherence and implementation, with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse; substantive support to consultations with Member States on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, as well as on issues relating to non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, equipment and materials used in illicit drug manufacture, and new psychoactive substances and synthetic opioids.				

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

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<p>Databases and substantive digital materials: International Drug Control System Database used by the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat; International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), used by around 70 Governments; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, used by 166 Governments; Precursors Incident Communication System, used by approximately 130 Governments; Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), operating under the GRIDS Programme and used by around 150 Governments.</p>				
<p>D. Communication deliverables</p>				
<p>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: side events during intergovernmental meetings and meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board with Member States and civil society.</p>				
<p>External and media relations: press releases and press conferences on activities of the International Narcotics Control Board; responses to media requests; statements by members of the Board at intergovernmental meetings; newsletters for Governments; dissemination of recommendations and positions of the Board to decision makers and the general public.</p>				
<p>Digital platforms and multimedia content: website of the International Narcotics Control Board and institutional social media accounts; secure web pages for Board members and competent national authorities.</p>				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Overview

16.159 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 16.27 to 16.29.

Table 16.27

Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Post	20 309.6	18 746.1	–	–	–	–	–	18 746.1
Other staff costs	419.9	898.0	–	–	(4.3)	(4.3)	(0.5)	893.7
Hospitality	2.0	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	1.1
Consultants	249.2	175.6	–	–	12.1	12.1	6.9	187.7
Experts	11.6	187.4	–	–	(8.8)	(8.8)	(4.7)	178.6
Travel of representatives	326.2	718.9	–	–	–	–	–	718.9
Travel of staff	78.1	300.9	(35.4)	–	(3.4)	(38.8)	(12.9)	262.1
Contractual services	657.5	594.7	(22.1)	–	1.1	(21.0)	(3.5)	573.7
General operating expenses	137.2	114.0	–	–	3.3	3.3	2.9	117.3
Supplies and materials	78.6	75.7	–	–	–	–	–	75.7
Furniture and equipment	212.5	111.7	–	–	–	–	–	111.7
Improvement of premises	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	22 484.8	21 924.1	(57.5)	–	–	(57.5)	(0.3)	21 866.6

Table 16.28

Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2023^a

(Number of posts)

Post changes	Number	Details
Approved 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)
Reclassification	–	Downward reclassification of 1 P-4 to P-3 under subprogramme 9, component 2 Upward reclassification of 1 P-3 to P-4 under subprogramme 9, component 2
Redeployment	–	1 P-4 from the Implementation Support Section to the Conference Support Section within the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of subprogramme 1 1 GS (OL) from the Implementation Support Section to the Office of the Chief within the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of subprogramme 1
Proposed for 2023	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)

^a Details of post changes with no budgetary impact can be found in annexes I and III.

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 16.29
Overall: proposed posts by category and grade
(Number of posts)

Category and grade	2022 approved	Changes				2023 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

16.160 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in tables 16.30 to 16.32 and figure 16.XXVI.

16.161 As reflected in tables 16.30 (1) and 16.31 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2023 amount to \$21,866,600 before recosting, reflecting a net decrease of \$57,500 (or 0.3 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2022. Resource changes result from two factors, namely: (a) a technical adjustment; and (b) other changes. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 16.30
Overall: evolution of financial resources by source of funding, component and subprogramme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component/subprogramme	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes				2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total Percentage	
A. Policymaking organs	541.1	718.9	—	—	—	—	718.9
B. Executive direction and management	889.3	827.1	—	—	—	—	827.1
C. Programme of work							
1. Countering transnational organized crime	3 403.2	3 771.4	(57.5)	—	—	(57.5) (1.5)	3 713.9
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	575.0	734.7	—	—	—	—	734.7
3. Countering corruption	2 768.2	2 773.2	—	—	—	—	2 773.2

Part IV International cooperation for development

Component/subprogramme	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
4. Terrorism prevention	1 345.5	1 305.1	–	–	–	–	–	1 305.1
5. Justice	1 479.1	1 317.7	–	–	–	–	–	1 317.7
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	3 033.0	2 999.0	–	–	–	–	–	2 999.0
7. Policy support	1 233.0	1 030.1	–	–	–	–	–	1 030.1
8. Technical cooperation and field support	763.4	579.5	–	–	–	–	–	579.5
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	6 005.0	5 423.6	–	–	–	–	–	5 423.6
Subtotal, C	20 605.4	19 934.3	(57.5)	–	–	(57.5)	(0.3)	19 876.8
D. Programme support	449.2	443.8	–	–	–	–	–	443.8
Subtotal, 1	22 484.8	21 924.1	(57.5)	–	–	(57.5)	(0.3)	21 866.6

(2) Extrabudgetary

Component/subprogramme	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	Total		2023 estimate
			change	Percentage	
A. Executive direction and management	3 333.9	4 310.3	(9.6)	(0.2)	4 300.8
B. Programme of work					
1. Countering transnational organized crime	123 890.2	137 406.3	(6 785.0)	(4.9)	130 621.3
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	26 508.2	47 060.5	10 836.2	23.0	57 896.7
3. Countering corruption	21 586.5	21 408.1	(3 007.7)	(14.0)	18 400.4
4. Terrorism prevention	19 002.4	19 046.6	(1 219.4)	(6.4)	17 827.2
5. Justice	62 213.4	53 202.8	(7 984.7)	(15.0)	45 218.1
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	26 800.9	27 464.4	791.0	2.9	28 255.4
7. Policy support	7 568.4	7 452.6	(83.1)	(1.1)	7 369.6
8. Technical cooperation and field support	9 113.4	11 997.6	(765.1)	(6.4)	11 232.5
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	4 260.2	4 875.6	716.9	14.7	5 592.5
Subtotal, B	300 943.6	329 914.6	(7 500.8)	(2.3)	322 413.7
C. Programme support	4 135.7	3 879.2	0.8	–	3 880.0
Subtotal, 2	308 413.3	338 104.1	(7 509.6)	(2.2)	330 594.5
Total	330 898.2	360 028.2	(7 567.1)	(2.1)	352 461.1

Table 16.31

Overall: proposed posts for 2023 by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Number of posts)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component/subprogramme	2022 approved	Changes				2023 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
A. Executive direction and management	4	–	–	–	–	4
B. 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
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
Subtotal, B	121	–	–	–	–	121
C. Programme support	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, 1	125	–	–	–	–	125

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Component/subprogramme	2022 estimate	Total changes	2023 estimate
A. Executive direction and management	18	–	18
B. Programme of work		–	
1. Countering transnational organized crime	170	–	170
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	32	–	32
3. Countering corruption	35	–	35
4. Terrorism prevention	29	–	29
5. Justice	52	–	52
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	90	–	90
7. Policy support	30	–	30
8. Technical cooperation and field support	57	–	57

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<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Total changes</i>	<i>2023 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	20	–	20
Subtotal, B	515	–	515
C. Programme support	26	–	26
Subtotal, 2	559	–	559
Total	684	–	684

Table 16.32

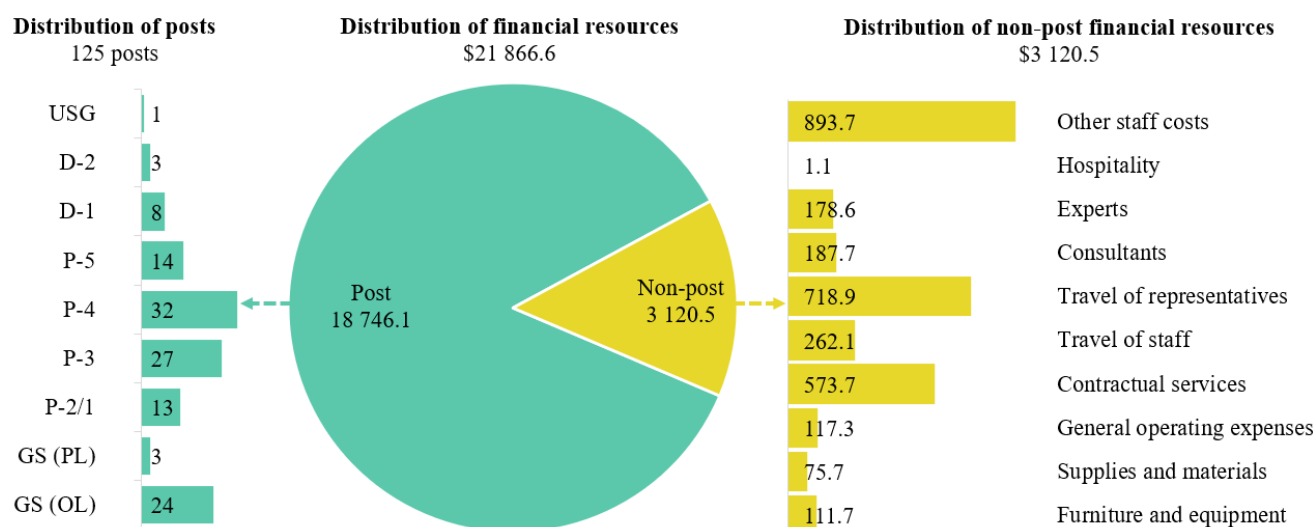
Overall: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	20 309.6	18 746.1	—	—	—	—	—	18 746.1
Non-post	2 175.2	3 178.0	(57.5)	—	—	(57.5)	(1.8)	3 120.5
Total	22 484.8	21 924.1	(57.5)	—	—	(57.5)	(0.3)	21 866.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		98	—	—	—	—	—	98
General Service and related		27	—	—	—	—	—	27
Total		125	—	—	—	—	—	125

Figure 16.XXVI
Distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Explanation of variances by factor, component and subprogramme

Overall resource changes

Technical adjustments

- 16.162 As reflected in table 16.30 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$57,500 under subprogramme 1, Countering transnational organized crime, related to the removal of one-time provisions under travel of staff (\$35,400) and contractual services (\$22,100) related to the non-recurrent resource requirements for the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [75/282](#).

Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.163 As reflected in tables 16.30 (2) and 16.31 (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 2023, projected extrabudgetary resources (cash contributions) of \$330,594,500 would provide for 559 posts, as presented in table 16.31 (2).
- 16.164 The resources will be used mainly to carry out technical cooperation projects, at the request of Member States. Extrabudgetary resources represent 93.8 per cent of the total resources for this programme.
- 16.165 The extrabudgetary resources under this section are subject to the oversight of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [46/185 C](#) and [61/252](#), section XI.
- 16.166 Anticipated in-kind contributions will provide for donated right of use for 15 premises at the following locations: Abu Dhabi; Brasília; Libreville; Rome; Turin, Italy; Tripoli; Mexico City; Abuja; Lagos, Nigeria; Islamabad; Panama City; Lima; Manila; Dakar; and Ashgabat, with an estimated value of \$1,400,000, and other services such as expert advice, use of training facilities and provision of supplies and equipment, with an estimated value of \$600,000.

