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Proposed programme budget for 2024

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2024

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 16

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Programme 13

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| Foreword | 3 |
| A. Proposed programme plan for 2024 and programme performance in 2022** | 4 |
| Overall orientation | 4 |
| Programme of work | 24 |
| Subprogramme 1. Countering transnational organized crime | 24 |
| Subprogramme 2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem | 29 |
| Subprogramme 3. Countering corruption | 34 |
| Subprogramme 4. Terrorism prevention | 39 |

* [A/78/50](#).

** In keeping with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution [77/267](#), the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information (part II) is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the Assembly.



| | |
|---|-----|
| Subprogramme 5. Justice | 44 |
| Subprogramme 6. Research, trend analysis and forensics. | 48 |
| Subprogramme 7. Policy support | 53 |
| Subprogramme 8. Technical cooperation and field support | 57 |
| 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 | 62 |
| Component 2. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board | 67 |
| B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2024*** | 74 |
| Overview | 74 |
| Policymaking organs. | 80 |
| Executive direction and management | 83 |
| Programme of work | 85 |
| Subprogramme 1. Countering transnational organized crime | 85 |
| Subprogramme 2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem. | 86 |
| Subprogramme 3. Countering corruption | 87 |
| Subprogramme 4. Terrorism prevention | 89 |
| Subprogramme 5. Justice | 90 |
| Subprogramme 6. Research, trend analysis and forensics. | 91 |
| Subprogramme 7. Policy support | 92 |
| Subprogramme 8. Technical cooperation and field support | 94 |
| 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. | 95 |
| Programme support. | 96 |
| Annexes | |
| I. Organizational structure and post distribution for 2024 | 97 |
| II. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the advisory and oversight bodies | 108 |

*** In keeping with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution [77/267](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements (part III) is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the 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 for the period 2021–2025 and working through its network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna, UNODC provides normative, research and technical support to Member States through comprehensive and innovative approaches, with particular attention to gender equality, non-discrimination, respect for human rights and the empowerment of women and youth. In 2022, the Office sharpened its focus on multifaceted threats hindering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, including crimes that affect the environment and their interlinkages with the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution. To address the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, the Office has continued its secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, for the development of the convention, expected to be finalized in 2024.

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

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

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

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

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, with a view to promoting security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant United Nations conventions and General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolutions [45/179](#), [46/152](#) and [46/185](#) C. The work of the Office is grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The thematic focus areas of the Office include addressing and countering the world drug problem, preventing and countering crime, preventing and countering corruption and economic crime, preventing and countering terrorism, and crime prevention and criminal justice reform. UNODC support to Member States is undertaken by facilitating multilateral cooperation and partnerships, by expanding the evidence base and by developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement coherent policies to address these issues.

Strategy and external factors for 2024

- 16.2 As a United Nations entity whose mandate contributes to the three pillars of the United Nations, namely peace and security, development and human rights, the Office supports Member States in promoting justice and the rule of law and assists them in their fight against crime in all its dimensions, preventing and combating transnational organized crime, corruption and international terrorism and 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 priorities, challenges, responses and commitments in relevant mandate areas relating to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism;
 - (b) Research and policy support work to expand the evidence base and inform policymaking processes at the national, regional and global levels, through increased knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues;
 - (c) Technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of Member States and other stakeholders to prevent and counter illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at the local, national, regional and global levels through the Office's specialized assistance, expertise and extensive field presence.
- 16.4 In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Office will address the 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, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009, the 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, the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held in 2021, and the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2021, highlight the importance of the Office's mandate areas. In addition, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs provide a platform for dialogue and sharing expertise and experiences in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and of drug control.

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

UNODC will strengthen cooperation with parliamentary groups, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and promote systematic South-South cooperation, enabling information exchange and expertise between countries that share similar challenges. In addition, the Office will facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement to see the systematic mainstreaming of partnerships with civil society across all UNODC workstreams. Within these partnerships, particularly with academia, UNODC will promote an evidence-based analysis and understanding of the nature of the challenges faced by Member States and design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Finally, system-wide and joint evaluations across entities will offer aggregate results at the system-wide policy level.

- 16.10 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC will continue to coordinate and participate in all relevant groups linked to its mandate areas, including the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, the United Nations Network on Migration, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and the Global Task Force on Corruption. It will continue to jointly implement projects on women's empowerment (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)); drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (World Health Organization (WHO)); corruption (United Nations Development Programme); terrorism prevention (Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat); access to justice for children (United Nations Children's Fund); and measuring illicit financial flows (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).
- 16.11 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2024 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States recognize, in their strategies, policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice, governance and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - (b) The United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of addressing issues under the UNODC mandate, to implement the 2030 Agenda and other multilateral commitments in a holistic manner;
 - (c) Member States share real-time statistical and operational data with the UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch and with their counterparts across borders;
 - (d) Extrabudgetary resources, including more funding for core functions, continue to be available.
- 16.12 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. It will do so through the 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, with a particular emphasis on Sustainable Development Goal 5. The Office will work with Member States to integrate a gender perspective throughout UNODC mandate areas, as well as supporting women's inclusion at the decision-making levels in all its programmatic work and promoting the collection of sex-disaggregated data. A dedicated Gender Team is located in the Office of the Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy and is supported by an organization-wide network of gender strategy focal points across headquarters and field offices.
- 16.13 In line with commitments in the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, in 2022 the Office launched the Youth Empowerment Accelerator (YEA!) Framework. Expanding upon key principles in the United Nations Youth Strategy, the YEA! Framework will act as an umbrella for ongoing youth initiatives, mainstream meaningful youth engagement activities and promote existing and new youth-led actions across the Office.
- 16.14 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNODC will continue to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities throughout its work. Through the implementation of the second iteration of the disability inclusion action plan (2023–2024), the incorporation of disability inclusion into United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC policies, planning, programmes and operations will

be improved while integrating learnings from 2021 and 2022. In 2024, an intensive webinar will be offered to all UNODC staff working on programming, which aims to share best practices and explore ways to better integrate disability inclusion in the project cycle. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will also strengthen the twin-track approach on disability inclusion in technical assistance provided to Member States, including by consulting organizations of persons with disabilities to develop mainstreaming strategies and provide more targeted support to address their specific needs. Moreover, the Office plans to continue to implement all disability-inclusive evaluation guidance to ensure that disability inclusion is mainstreamed into all UNODC evaluations.

Impact of the pandemic and lessons learned

- 16.15 The continuation of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic into 2022 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular on the Office's capacity-building activities, of which implementation, under subprogramme 5, had to be postponed owing to pandemic-related restrictions.
- 16.16 In addition, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of the objectives, the Office provided technical assistance and capacity-building, under subprogramme 1, to support requesting Member States in mitigating the risks associated with the misuse of ICT, and under subprogramme 4, to respond to emerging terrorism threats associated with exacerbated inequalities.
- 16.17 UNODC continues to mainstream lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of the programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by offering events in a hybrid format, at Member States' request, to ensure broader participation of a wide range of stakeholders. For example, the Office continued to organize meetings with both in-person and online components on matters related to drugs and crime, including within the framework of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and their subsidiary bodies.