Polymaking organs

- 16.167 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 16.33 provides information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 16.33

Polymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Polymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2022 appropriation</i>	<i>2023 estimate (before recosting)</i>
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 it 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 decision 74/550 B Membership: 193 government officials Number of sessions in 2023: 0	—	—
Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes	The Ad Hoc Committee was established to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, taking into full consideration existing international instruments and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, in particular the work and outcomes of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime. The holding of three sessions in 2023, in person or in both an in-person and a virtual format, is planned.	Mandate: General Assembly resolution 75/282 Membership: 193 government officials Number of sessions in 2023: 3	—	—
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 polymaking 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 2023: 2	55.0	55.0

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

Policymaking organ	Description	Additional information	2022	2023
			appropriation	estimate (before recosting)
Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Mandate: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30</p> <p>Membership: 53 government officials</p> <p>Number of sessions in 2023: 2</p>	158.8	158.8
Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	<p>The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group was established to improve the governance and financial situation of UNODC. The working group plays 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.</p>	<p>Mandate: Economic and Social Council decisions 2009/251 and 2022/316</p> <p>Membership: N/A</p> <p>Number of sessions in 2023: 4 (seventh mandate, comprising 4 formal meetings)</p>	—	—
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 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</p>	<p>Mandate: General Assembly resolution 1774 (XVII); 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 2023: 3</p>	505.1	505.1

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Policymaking organ	Description	Additional information	2022	2023
			appropriation	estimate (before recosting)
	in the annual 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 55/25 and 55/255; the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, article 32, and rule 3 of the rules of procedure for the Conference</p> <p>Membership: 190 government officials</p> <p>Number of sessions in 2023: 0</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>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.</p>	<p>Mandate: General Assembly resolution 58/4; 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 2023: 1</p>	—	—
Total			718.9	718.9

- 16.168 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$718,900 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.34.

Table 16.34

Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes				Total	Percentage	2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other				
Non-post									
Travel of representatives	541.1	718.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	718.9
Total	541.1	718.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	718.9

Executive direction and management

- 16.169 The executive direction and management component comprises the Office of the Executive Director and the Independent Evaluation Section.
- 16.170 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.
- 16.171 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.
- 16.172 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 United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026) to ensure delivery of United Nations commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including Sustainable Development Goal 5. Through a range of activities, including the development of gender mainstreaming guidelines and tools, the gender team has enhanced institutional processes to measure and report on gender-related Sustainable Development Goal results and provides capacity-building for personnel to further strengthen gender mainstreaming across the UNODC programme of work. The United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC has also established the annual Gender Award to recognize high-impact projects, policies, programmes, strategies and practices by either a team or individuals at Headquarters and in the field offices.
- 16.173 The Independent Evaluation Section provides evaluation-based knowledge for decision-making to the Executive Director and Member States. In 2021, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the Section finalized 15 evaluations. The strategic evaluation of the institutional dimension of the work of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC to advance gender equality and the empowerment of

women was conducted and is anticipated to be finalized in the first half of 2022. Moreover, the Section, in coordination with the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch and in cooperation with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, finalized the first United Nations system-wide meta-synthesis of evaluations under the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. Internal evaluation capacity was enhanced, including through the launch of a pilot for field-based evaluation capacity development in Mexico. New guidance was developed, including a toolkit for evaluating crime prevention and terrorism, and a project management user manual for the web-based tool Unite Evaluations. The evaluation policy was revised and will be launched in 2022. Unite Evaluations was used for all UNODC evaluations and facilitated access to recommendations and lessons learned to support evidence-based decisions.

- 16.174 In 2023, the Section will further strengthen its investments in utilization-focused evaluations in line with the implementation of the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, the UNODC annual evaluation plan and the revised UNODC evaluation policy, aligning with the administrative instruction on evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat ([ST/AI/2021/3](#)). Furthermore, the results and lessons learned from the 2021 evaluations will pave the way for an enhancement and mainstreaming of the evaluation processes and evaluation guidelines, templates and tools of UNODC. Dedicated internal and external evaluation capacity-building efforts will be further piloted and scaled up. Moreover, innovative meta-syntheses of UNODC evaluation reports will ensure the provision of information at an aggregate level for organizational learning. Joint system-wide meta-syntheses, together with other evaluation functions in the United Nations system of evaluations, will further respond to United Nations reforms for aggregate results to inform policymaking.
- 16.175 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 United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC are integrating environmental management practices into their operations. The Vienna headquarters is a climate-neutral facility, running 100 per cent on renewable energy. Since 2020, the Vienna-based organizations of the common system have started to renew entrances, replace existing air curtains and upgrade or refurbish all elevator cabins, and have continued to upgrade air conditioning units from the 1978 standards, and to replace pipes and insulation throughout the Vienna International Centre. These measures will result in a further reduction of the environmental impact of the Vienna International Centre. These projects will continue through 2023, to further reduce the Centre's carbon footprint.
- 16.176 Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 16.35. The low travel compliance rate in 2021 (18 per cent) was largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting changes at short notice of travel options, as well as the imposition and lifting of travel restrictions, which prevented UNODC from undertaking travel missions in a predictive and timely manner. Nevertheless, in 2021 several awareness-raising sessions were held with staff at large, as well as quarterly compliance rates shared, to emphasize the importance of and requirement to comply with the advance purchase rule. Compliance rates continue to be monitored, and statistics and trends distributed to managers on a quarterly basis.

Table 16.35
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

	<i>Actual 2019</i>	<i>Actual 2020</i>	<i>Actual 2021</i>	<i>Planned 2022</i>	<i>Planned 2023</i>
Timely submission of documentation	88	91	97	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	24	19	18	100	100

- 16.177 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$827,100 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.36 and figure 16.XXVII.

Table 16.36

Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources

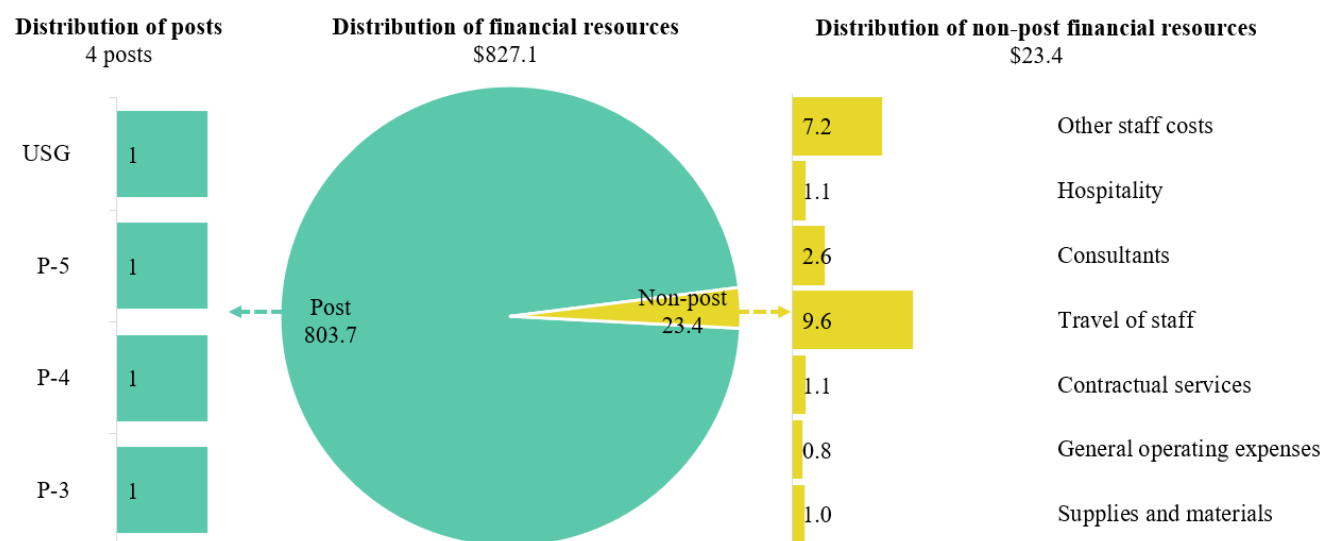
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	867.3	803.7	—	—	—	—	—	803.7
Non-post	22.0	23.4	—	—	—	—	—	23.4
Total	889.3	827.1	—	—	—	—	—	827.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XXVII

Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.178 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$4,300,800 and would provide for 18 posts (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 3 P-3, 3 P-2 and 5 GS (OL)) in the Office of the Executive Director and the Independent Evaluation Section, as well as non-post resources. In the Office of the Executive Director, the resources would support the implementation of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026). In the Independent Evaluation Section, the resources would provide for continued investments in innovative evaluation products and services, national evaluation capacity-building, knowledge management, and communication and information technology tools.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1 Countering transnational organized crime

16.179 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$3,713,900 and reflect a decrease of \$57,500 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 16.162. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.37 and figure 16.XXVIII.

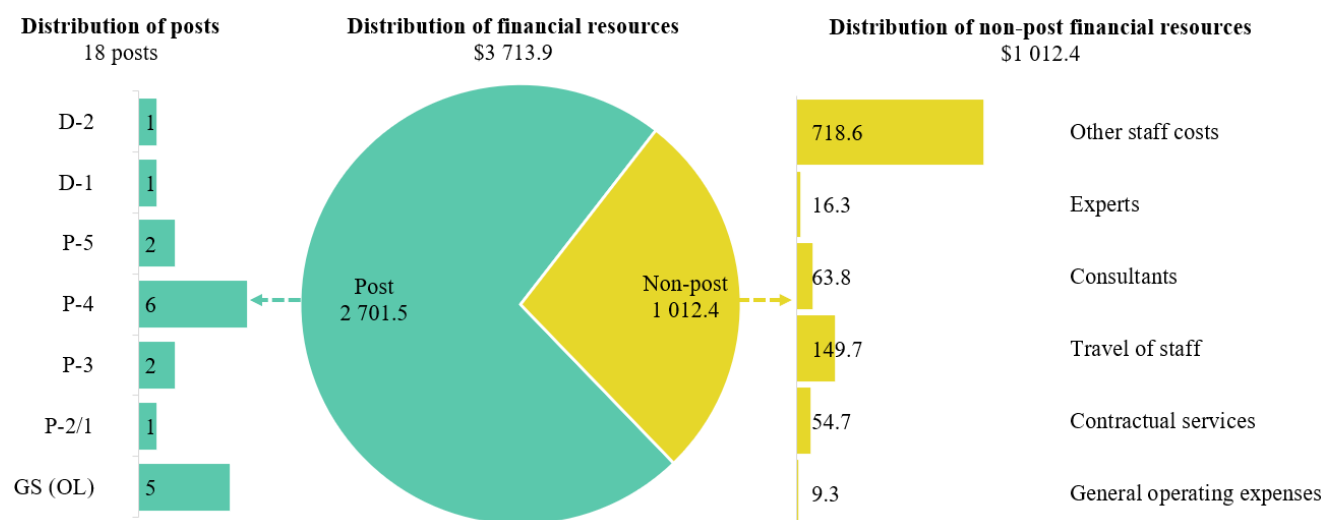
Table 16.37
Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 047.5	2 701.5	—	—	—	—	—	2 701.5
Non-post	355.7	1 069.9	(57.5)	—	—	(57.5)	(5.4)	1 012.4
Total	3 403.2	3 771.4	(57.5)	—	—	(57.5)	(1.5)	3 713.9
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		13	—	—	—	—	—	13
General Service and related		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 16.XXVIII
Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.180 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$130,621,300 and would provide for 170 posts (7 P-5, 81 P-4, 49 P-3, 7 P-2/1, 2 GS (PL) and 24 GS (OL)), 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, as well as to make further progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16, relating to peace, justice and strong institutions. The expected decrease of \$6,785,000 is attributable mainly to an expected decrease in activities for the projects on migrant smuggling and human trafficking in North Africa and strengthening of institutional capacities to fight against illegal deforestation in Colombia.

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

- 16.181 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$734,700 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.38 and figure 16.XXIX.

Table 16.38

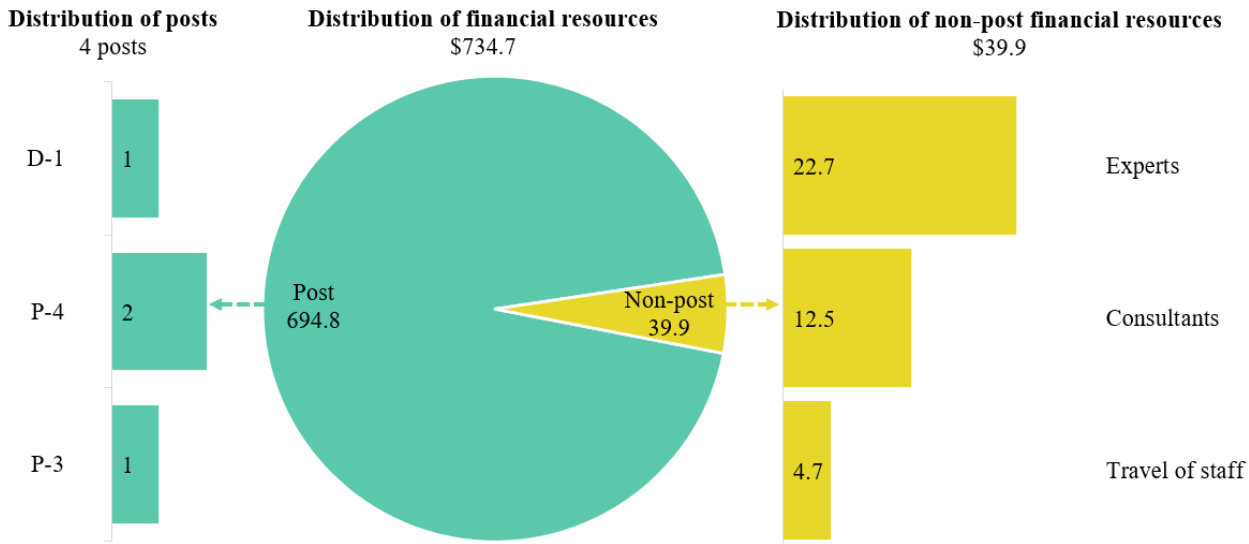
Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	530.4	694.8	—	—	—	—	—	694.8
Non-post	44.6	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	39.9
Total	575.0	734.7	—	—	—	—	—	734.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XXIX
Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

16.182

Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$57,896,700 and would provide for 32 posts (5 P-5, 12 P-4, 7 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 7 GS (OL)), 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. The expected increase of \$10,836,200 is attributable mainly to the implementation of various initiatives in the area of alternative development, including support of illicit crop-substitution strategies in Colombia.

**Subprogramme 3
Countering corruption**

16.183

The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,773,200 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.39 and figure 16.XXX.

Table 16.39

Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

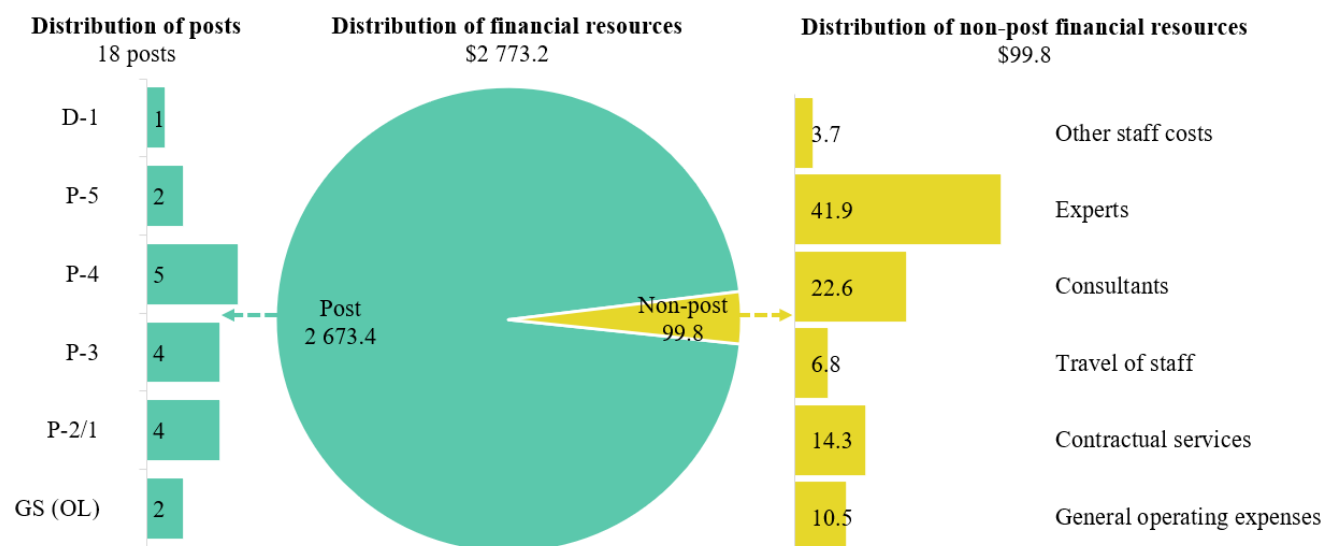
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 665.5	2 673.4	—	—	—	—	—	2 673.4
Non-post	102.7	99.8	—	—	—	—	—	99.8
Total	2 768.2	2 773.2	—	—	—	—	—	2 773.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		16	—	—	—	—	—	16
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 16.XXX

Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.184 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$18,400,400 and would provide for 35 posts (2 P-5, 18 P-4, 6 P-3 and 9 GS (OL)), 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, as well as field projects, to support Member States in the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The expected decrease of \$3,007,700 is attributable mainly to an expected decrease in the activities under 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 4 Terrorism prevention

16.185 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,305,100 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.40 and figure 16.XXXI.

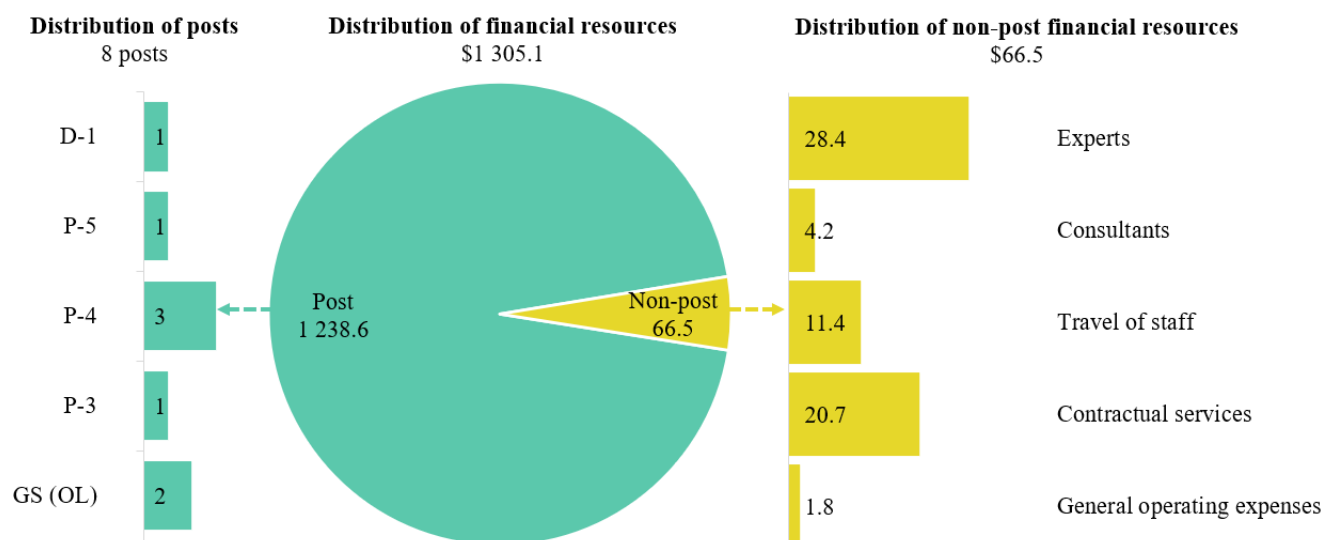
Table 16.40
Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 307.0	1 238.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 238.6
Non-post	38.4	66.5	—	—	—	—	—	66.5
Total	1 345.5	1 305.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 305.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 16.XXXI
Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

16.186 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$17,827,200 and would provide for 29 posts (1 P-5, 10 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 6 GS (OL)), as well as non-post resources. The resources 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. The expected decrease of \$1,219,400 is attributable mainly to an expected decrease in the activities of the project on terrorism prevention in the South-East Asia region.

Subprogramme 5 Justice

- 16.187 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,317,700 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.41 and figure 16.XXXII.