Legislative mandates

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

Conventions and protocols

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

General Assembly resolutions

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|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| S-20/2 | Political Declaration | 71/256 | New Urban Agenda |
| S-20/4 | Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem | 72/197 | Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues |
| S-32/1 | Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation | | |
| 34/180 | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women | 73/142 | Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities |
| 44/25 | Convention on the Rights of the Child | 73/164; 74/164 | Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief |
| 45/179 | Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control | | |
| 46/104 | United Nations International Drug Control Programme | 73/183 | Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development |
| 46/152 | Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme | | |
| 48/12 | Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities | 73/185 | The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals |
| | | 74/143 | Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment |
| 48/104 | Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women | 74/253 | Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system |
| 49/168; 52/92 | International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking | 74/306 | Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic |
| 56/119 | Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders | 74/307 | United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19 |
| 59/162 | Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking | 75/90 | The situation in Afghanistan |
| | | 75/158; 77/194 | Trafficking in women and girls |
| 66/177 | Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities | 75/233 | Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system |
| | | 75/310 | Vision for Everyone: accelerating action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals |
| 66/180; 68/186 | Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking | 75/311 | Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife |
| | | 76/137 | Policies and programmes involving youth |
| 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 | 76/140 | Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas |
| | | 76/141 | Violence against women migrant workers |
| | | 76/146 | The girl child |
| | | 76/147 | Rights of the child |
| 68/178 | Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism | 76/181 | Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| 70/1 | Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | 76/183 | Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies |
| 70/176 | Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls | 76/184 | Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic |
| 70/182 | International cooperation against the world drug problem | | |

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

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| 76/187 ; 77/237 | Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity | 77/231 | Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| 76/188 | International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem | | |
| 76/221 | South-South cooperation | 77/233 | Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse |
| 76/270 | Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union | 77/234 | United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders |
| 77/20 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) | 77/241 | International Day of Police Cooperation |
| 77/219 | Human rights in the administration of justice | | |

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

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|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1946/9 (I) | Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 2006/23; 2007/22 | Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct |
| 1974/1845 (LVI) | Cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region | 2007/21 | Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice |
| 1985/11 | Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region | 2009/25 | Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime |
| 1987/34 | Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region | 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 |
| 1990/30 | Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region | 2011/33 | Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children |
| 1991/38 | Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 2011/36; 2013/40 | Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora |
| 1992/1 | Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 2012/19 | Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations |
| 1993/40 | Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances | 2013/39 | International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime |
| 1997/41 | Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors | 2013/42 | United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development |
| 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 | 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 |
| 2001/14 | Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs | 2021/7 | Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system |
| 2005/14 | Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 | 2021/25 | Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons |
| 2005/28 | Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe | Decision 2009/251 | Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |

Part IV International cooperation for development

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| Decision 2011/259 | Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | Decision 2022/317 | Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| Decision 2022/316 | Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | Decision 2022/334 | Review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Economic and Social Council |

Security Council resolutions

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| 2370 (2017) | 2482 (2019) |
| 2462 (2019) | |

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

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| 21/3 | Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities | 30/3 | 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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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

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| 44/14 | Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed | 54/11 | Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem |
| 49/3 | Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs | 55/1 | Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances |
| 50/11 | International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet | 55/2 | Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings |
| 51/9 | The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs | 55/12 | Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety |
| 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 | 56/4 | Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances |
| 53/7 | International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts | 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 |
| 53/11 | Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists | 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 |
| 54/3 | Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes | 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 |
| 54/8 | Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs | | |

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

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| 57/9 | Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances | 60/9 | Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training |
| 58/3 | Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet | 61/5 | Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances |
| 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 | 61/8 | Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids |
| 58/6 | Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective | 61/9 | Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge |
| 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 | 62/2 | Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration |
| 58/10 | Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances | 62/3; 63/5 | Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy |
| 58/11 | Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine | 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 |
| 59/4 | Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders | 62/5 | Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes |
| 59/5 | Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes | 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 |
| 59/7 | Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies | 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 |
| 59/8 | Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants | 63/3 | Promoting awareness-raising, education and training as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and improving their rational use |
| 60/4 | Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances | 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 |
| 60/5 | Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances | 64/7 | 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 |
| 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 | | |

Part IV International cooperation for development

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| 65/2 | Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking | 66/1 | Preparations for the midterm review to be held during the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2024 |
| 65/3 | Intensifying efforts to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors | | |

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

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| 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*

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|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| 64/293 | United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons | 76/7 | 2021 Political Declaration on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons |
| 71/1 | New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants | | |
| 73/189; 77/236 | Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs | 76/32; 77/80 | Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them |
| | | 76/72; 77/248 | Oceans and the law of the sea |
| | | 76/185 | Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment |
| 74/173 | Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing | 76/196; 77/154 | Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development |
| 74/176; 76/186 | Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons | 76/232; 77/71 | The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects |
| 74/247; 75/282 | Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes | 76/266 | Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum |

Security Council resolutions

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| 2117 (2013) | 2338 (2017) |
| 2220 (2015) | 2551 (2020) |
| 2331 (2016) | 2616 (2021) |

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

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|------|---|------|---|
| 20/4 | Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime | 27/3 | Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies |
| 25/1 | Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal | | |
| 26/4 | Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime | 27/4 | Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons |
| 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 |
| | | 28/2 | Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |

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

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|------|--|------|---|
| 28/3 | Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife | 31/1 | Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat 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

| | | | |
|-----------|--|------|---|
| 5/4 | 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 |
| 5/7; 10/7 | Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property | | |
| 5/8; 9/3 | Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | 10/2 | Strengthening international cooperation against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition |
| 6/2 | Promoting accession to and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | 10/3 | Effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |
| 7/1 | Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto | 10/5 | Preventing and combating the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products as forms of transnational organized crime |
| 7/2 | Importance of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | 10/6 | Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime |
| 7/3; 8/4 | Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | 11/3 | Outcomes of the joint thematic discussion of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation on the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment |
| 8/1 | Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime | 11/4 | Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking in any situations, including in the context of all armed conflicts and natural disasters |
| 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 | 11/5 | 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 |
| 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 | 11/6 | Strengthening international cooperation to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition |

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

General Assembly resolutions

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| S-20/3 | Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction | S-30/1 | Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem |
| S-26/2 | Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS | 60/262 | Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS |

Part IV International cooperation for development

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|----------------|--|--------|---|
| 65/277 | Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS | 74/20 | Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems |
| 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 | 74/274 | International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19 |
| 73/2 | Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases | 75/284 | Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030 |
| 73/144; 74/124 | Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond | 77/238 | Addressing and countering the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach |

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

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

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

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| 49/4 | Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users | 61/7 | Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem |
| 58/4 | Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development | 61/11 | Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users |
| 59/1 | Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 | 62/6 | Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV attributable to drug use among women and for women who are exposed to risk factors associated with drug use, including by improving access to post-exposure prophylaxis |
| 60/7 | Promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents | 62/7 | Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use |
| 60/8 | Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures | 63/4 | Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts |
| 61/2 | Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings | 64/2 | Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, including in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences |
| 61/4 | Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs | 64/3 | Promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery and related support services |
| 61/6 | Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues | 64/5 | Facilitating access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction services and related measures, including for people impacted by social marginalization |

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| 65/1 | Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment | 65/4 | Promoting comprehensive and scientific evidence-based early prevention |
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs statements and declarations

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

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

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| 26/2 | Ensuring access to measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prisons |
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Subprogramme 3
Countering corruption

General Assembly resolutions

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| S-32/1 | Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation | 73/191 ; 74/276 | Special session of the General Assembly against corruption |
| 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 | 75/194 ; 77/235 | 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 |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

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| 2006/24 | International cooperation in the fight against corruption |
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Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolutions and decisions

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| 1/1; 2/1 | Review of implementation | 3/2 | Preventive measures |
| 1/2 | Information-gathering mechanism on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 4/1 | Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 1/4 | Establishment of an intergovernmental working group on asset recovery | 4/2 | Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation |
| 1/5 | Technical assistance | | |
| 1/7 | Consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations | 4/3 | Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption |
| 2/3; 3/3 | Asset recovery | 4/4 | International cooperation in asset recovery |
| 2/4 | Strengthening coordination and enhancing technical assistance for the implementation of the United Nations Convention 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 |
| 2/5 | Consideration of the issue of bribery of officials of public international organizations | 5/2 | Strengthening the implementation of the criminalization provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular with regard to solicitation |
| 3/1 | Review mechanism | | |

Part IV International cooperation for development

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| 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 | 8/5 | Enhancing integrity by raising public awareness |
| 6/1 | Continuation of the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 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 | 8/7 | Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies in fighting corruption |
| 6/3 | Fostering effective asset recovery | 8/8; 9/6 | Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of 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 |
| 6/5 | St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption | 8/10 | Measurement of corruption |
| 6/7 | Promoting the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 8/12 | Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment |
| 6/8 | Prevention of corruption by promoting transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery through the application of best practices and technological innovations | 8/13 | Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption |
| 6/10 | Education and training in the context of anti-corruption | 8/14 | Promoting good practices in relation to the role of national parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption in all its forms |
| 7/1 | Strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery | 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 |
| 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 | 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 |
| 7/3 | Promoting technical assistance to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 9/3 | Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption, and the use of information and communications technologies |
| 7/4 | Enhancing synergies between relevant multilateral organizations responsible for review mechanisms in the field of anti-corruption | 9/4 | Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels |
| 7/5 | Promoting preventive measures against corruption | 9/5 | Enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation |
| 7/7; 8/11 | Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States | 9/7 | Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime |
| 7/8 | Corruption in sport | 9/8 | Promoting anti-corruption education, awareness-raising and training |
| 8/1 | Strengthening of international cooperation on asset recovery and of the administration of frozen, seized and confiscated assets | Decision 7/1 | Work of the subsidiary bodies established by the Conference |
| 8/3 | Promoting integrity in the public sector among States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption | Decision 8/1 | Extension of the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption |
| 8/4 | Safeguarding sport from 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

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| 58/136; 59/153 | Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention | 70/148 72/284 74/175 | Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism |
| 62/46 | Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources | 75/291 | The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: seventh review |
| 62/172; 64/177 | Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism | 76/121; 77/113 | Measures to eliminate international terrorism |
| 65/74; 67/51; 69/50; 71/66 | Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources | 77/64 | Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices |
| 66/178; 68/187; 70/177; 72/194 | Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism | | |

Security Council resolutions

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| 1267 (1999) | 1624 (2005) |
| 1373 (2001) | 2133 (2014) |
| 1540 (2004) | 2178 (2014) |

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| 2199 (2015) | 2347 (2017) |
| 2253 (2015) | 2396 (2017) |
| 2309 (2016) | 2423 (2018) |
| 2322 (2016) | 2610 (2021) |
| 2341 (2017) | |

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

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| 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

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| 34/169 | Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials | 56/261 | Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century |
| 40/33 | United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) | 57/170 | Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century |
| 40/34 | Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power | | |
| 43/173 | Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment | 65/228 | Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women |
| 45/110 | United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) | 65/229 | United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) |
| 45/111 | Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners | 67/185 | Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families |
| 45/112 | United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) | 67/187 | United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems |
| 45/113 | United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty | 67/191 | United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders |
| 45/116 | Model Treaty on Extradition | | |
| 45/117 | Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters | 69/194 | United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| 45/118 | Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters | | |
| 45/119 | Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released | 70/175 | United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) |
| 51/60 | United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security | 72/193 | Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) |
| 52/86 | Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women | | |
| 55/59 | Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century | 73/148 | Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment |
| 55/89; 74/143 | Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | 73/154 | Protecting children from bullying |
| | | 74/174 | Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online |

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| 76/117; 77/110 | The rule of law at the national and international levels | 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 |
| 76/182; 77/232 | Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration | | |

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

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

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

² In particular the annex, entitled “Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”.

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

⁴ In particular the annex, entitled “Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice”.

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

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| 2017/19 | Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies | 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 |
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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions and decisions

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| 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

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| 834 (IX) | United Nations Narcotics Laboratory | 1395 (XIV) | Technical assistance in narcotics control |
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Economic and Social Council resolutions

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

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| 19/5 | International cooperation in the forensic field |
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

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| 1 (XXXIII) | Cooperation in the strengthening of action against the illicit drug traffic through training in the African region | 50/4 | Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories |
| 12 (XXXVIII) | Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking | 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 |
| 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 | 52/7 | Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories |
| 42/3 | Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation | 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 |
| 47/5 | Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation | 56/5 | Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling |
| 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 | 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 |

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| 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 | Decision 63/15 | Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire |
| 61/3 | Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | | |

Subprogramme 8
Technical cooperation and field support

General Assembly resolutions

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|---|--|------------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 74/301 ; 75/322 | New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support | | |

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

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| 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

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| 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

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| 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 Narcotic Drugs decisions

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| 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

Security Council resolutions

[1817 \(2008\)](#)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 1966/1106 (XL) | Implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 | 1973/1775 (LIV) | Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board |
| 1967/1196 (XLII); 1991/48 | Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board | | |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| | | | |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| 1992/29 | Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances | 2003/39 | Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking |
| 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 | 2004/38 | Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking |

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

| | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 50/5 | Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture | 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 |
| 54/6 | Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse | | |
| 62/1 | Strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances | | |

Deliverables

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

Table 16.1

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 1. The Fifth Committee | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. The Committee for Programme and Coordination | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4. On gender equality | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. On the independent evaluation function | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| 6. Food-for-thought sessions related to gender equality | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 7. Conference on gender equality | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 8. Side events on topics related to gender equality | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 22 | 24 | 20 | 21 |
| 9. On topics related to gender equality | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. On evaluation (independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies) | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. On evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches and evaluation capacity development | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services for multilateral efforts in the fields of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, as applicable, including at the regional level; advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society.