Table 16.41

Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

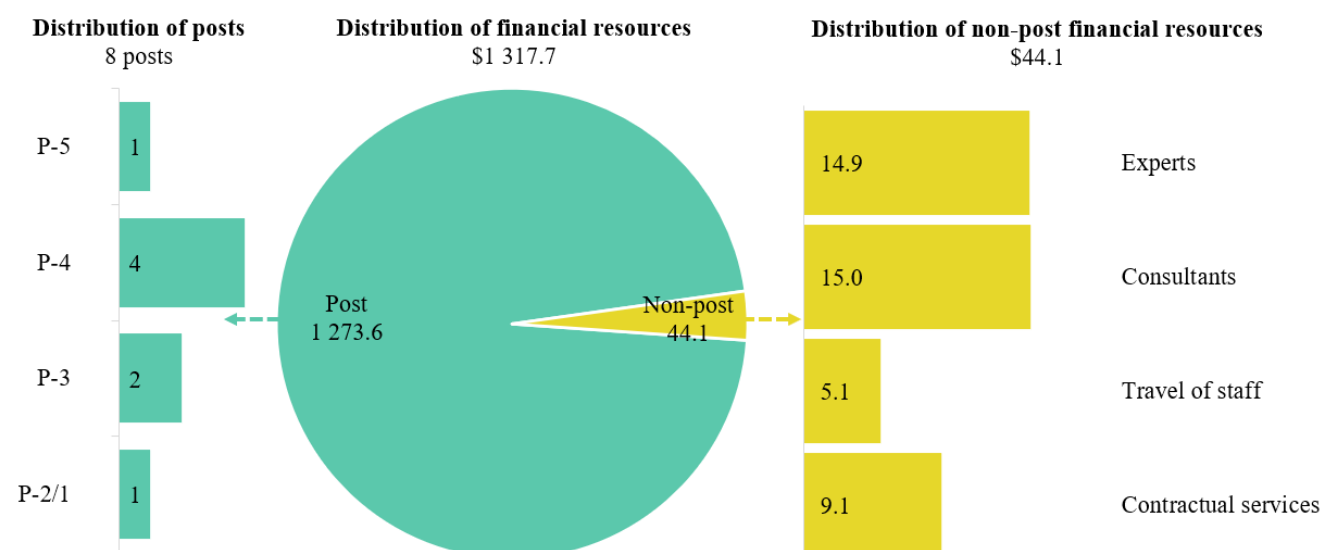
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 429.5	1 273.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 273.6
Non-post	49.6	44.1	—	—	—	—	—	44.1
Total	1 479.1	1 317.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 317.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 16.XXXII

Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.188 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$45,218,100 and would provide for 52 posts (1 P-5, 17 P-4, 23 P-3, 3 P-2/1 and 8 GS (OL)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would enable 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, the prevention and addressing of violence against children and women, legal aid, women in prisons and maritime crime. The expected decrease of \$7,984,700 is attributable mainly to scaled-down activities of the Global Maritime Crime Programme and in the area of prison reform.

Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis and forensics

- 16.189 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,999,000 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.42 and figure 16.XXXIII.

Table 16.42

Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources

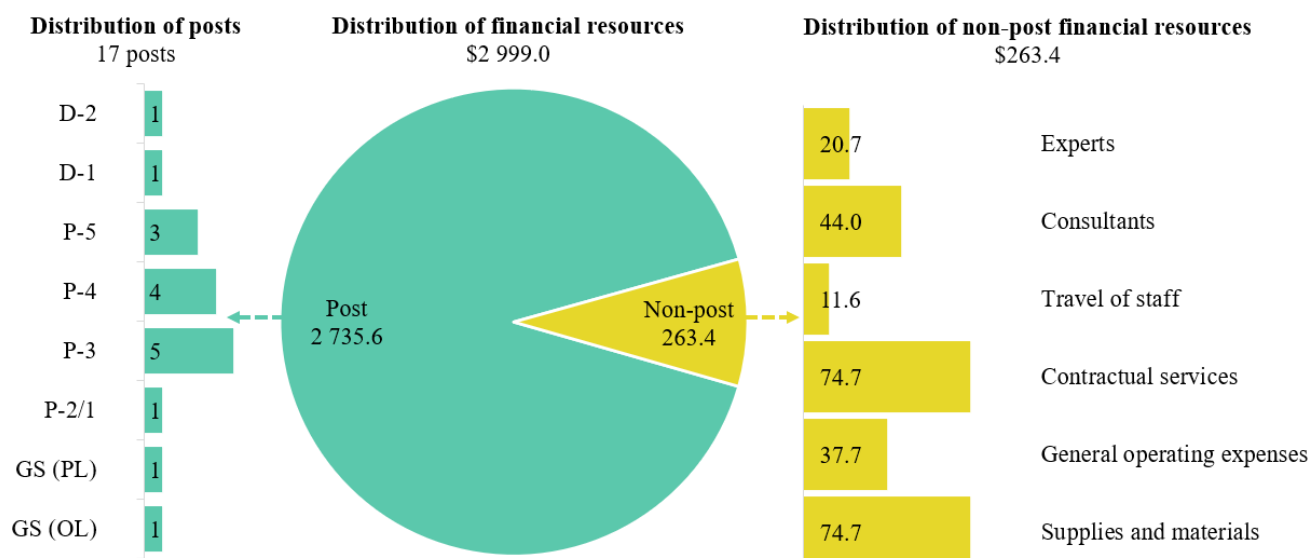
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 747.5	2 735.6	—	—	—	—	—	2 735.6
Non-post	285.5	263.4	—	—	—	—	—	263.4
Total	3 033.0	2 999.0	—	—	—	—	—	2 999.0
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		15	—	—	—	—	—	15
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		17	—	—	—	—	—	17

Figure 16.XXXIII

Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.190 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$28,255,400 and would provide for 90 posts (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 16 P-4, 27 P-3, 4 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL) and 37 GS (OL)), 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. These 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 world drug and crime problems using innovative methods and new technologies. These 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, these resources would also address an expanded mandate and cover a number of forensic issues in the drug and crime segments, with greater emphasis on laboratory research and monitoring activities in support of drug trend analysis and surveys. The increase of \$791,000 is attributable mainly to a project on strengthening forensic services and chains of custody in the Middle East and North Africa region.

**Subprogramme 7
Policy support**

- 16.191 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,030,100 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.43 and figure 16.XXXIV.

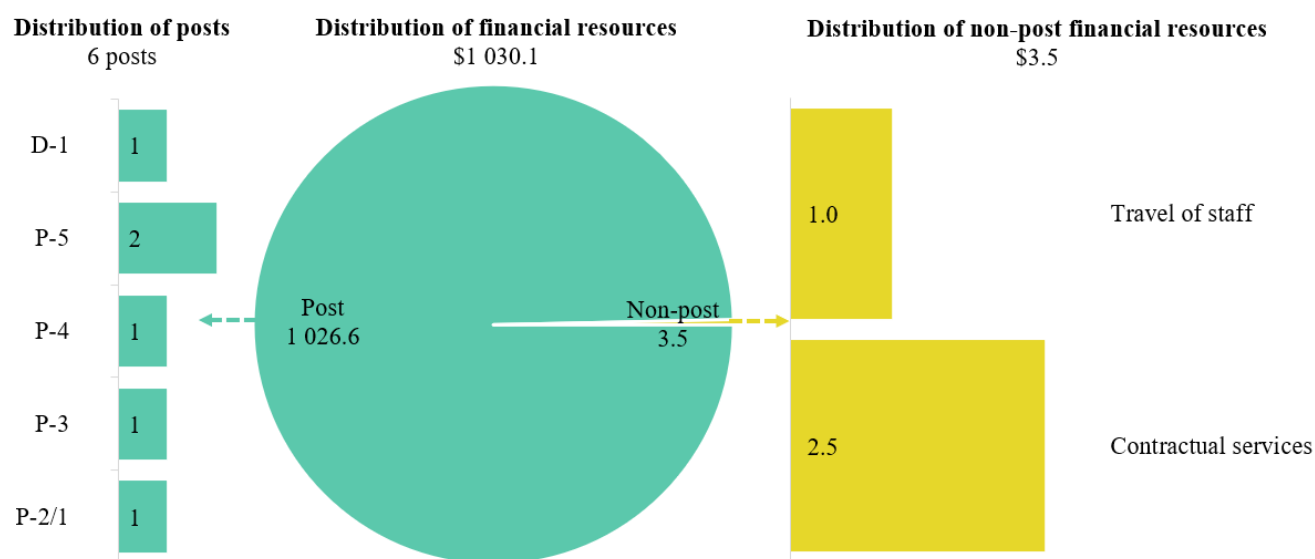
Table 16.43
Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 231.9	1 026.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 026.6
Non-post	1.1	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	3.5
Total	1 233.0	1 030.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 030.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		6	—	—	—	—	—	6

Figure 16.XXXIV
Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.192 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$7,369,600 and would provide for 30 posts (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 10 P-3 and 13 GS (OL)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would provide for, inter alia, the enhancing of communication and public information, the training of UNODC staff on results-based management, the operation of the Programme Review Committee and travel costs for engagement in relevant inter-agency forums. The decrease of \$83,100 is attributable mainly to a reduction of activities in the area of partnership engagement and external relationships.

Subprogramme 8

Technical cooperation and field support

16.193 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$579,500 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.44 and figure 16.XXXV.

Table 16.44

Subprogramme 8: evolution of financial and post resources

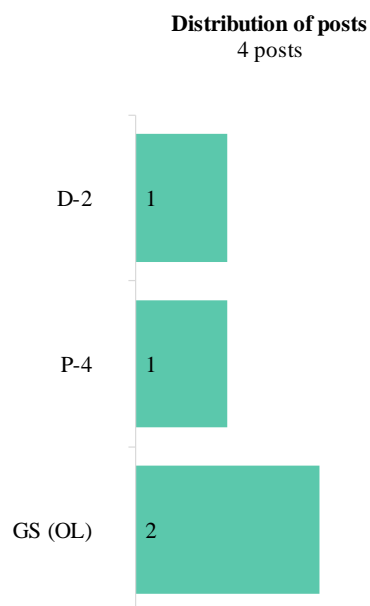
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	757.2	579.5	—	—	—	—	—	579.5
Non-post	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	763.3	579.5	—	—	—	—	—	579.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XXXV

Subprogramme 8: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.194 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$11,232,500 and would provide for 57 posts (8 D-1, 15 P-5, 14 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 GS (PL) and 10 GS (OL)), 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. The decrease of \$765,100 is attributable mainly to a lower level of activities expected in support of integrated programming and cross-sectoral technical cooperation.

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

- 16.195 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$5,423,600 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.45 and figure 16.XXXVI.