Databases and substantive digital materials: UNODC web-based evaluation application (Unite Evaluations).

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: evaluation briefs (approximately 4); evaluation capacity webinars; speaking engagements with internal and external stakeholders, conferences, information dissemination 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 independent evaluations completed in 2022 have guided the proposed programme plan for 2024:

- (a) Office of Internal Oversight Services evaluations: a biennial study of evaluation functions in the United Nations Secretariat for 2020–2021 and a thematic evaluation of Secretariat support to Member States on the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (b) Evaluations conducted by the UNODC Independent Evaluation Section, including the first strategic evaluation on the work of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women; two in-depth evaluations, on the work of UNODC on drug dependence and treatment, and the response to drugs and related organized crime in Nigeria; 11 project evaluations, on synthetic drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean, urban safety governance, counter-terrorism in Sri Lanka, criminal procedure reform in Panama, criminal justice and prison reforms in Malawi, criminal justice and integrity in Ethiopia, and five evaluations in Mexico on the national security strategy, the standards of the penitentiary system, the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and data collection on eradication activities relating to illicit crops; and a meta-analysis of UNODC evaluations in the period 2019–2021.

16.21 The results and lessons of the evaluations referenced above have been taken into account for the proposed programme plan for 2024. For example, in 2024, in recognition of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 64/7 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 30/3, in which the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC was requested to invite the Independent Evaluation Section to continue providing information on conducted strategic evaluations and on the integration of the results of those evaluations at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation, UNODC will strengthen the capacity within the Section and invest in the design of normative tools and stronger communication instruments. This will also ensure the operationalization of the administrative instruction on evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat ([ST/AI/2021/3](#)), which demands evaluation at the subprogramme level, and will further ensure that evaluation and evaluation results are considered in all decision-making forums and high-level UNODC efforts. Such action would also ensure that findings from strategic and subprogramme evaluations are more widely disseminated and leveraged to strengthen a culture of accountability and change, as demanded by the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025 and the UNODC evaluation policy of 2022.

- 16.22 The following evaluations are planned for 2024 (themes will be determined in consultation with Member States, UNODC senior management and project and programme staff to ensure utilization-focused evaluations):
- (a) Strategic and subprogramme evaluations;
 - (b) Evaluations at the programmatic, country, regional and project levels.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1 **Countering transnational organized crime**

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.24 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, including by developing tools and providing targeted assistance to policymakers, legislators and criminal justice practitioners, as well as collecting and disseminating knowledge on organized crime;
 - (b) Support the Conference of the Parties to the 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;
 - (c) Work, both normatively and operationally, in preventing and countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including emerging and evolving forms, such as the use of ICT for criminal purposes, trafficking in cultural property, wildlife crime and crimes that affect the environment, and address money-laundering in relation to such crimes;
 - (d) Serve as the secretariat for the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes and support Member States in preparation for its sessions;
 - (e) Provide tailored technical assistance to Member States, building the capacities of central authorities and other criminal justice actors in international cooperation in criminal matters and acting as a facilitator of mutual legal assistance requests through its support to international judicial cooperation networks and to individual Member States, particularly in trafficking cases;
 - (f) Provide support to Member States to interdict contraband and develop post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them, involving, as appropriate, relevant international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other actors, and actively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and in related organized crime investigations, including through tailored capacity-building activities.

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

- (a) Active and effective participation of States parties 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 to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes;
- (c) Reduced trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and trafficking in drugs, firearms and other contraband, through the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

Programme performance in 2022

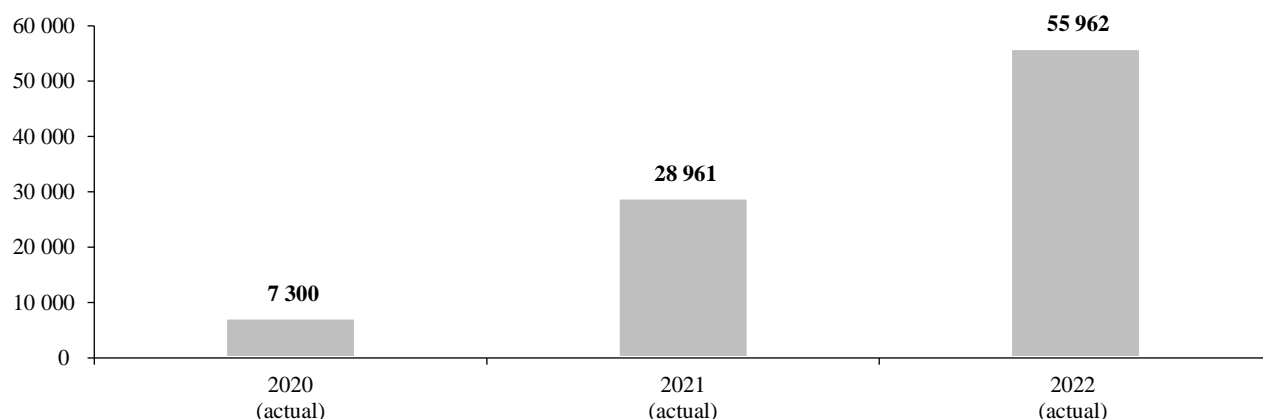
Increased awareness of children and youth in Central America on the safe use of the Internet

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

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

Figure 16.I

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



Planned results for 2024

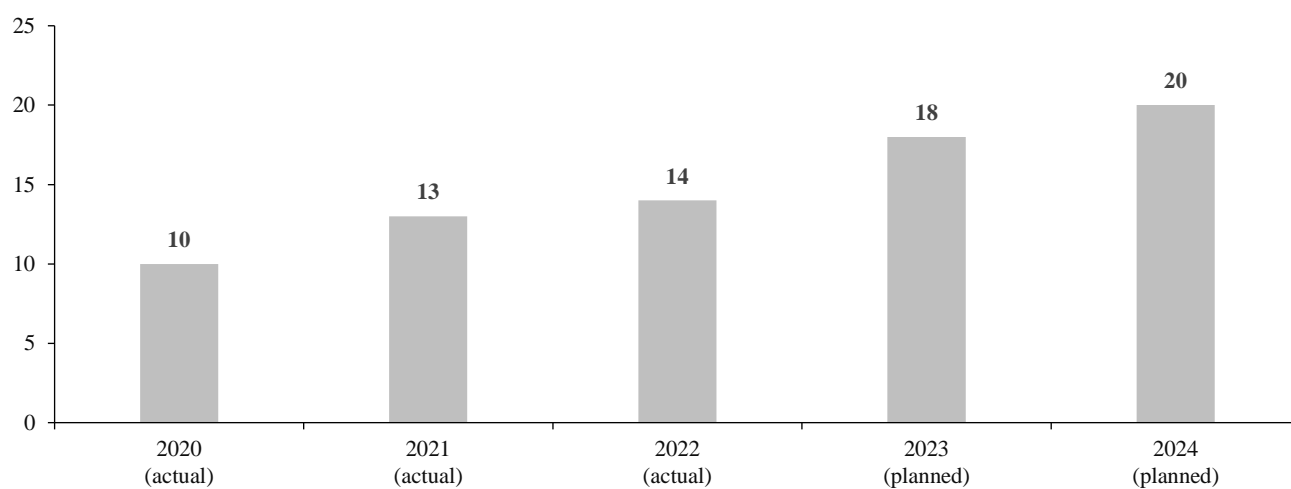
Result 1: harmonized legislative and institutional frameworks and enhanced international cooperation and evidence-based approaches in line with the Firearms Protocol

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.28 The subprogramme's work contributed to enhanced direct cross-border cooperation and information exchange among around 1,937 practitioners to prevent and counter firearms trafficking and one additional Member State (Jamaica) adopting legislative and institutional frameworks in line with the Firearms Protocol and relevant instruments, for a total of 14 Member States, which did not meet the planned target of 20 Member States. The target was not met as national legislative processes in six countries are still ongoing.
- 16.29 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.II).

Figure 16.II

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



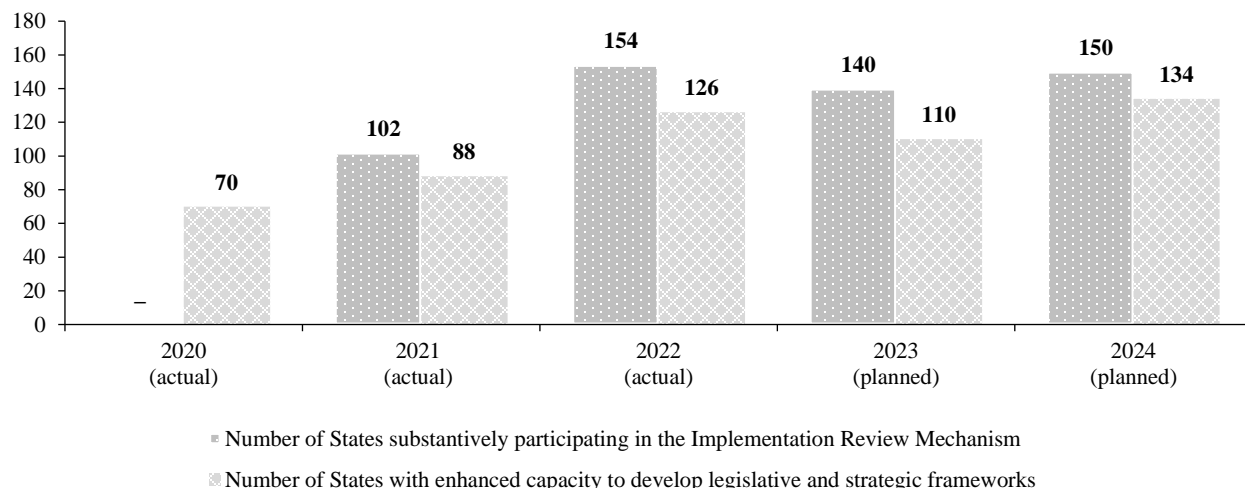
Result 2: strengthened implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime through participation in its Implementation Review Mechanism and enhancement of normative frameworks against organized crime

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.30 The subprogramme's work contributed to the active engagement of 154 parties in the review process for the Convention and 126 States enhancing their capacity to develop legislative and strategic frameworks against organized crime, including strategies to prevent and counter organized crime, which exceeded the planned targets of 125 and 100 States, respectively.
- 16.31 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.III).

Figure 16.III

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



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

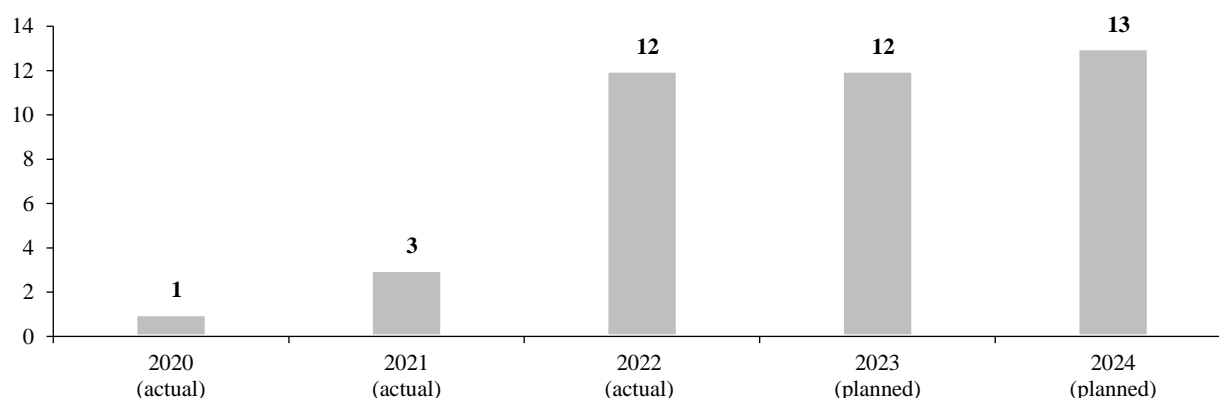
- 16.32 Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants can span over several countries and continents, requiring international cooperation not only between origin and destination countries, but also among countries along the routes to dismantle the organized criminal groups behind these crimes. The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

Lessons learned and planned change

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

Figure 16.IV

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



Deliverables

16.35 Table 16.2 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.2

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 68 | 52 | 68 | 42 |
| 1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups | 32 | 26 | 34 | 32 |
| 2. Documents of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes | 36 | 26 | 34 | 10 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 84 | 91 | 84 | 46 |
| 3. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including its working groups | 26 | 31 | 26 | 26 |
| 4. Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes | 58 | 60 | 58 | 20 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 13 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| 5. To prevent and combat transnational organized crime | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 6. To prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods and strengthen border management | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. To prevent and combat trafficking in firearms and related crimes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 9. To prevent and combat the use of ICT for criminal purposes and money-laundering | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 3 | 13 | 3 | 5 |
| 10. On organized crime and illicit trafficking | 3 | 13 | 3 | 5 |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

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 15 remaining non-parties to those instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation of the instruments for 20 States parties; advocacy on the implementation of the instruments for all 191 States parties; advisory services for 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 11,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,200 case summaries covering 15 crime types; e-learning course on cryptocurrencies.