Table 16.45

Subprogramme 9: evolution of financial and post resources

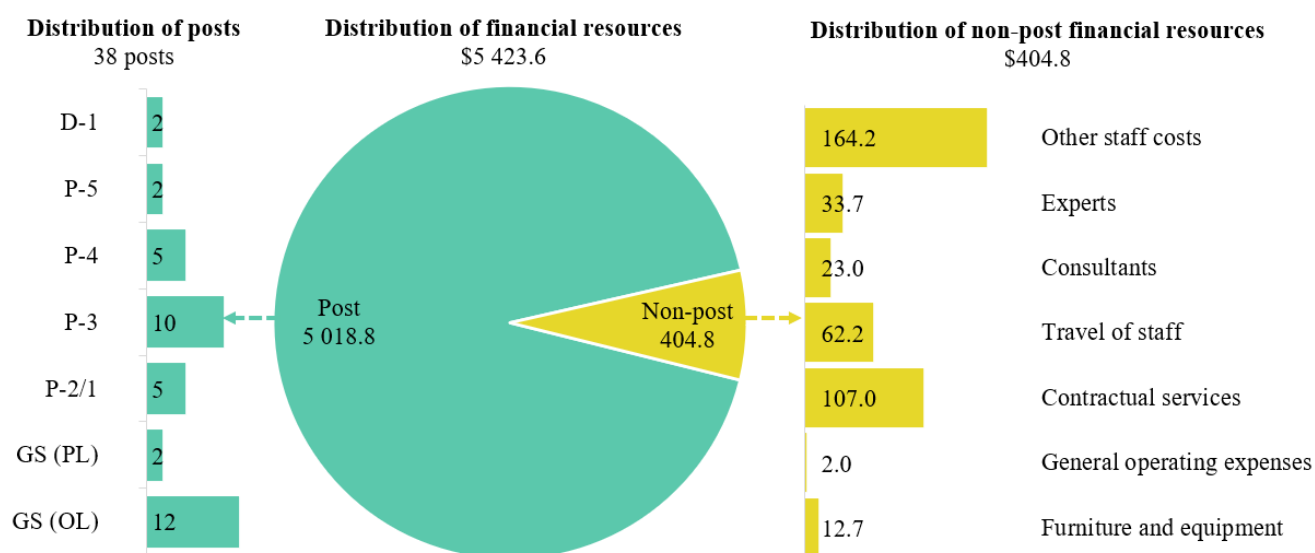
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	5 725.8	5 018.8	—	—	—	—	—	5 018.8
Non-post	279.2	404.8	—	—	—	—	—	404.8
Total	6 005.0	5 423.6	—	—	—	—	—	5 423.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		24	—	—	—	—	—	24
General Service and related		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total		38	—	—	—	—	—	38

Figure 16.XXXVI

Subprogramme 9: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.196 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$5,592,500 and would provide for 20 posts (2 P-5, 5 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2/1 and 8 GS (OL)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would support the work of intergovernmental bodies and activities to reduce trafficking in dangerous non-medical synthetic opioids and other new psychoactive substances and to limit their supply to consumer markets. The increase of \$716,900 is attributable mainly to the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme.

Programme support

- 16.197 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$443,800 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 16.46 and figure 16.XXXVII.

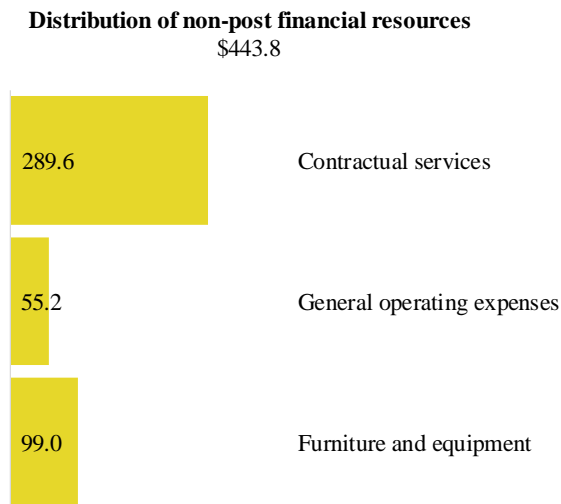
Table 16.46

Programme support: evolution of financial resources by main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes				Total	Percentage	2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other				
Non-post	449.2	443.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	443.8
Total	449.2	443.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	443.8

Figure 16.XXXVII
Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)
(Thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

16.198 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$3,880,000 and would provide for 26 posts (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 5 GS (PL) and 17 GS (OL)), as well as non-post resources. The resources would provide 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 2023

1. Two charts showing the organizational structure of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) are presented below. Chart A reproduces the approved organizational structure for 2022, as contained in document [A/76/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#). Chart B presents the proposed organizational structure for 2023.

Justification for the proposed changes

2. As outlined in the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, in order to strengthen more systematic coordination across the five thematic areas of UNODC and ensure that its normative, research and technical assistance work is mutually reinforcing, the organizational structure of UNODC is proposed to be changed as follows:

(a) The work of the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation and the HIV/AIDS Sections, as well as the work on alternative development, would be relocated to the Laboratory and Scientific Service, which would be renamed the Drugs, Laboratory and Scientific Services Branch under the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The Branch would bring together the delivery of UNODC normative and technical assistance and expert advisory services in the laboratory, forensic science and health sectors, ensuring that Member States have access to, and use, quality laboratory and forensic science services of an internationally accepted standard in their efforts against drugs and crime. The Branch would be responsible for the operation of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory in Vienna, established by the General Assembly in resolution [834 \(IX\)](#) (1954), and the implementation of the substantive work programmes on forensic and scientific services and on drug use prevention and health;

(b) The Justice Section would be relocated under the Division for Treaty Affairs and renamed the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section, in line with the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025. This would reflect the increased focus of UNODC mandates on the Section's normative work on the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, which form the basis for the role of the Section as a knowledge hub and technical assistance provider in relevant areas;

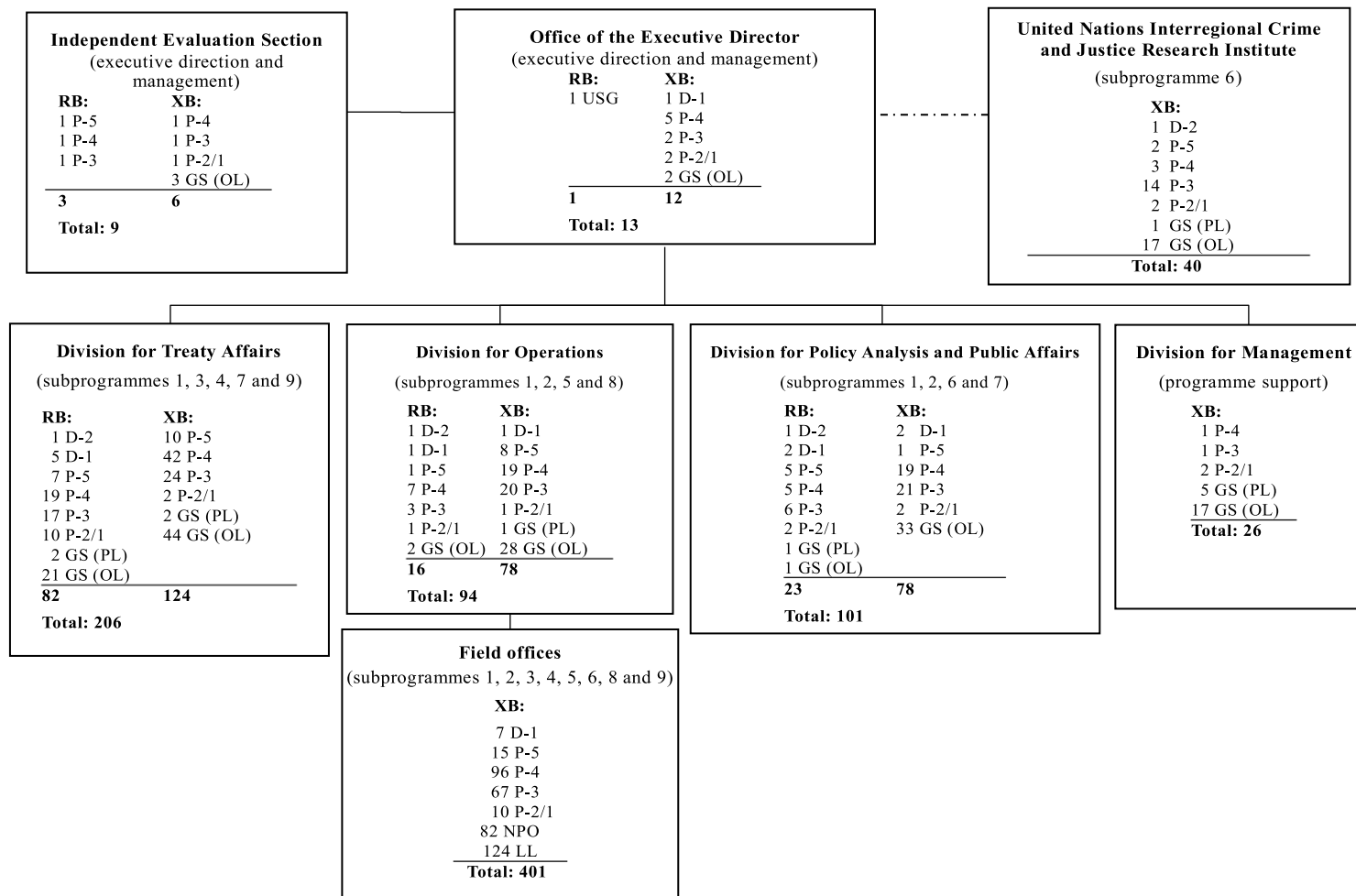
(c) The Implementation Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch would be renamed the Firearms Trafficking Section. The Section would support the intergovernmental and normative work related to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and related instruments and would provide assistance to Member States to promote full and effective implementation of the Firearms Protocol and generally prevent and counter the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and misuse of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and their links to related crimes;

(d) A Border Management Branch would be established within the Division for Operations, bringing together UNODC expertise on countering cross-border trafficking at sea, on land and by air. UNODC programmes in these areas tackle the full range of crime types by focusing on the common skills that border control, law enforcement and prosecution agencies need to counter illicit trade through ports and airports, across land borders and by sea. The Branch would also bring together all UNODC work on crimes that have an impact on the environment to ensure that the illicit trade in wildlife, fish, timber, waste and minerals is addressed coherently;