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

Objective

- 16.36 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, and assist Member States, upon request, in:
 - (i) Implementing the three international drug control conventions and all the international drug policy commitments to address and counter the world drug problem;
 - (ii) Establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services, as well as drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services and systems for people with drug use disorders;
 - (iii) Establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and support services for people who use drugs, including people in prison and other custodial settings;
 - (iv) Establishing and/or expanding access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific use;
 - (b) Support Member States' progress in each of the above-mentioned areas through advocacy, the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, regional strategic planning sessions, support for policy development, expert group consultations and conferences, the provision of standards and operational guidelines based on science and evidence, and the development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers based on science and evidence;
 - (c) Assist Member States, upon request, by promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce the illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;
 - (d) In coordination with subprogramme 1, promote the exchange of criminal intelligence and encourage multilateral operations targeting transnational criminal organizations involved in

drug trafficking, and provide enhanced technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility;

- (e) Build the capacity of national counterparts, at the request of Member States, to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute drug-related offences;
- (f) Facilitate the exchange of best practices and training curricula, methodologies and materials through the network of law enforcement training institutions, in coordination with subprogramme 1, helping Member States 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 scientific evidence-based interventions in the areas of drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and access to controlled substances, for medical and scientific use;
- (b) Increased resilience 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 strengthen maritime, air and land border control and to track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production, trafficking and distribution.

Programme performance in 2022

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

16.39 Opioid use disorders remain the leading reason for people to be in drug treatment in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with injecting drug use being two to five times the global average.⁶ In the majority of countries in these regions, the proportion of people with drug use disorders receiving treatment is lower than the global average (1 in 8).⁷ The subprogramme supported a range of initiatives to strengthen drug and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation in Eastern Europe and in Central Asia, including among populations displaced by the humanitarian crises in Ukraine and Afghanistan. Interventions comprised skills training for parents and caregivers; social and emotional learning for students; youth participation forums on drug prevention; development of quality assurance mechanisms for drug treatment; provision of family therapy for adolescents with drug use disorders; training of police officers by community-led organizations on the role of the police in the national HIV response; and strengthening of the capacity of community-led organizations in advocating for addressing barriers to HIV/AIDS services both at the community level and in prison and other custodial settings.

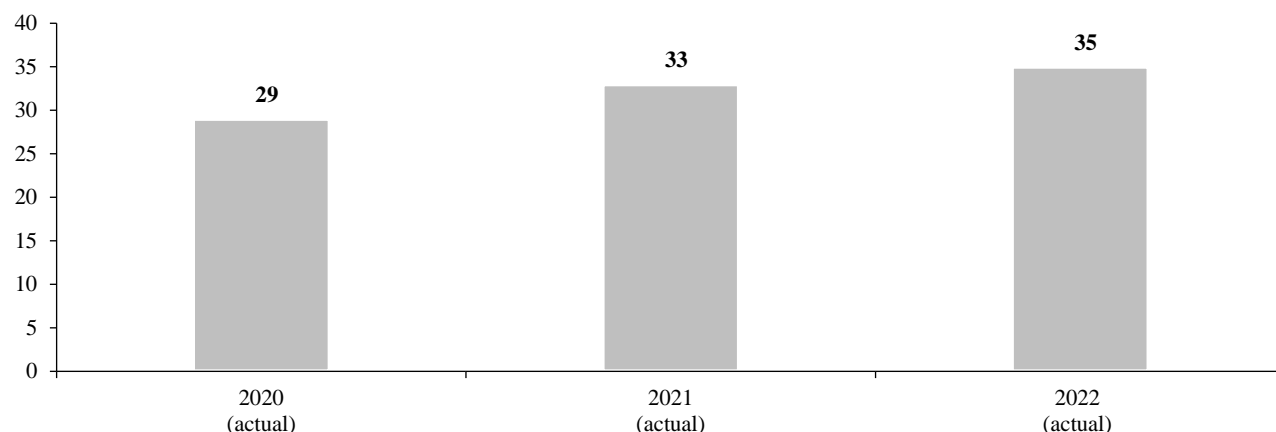
16.40 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.V).

⁶ *World Drug Report 2021* (United Nations publication, 2021).

⁷ *World Drug Report 2022* (United Nations publication, 2022).

Figure 16.V

Performance measure: number of strengthened interventions on drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation by Member States in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (annual)



Planned results for 2024

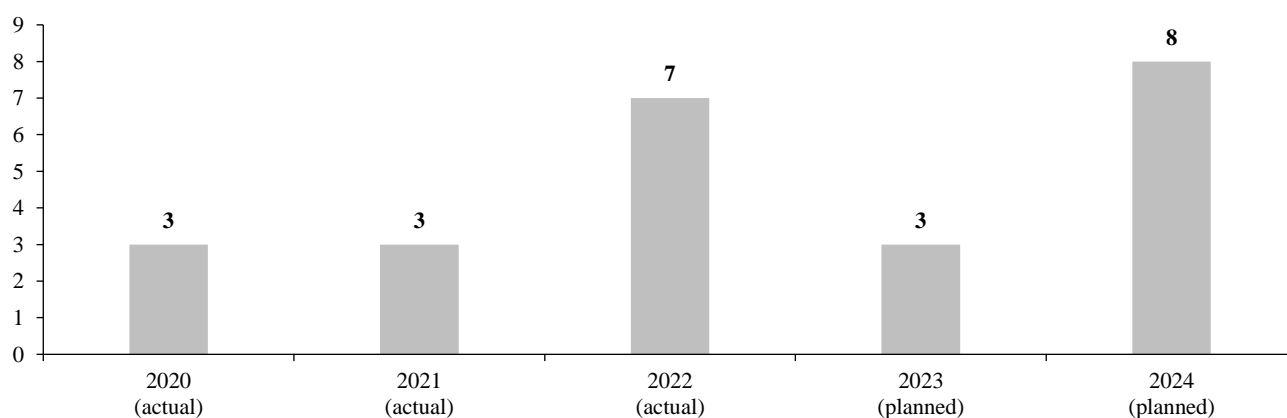
Result 1: national drug demand reduction programmes follow quality standards

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

Figure 16.VI

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



Result 2: sustainable livelihoods through alternative development

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

Table 16.3
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Vanmai Cooperative formally established in the Lao People's Democratic Republic The programme in the Plurinational State of Bolivia exports its first shipment of coffee | 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 | Malongo signs long-term agreement with a Colombian cooperative to export high-quality coffee to Europe Increased policy dialogue on environmentally sound practices in the provision of economic and environmentally sustainable livelihoods | Communities implement alternative development initiatives that consider the environment and climate change | 2 additional countries affected by illicit crops design pilot alternative development projects New communities implement alternative development initiatives, with due consideration to addressing environmental issues and climate change The partnership model with Malongo is replicated with other Fair Trade-certified companies for the export of products |

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

Proposed programme plan for 2024

- 16.45 South-East Asia is experiencing increasing prevalence of use of amphetamine-type stimulants, with limited access to treatment, especially for women who use drugs and women with drug use disorders. Moreover, countries in the region still contribute to about 7 per cent of global illicit opium production.⁸ Despite significant progress made in some countries, access to opioids for the management of pain remains at an estimated 10 per cent of need in the region.⁹ To address this situation, the subprogramme has expanded its interventions to strengthen Member States' health and development responses by including family and school-based prevention and youth participation forums on drug prevention; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation for people who

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Progress in Ensuring Adequate Access to Internationally Controlled Substances for Medical and Scientific Purposes* (E/INCB/2018/Supp.1).

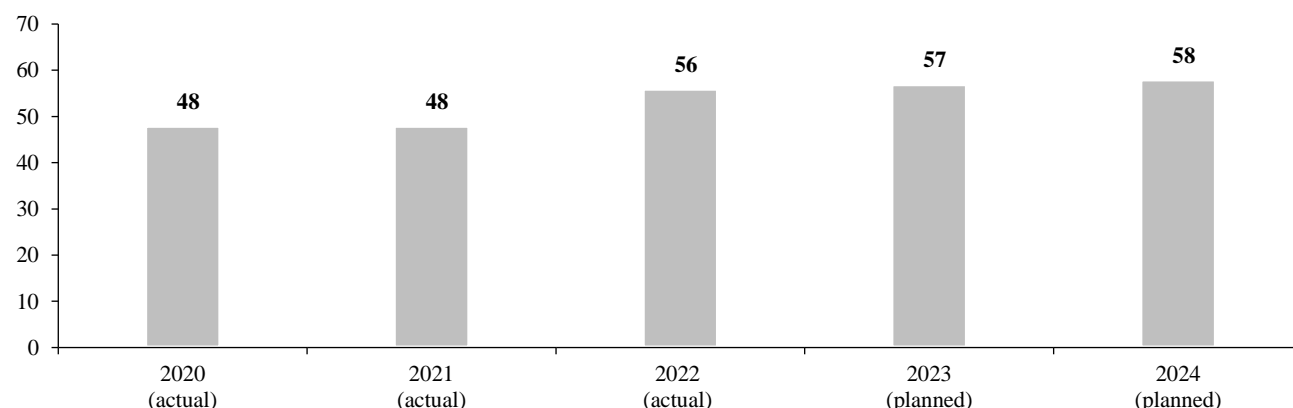
use drugs, as well as for people in prison and other custodial settings, including by supporting community-led organizations and addressing legislative and other barriers, such as stigmatization; alternative development; and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, especially for the management of pain and palliative care, while preventing diversion and illicit use.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.46 The lesson for the subprogramme was that interventions are more effective if sustained over more than one year. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will strive to maintain initiatives active over more than one year, including by continuing to advocate for more sustained initiatives beyond the one-year cycle and to work closely with national stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of programme results and activities beyond the direct involvement of the subprogramme.
- 16.47 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VII).

Figure 16.VII

Performance measure: number of strengthened interventions on drugs and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation by Member States in South-East Asia (annual)



Deliverables

- 16.48 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.4

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters and alternative development | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3. Note to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 39 | 39 | 42 | 42 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters and alternative development | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 5. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East) | 12 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| 6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Expert groups on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8. On drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including access to controlled substances for medical purposes | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 9. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10. On alternative development and sustainable livelihoods | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 11. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 12. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 13. On drug use prevention and treatment, and access to controlled substances | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 14. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical advice on evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and care, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, access to controlled substances for medical and scientific use, and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods. | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: social media campaigns and events on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Mental Health Day and World AIDS Day. | | | | |

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:
- (a) Provide policy and legislative advice, build the capacities of relevant actors and facilitate the transfer of expertise in the areas of prevention, international cooperation, asset recovery, criminalization and law enforcement;

- (b) Assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening public sector institutions and the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia, youth and the general public in the prevention of corruption, including by providing technical assistance to States in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of 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 (GlobE Network) and the convening of expert group meetings;
- (e) Develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research into corruption, including in collaboration with academia and other stakeholders, and further emphasize South-South cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices at the national and regional levels.

16.51 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) States being able to systematically and in a timely manner trace, seize, freeze, confiscate and return assets stolen by officials through acts of corruption, within the framework of the Convention;
- (d) Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders having and using the capacity to prevent and counter corruption;
- (e) Policymakers, practitioners and other stakeholders using evidence-based knowledge and tools on anti-corruption to inform decision-making;
- (f) Partners actively supporting and promoting implementation of the Convention in a coordinated effort.

Programme performance in 2022

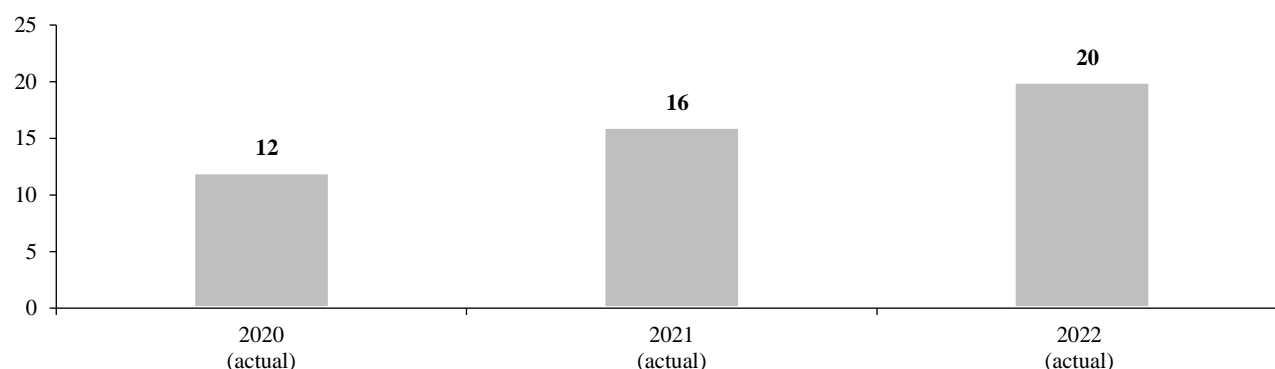
Enhanced protection of whistle-blowers

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

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

Figure 16.VIII

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



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: renewed political commitment to the fight against corruption

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.54 The subprogramme's work contributed to States translating the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 (see Assembly resolution [S-32/1](#), annex) into actionable and practical measures to advance the global fight against corruption, which met the planned target. Inter alia, States actively engaged and exchanged good practices and challenges in fighting corruption at an intersessional meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention dedicated to follow-up to the special session. In addition, States asked UNODC to set up an online repository in which they could share good practices on the implementation of the political declaration and the Convention.
- 16.55 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.5).