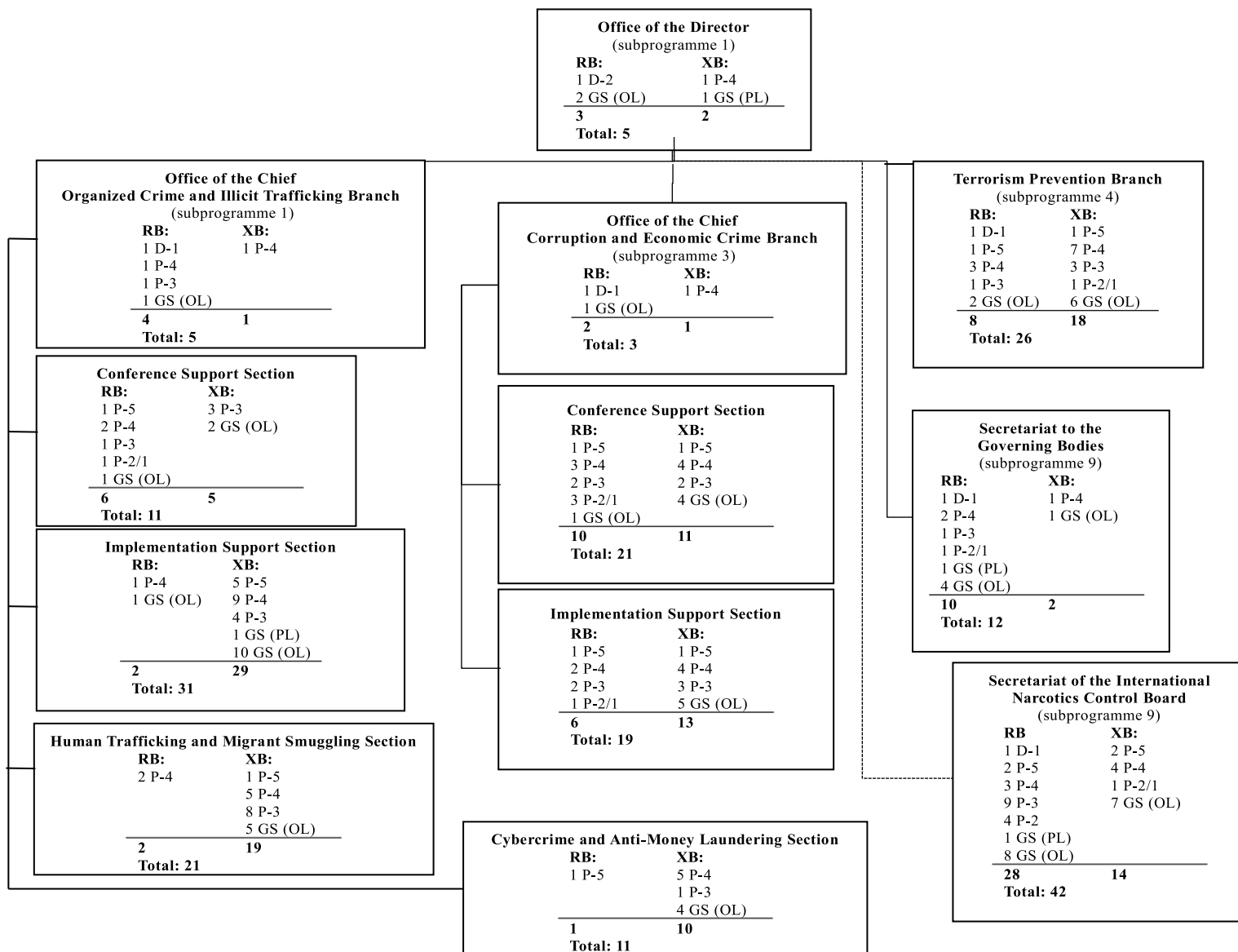
(e) The Drug Prevention and Health Branch, consisting of the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation and the HIV/AIDS Sections and the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit, would cease operations, with the Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS Sections relocated to the Drugs, Laboratory and Scientific Services Branch, and the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit merged with the newly established Border Management Branch.

A. Approved organizational structure and post distribution for 2022

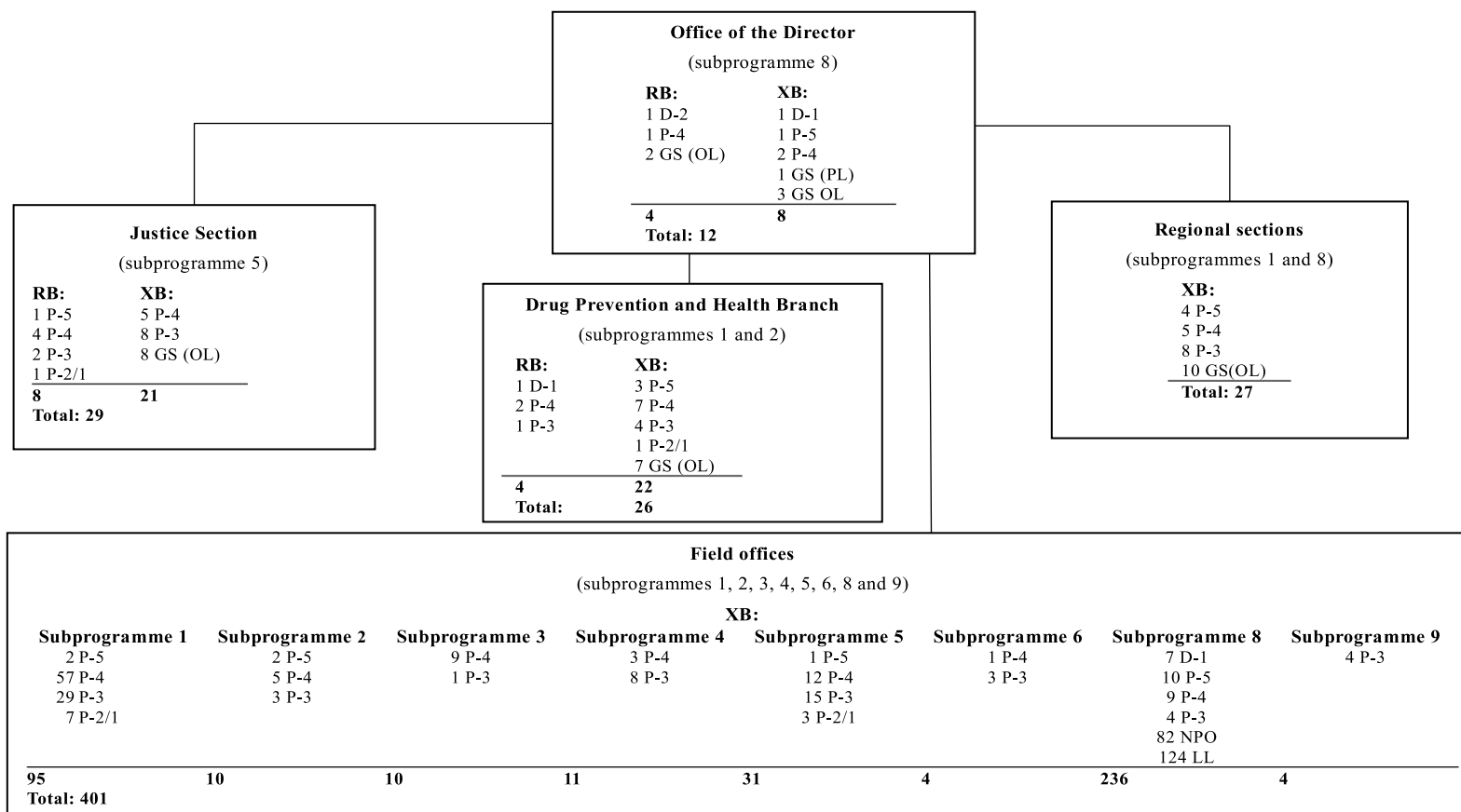
1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



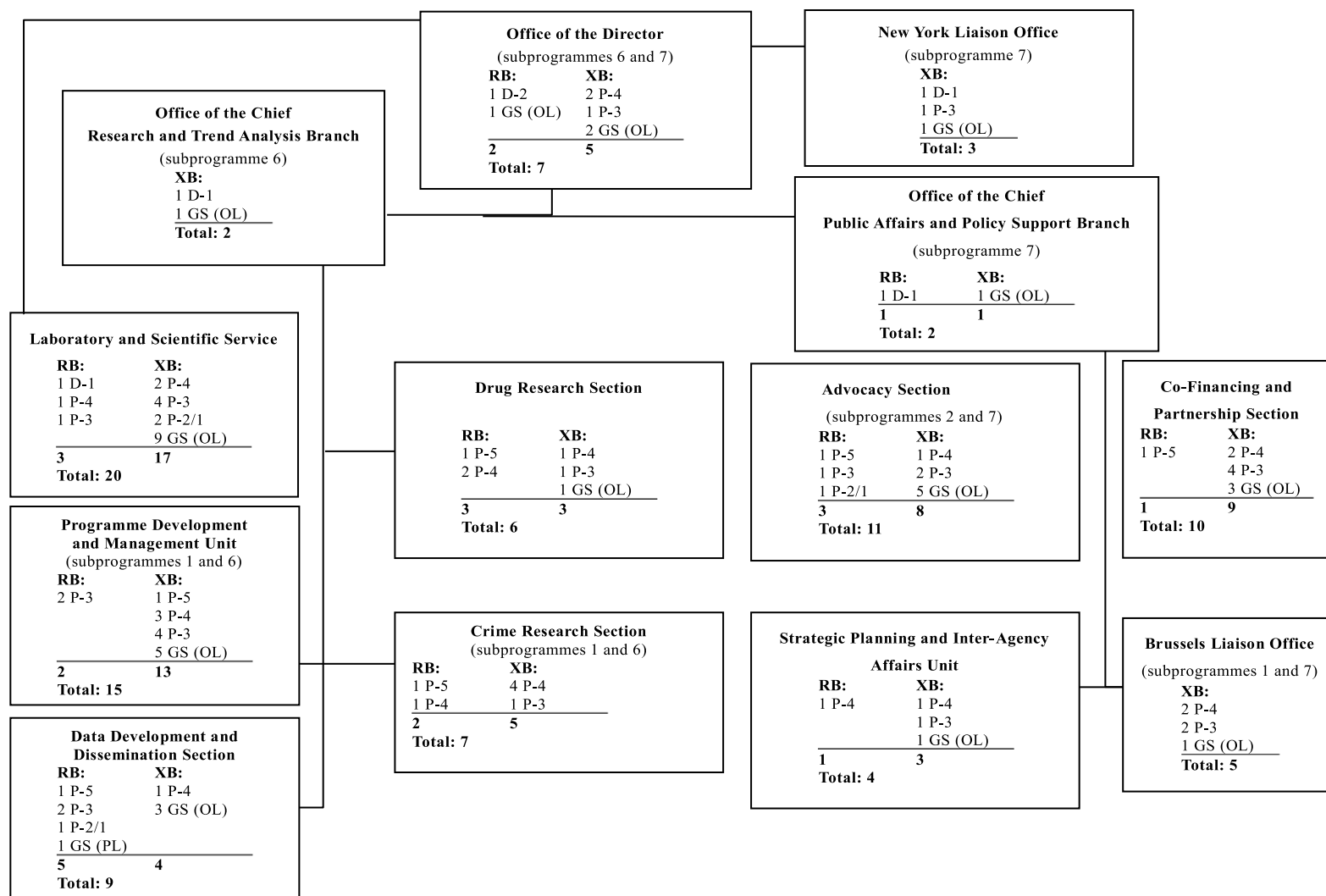
2. Division for Treaty Affairs



3. Division for Operations



4. Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs



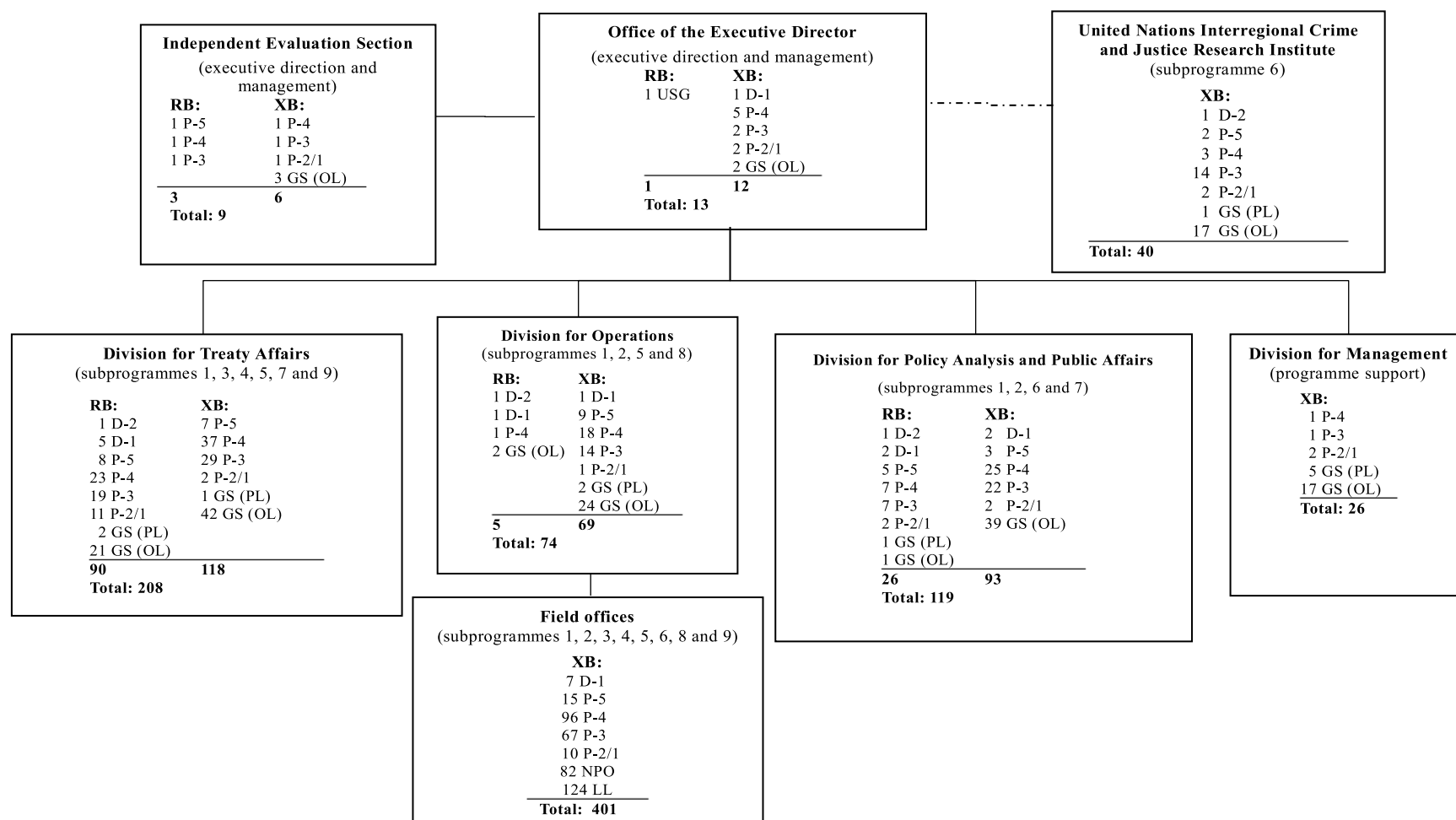
5. Division for Management

Information Technology
Service
(programme support)
XB:
1 P-4
1 P-3
2 P-2/1
5 GS (PL)
<u>17 GS (OL)</u>
Total: 26

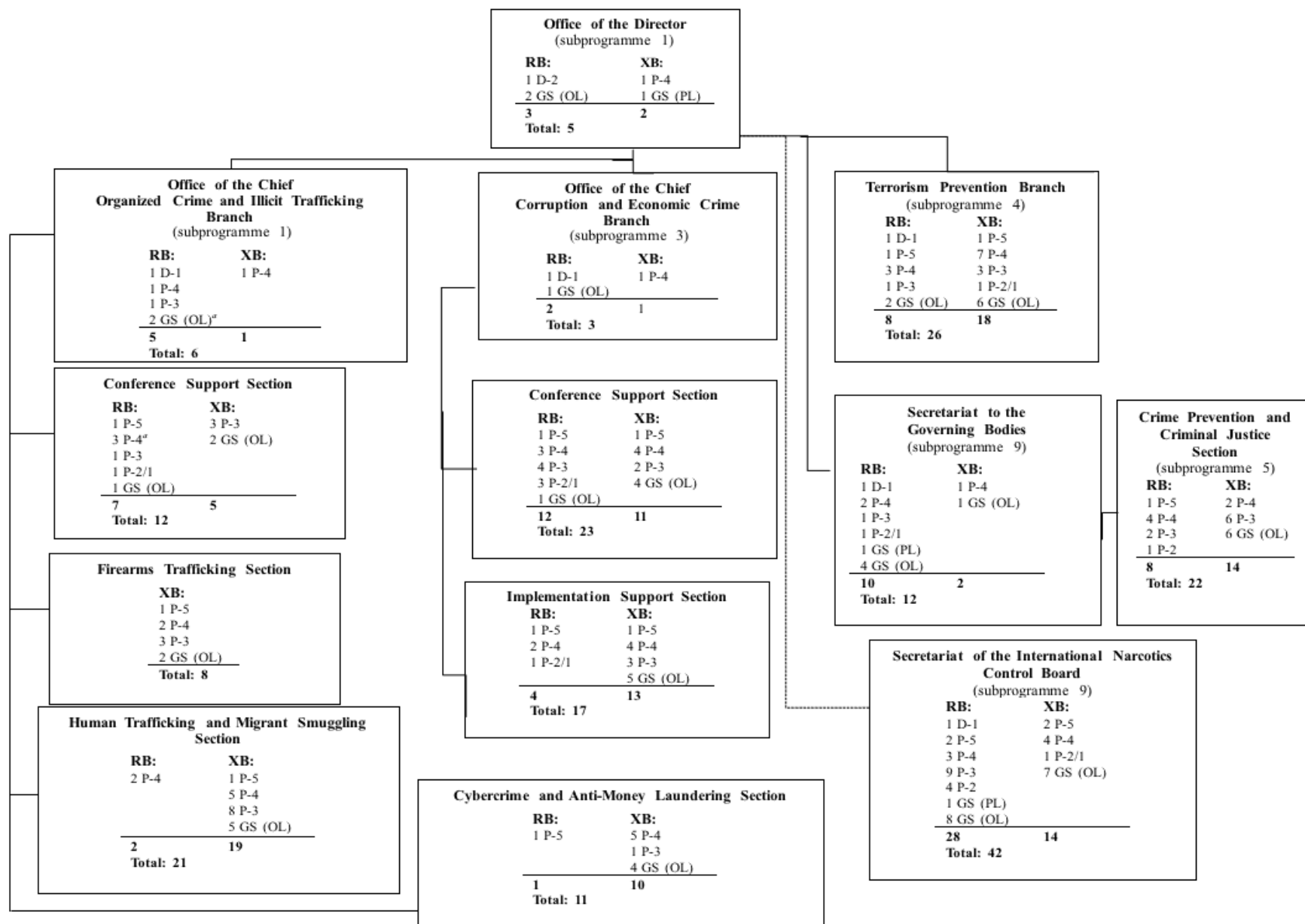
Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary.

B. Proposed organizational structure and post distribution for 2023

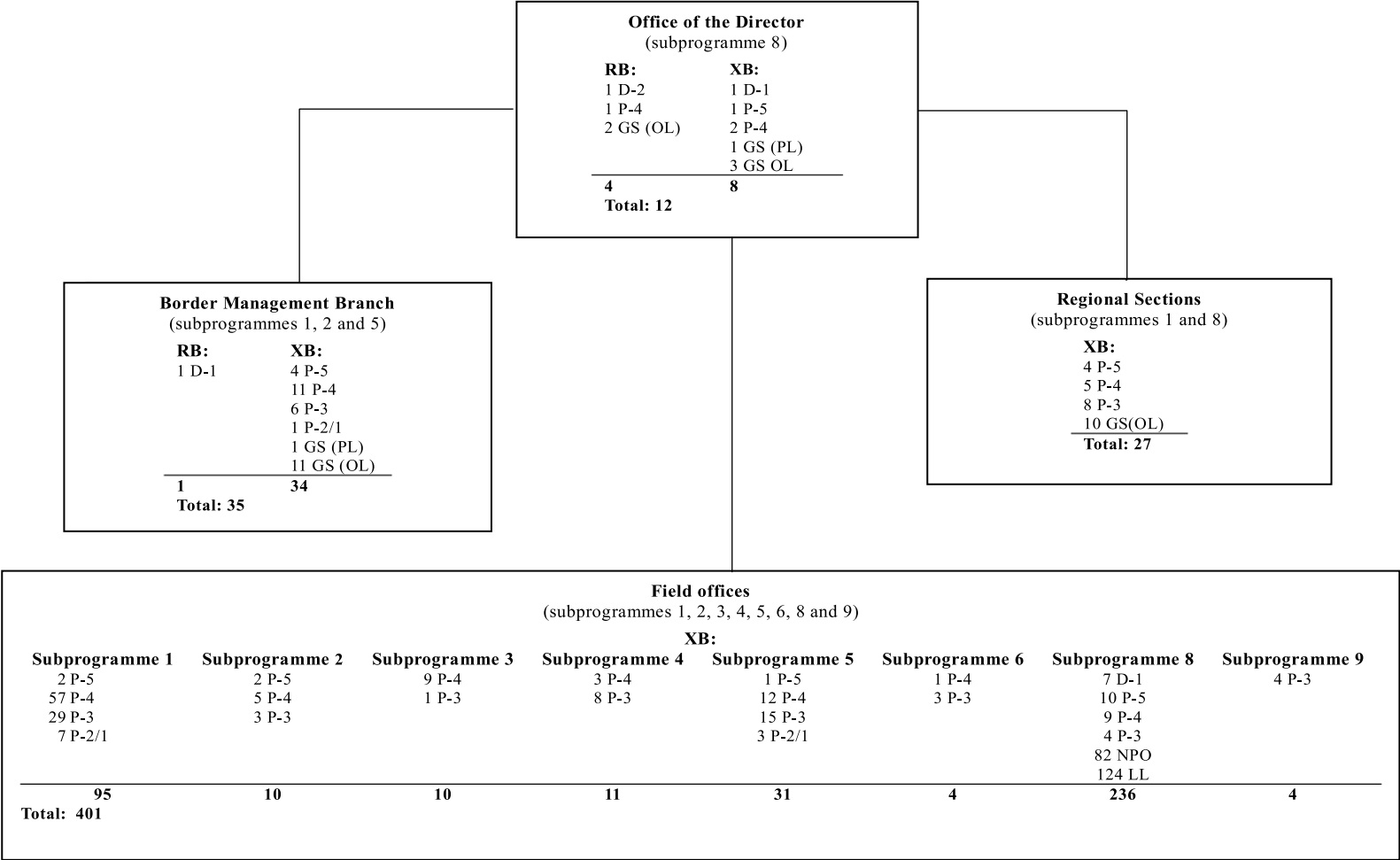
1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime^a



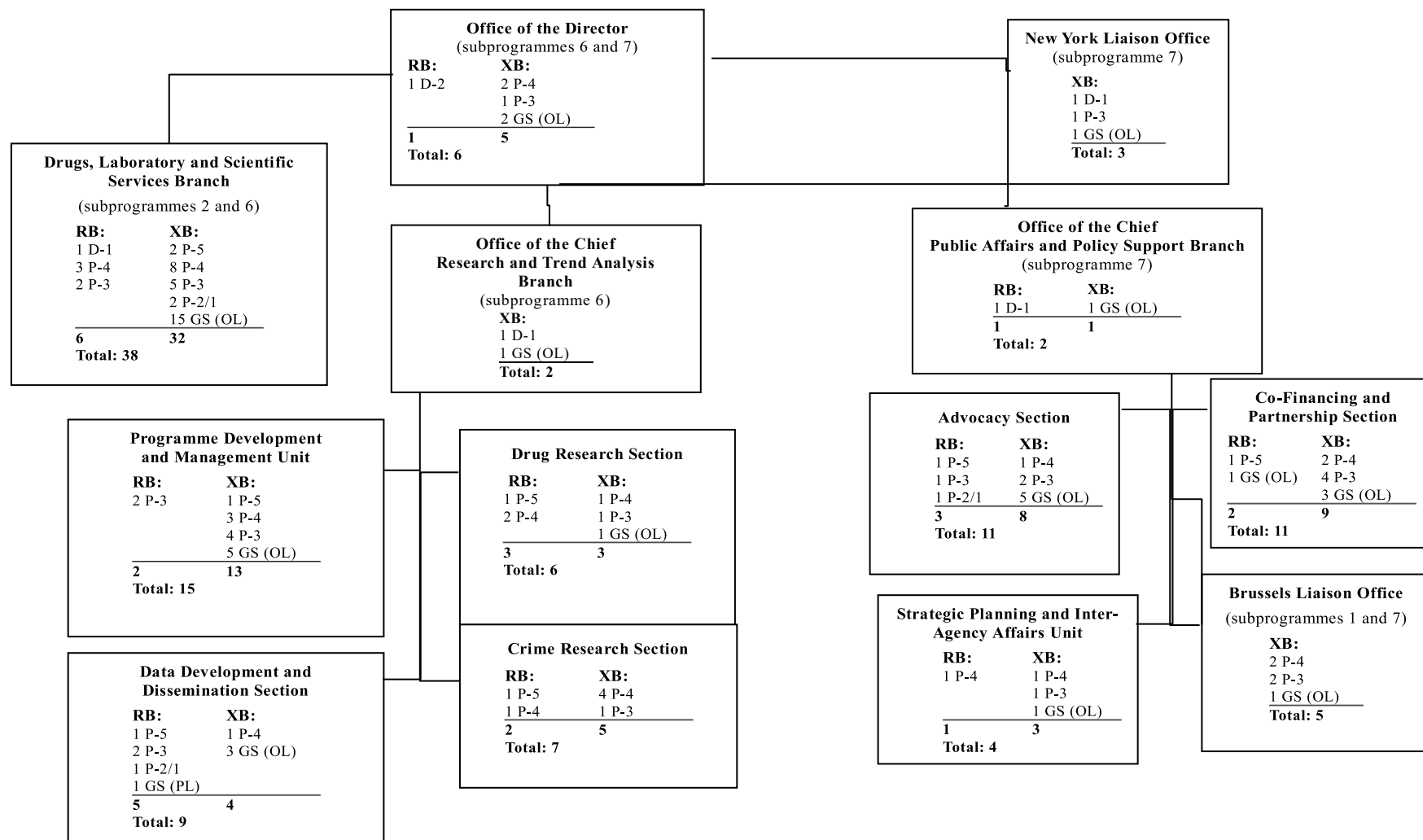
2. Division for Treaty Affairs



3. Division for Operations



4. Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs



5. Division for Management

Information Technology Service (programme support)
XB:
1 P-4
1 P-3
2 P-2/1
5 GS (PL)
<u>17 GS (OL)</u>
Total: 26

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

^a Redeployment.

Annex II

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of advisory and oversight bodies

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Board of Auditors

[A/76/5/Add.10](#), chap. II

The Board recommends that UNODC headquarters, together with the UNODC country office in Afghanistan, continue to take the measures related to the critical full cost recovery tier faced by the country office and manage the actions tending to approach a desirable or manageable full cost recovery level (para. 24).

Implementation is in progress. In 2021, the UNODC country office in Afghanistan demonstrated improvement in managing the full cost recovery and succeeded in reducing the full cost-recovery rate as a result of the efficiency measures, in spite of the political instability in the country resulting in low project implementation. The situation is monitored on a regular basis and further improvements are expected in the context of 2022 implementation.

The Board recommends that UNODC carry out a risk assessment in the strategic, governance, compliance, operations and financial pillars, as included in the Secretariat's risk universe, and update the risk register and the risk response and treatment plan accordingly (para. 34).

Implementation is in progress. In line with the updated Secretariat risk management framework, the UNODC interdivisional exercise to update and revise the enterprise risk register and risk treatment plan has been initiated, is ongoing and is expected to continue until mid-2022.

The Board recommends that UNODC update the risk areas and/or categories on the risk register and risk profile as a product of the consideration of new emerging risks (para. 35).

Implementation is in progress. Please refer to comments on the recommendation contained in [A/76/5/Add.10](#), chap. II, para. 34.

The Board recommends that UNODC define, through a formal document and in a comprehensive way, the form, duties, responsibilities, expected results and geographical coverage for its field office network structure (para. 51).

Implementation is in progress. UNODC has advanced in the discussion and mapping of its field presence. Currently, there are concrete proposals related to field categories, naming, geographical scope and expected functions.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[A/76/7](#)

The Advisory Committee looks forward to an update on the use of hybrid and in-person meetings by UNODC in intergovernmental settings, in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2023 (para IV.141).

UNODC serviced multiple intergovernmental meetings and processes, in either an online or a hybrid format, during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Surveys were circulated after each formal meeting; the feedback from participants has generally shown that, while online/remote participation has increased the level of expert participation from capitals, there was a strong preference for formal meetings and negotiations to be held in person, due to persistent technical issues, time zone differences and difficulties in conducting lengthy, multilateral negotiations remotely.

The Advisory Committee looks forward to an update, in the proposed programme budget for 2023, on fundraising efforts, as well as on the efforts to increase the proportion of unearmarked contributions (para. IV.135).

Nevertheless, Member States expect additional online/remote participation to continue to be an option, even when in-person participation is possible. As such, the meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs continue to be held in a hybrid format, facilitating in-person participation where feasible while also enabling online participation. The use of an online conference platform offering networking functions and facilitating the interaction between in-person and online participants has been welcomed by delegations.

In 2021, as one of the efficiency enablers of the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, UNODC approved a fundraising plan aimed at expanding and diversifying the partnership base. The new Strategy provides a vehicle for more flexible donor funding through innovative approaches and, in this vein, inherent in the fundraising plan is the matching of partner priorities with UNODC mandates, expertise and cross-cutting themes.

Donor briefings and outreach have been intensified on thematic and regional programmes promoting more flexible funding for strategic priorities outlined in the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025. UNODC has also increased the number of high-level strategic discussions with donor partners where the general-purpose shortfalls are part of the discussions. UNODC is also articulating the thematic areas of the Strategy in regional programmes such as the UNODC Strategic Vision for Africa 2030, which provides donors the opportunity to provide soft-earmarked contributions. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is regularly apprised of the general-purpose situation and requested to favourably address the general-purpose shortfall.

Annex III

Summary of proposed post changes by component and subprogramme

<i>Subprogramme</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Subprogramme 1, Countering transnational organized crime	1	P-4	Redeployment of 1 P-4 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer within subprogramme 1	The redeployment of one Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer (P-4) within the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch from the Implementation Support Section to the Conference Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch as part of the restructuring as described in annex I.
	1	GS (OL)	Redeployment of 1 GS (OL) Programme Management Assistant within subprogramme 1	The redeployment of one Programme Management Assistant (GS (OL)) within the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch from the Implementation Support Section to the Office of the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch as part of the restructuring as described in annex I.
Subprogramme 9, component 2, Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board	(1)	P-4	Reclassification of 1 post from Drug Control and Crime Prevention Officer (P-4) to Drug Control and Crime Prevention Officer (P-3)	The downward reclassification of one Drug Control and Crime Prevention Officer (P-4) to the P-3 level would provide substantive support to the Standing Committee and implementation of its decisions, under the supervision of the Chief of the Narcotics Control and Estimates Section. This post would no longer serve as the Secretary of the International Narcotics Control Board's Standing Committee on Estimates and can therefore be performed at the P-3 level.
	1	P-3		
	1	P-4	Reclassification of 1 post of Legal Officer (P-3) to Legal Officer (P-4)	The upward reclassification of one Legal Officer (P-3) to the P-4 level would provide legal advice to the International Narcotics Control Board and enable the Board to better fulfil its mandate under the international drug control conventions, in particular by providing advice to the Board on the interpretation of complex legal issues related to the compliance by State parties with the provisions of the three international drug control conventions and through the analysis of national legislation and regulations developed by parties to implement the provisions of the treaties.
	(1)	P-3		