Table 16.5

Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 74/276 and decision 74/568 on the special session of the General Assembly against corruption | Adoption of a concise and action-oriented political declaration at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 | States take actionable and practical measures to implement the political declaration | States implement the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 | States continue to implement the political declaration adopted at the special session of the General Assembly against corruption in 2021 |

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

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

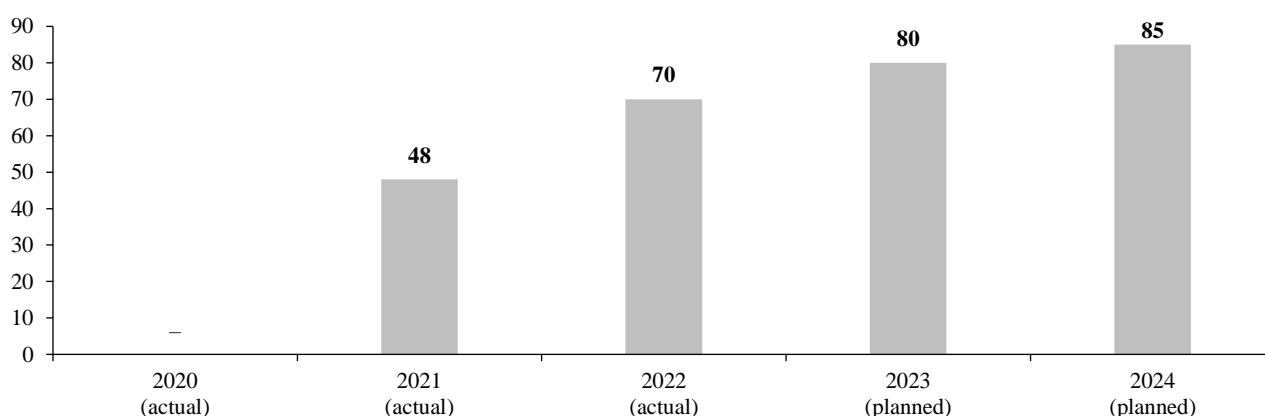
- 16.56 The subprogramme's work contributed to the fostering of informal cross-border cooperation through information exchange between anti-corruption authorities and access to knowledge, resources and

tools to track, investigate and prosecute cross-border corruption through the GlobE Network, with 130 new members from 70 countries, which exceeded the planned target of 50 countries.

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

Figure 16.IX

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



Result 3: national anti-corruption institutions are strengthened

Proposed programme plan for 2024

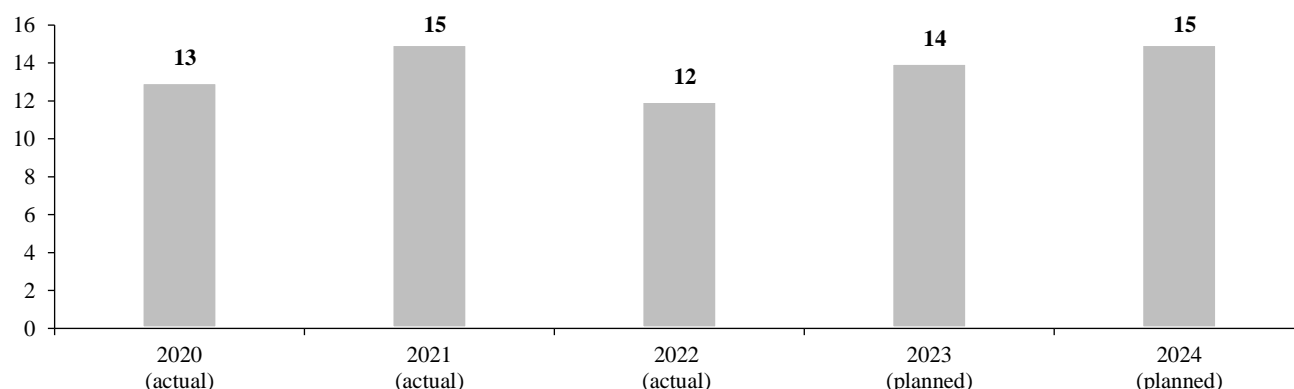
- 16.58 The combination of weak institutions and fragile governance structures provides significant opportunities for corruption, with relatively low risk of detection through independent investigation and prosecution. Supporting national institutions to reinforce integrity, transparency and accountability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

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.59 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to address the growing demand for strengthening the capacities of institutions to further enhance their accountability and transparency. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will improve coordination and collaboration efforts with other technical assistance providers by using regional anti-corruption platforms to further harness synergies, facilitate the exchange of good practices, strengthen coordination and build partnerships.
- 16.60 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.X).

Figure 16.X

Performance measure: number of countries with strengthened anti-corruption institutions (annual)



Deliverables

16.61 Table 16.6 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.6

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1. Reports on the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 2. Thematic reports on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Regional reports on the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents | 16 | 16 | 8 | 16 |
| 4. Background documents for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and for the subsidiary bodies of the Conference (including executive summaries of country review reports for the consideration of the Implementation Review Group) | 56 | 56 | 63 | 56 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 42 | 42 | 58 | 42 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 5. The General Assembly (Third Committee) on matters relating to corruption and economic crime | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 6. The Economic and Social Council | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 7. The Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies | 40 | 40 | 58 | 42 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness | 1 | — | — | — |
| 9. 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 |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10. 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) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 11. On anti-corruption | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| 12. On anti-corruption | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 13. E-learning modules | — | — | 2 | — |

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services throughout the process of operating the Implementation Review Mechanism with regard to, inter alia, preparing the governmental experts for conducting country reviews, facilitating the completion and analysis of self-assessment checklist responses, conduct of 20 country visits and drafting of country review reports and executive summaries.

Databases and substantive digital materials: database of laws and jurisprudence, as well as other knowledge relevant to implementation of 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 online anti-corruption portal “Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge” (TRACK); 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 Assembly¹⁰

¹⁰ See General Assembly resolutions [72/194](#), [72/284](#) and [74/175](#).

and the Security Council,¹¹ 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 preventing and combating terrorism;
- (c) Effective criminal justice investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences in line with the relevant international legal instruments and norms, human rights standards and good practices;
- (d) Increased national, regional and international cooperation to prevent and counter terrorism;
- (e) Advanced implementation by Member States of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions, through structural changes in their legal and criminal justice measures and internal functioning that are sustainable over time.

Programme performance in 2022

Member States access information on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism for the effective implementation thereof

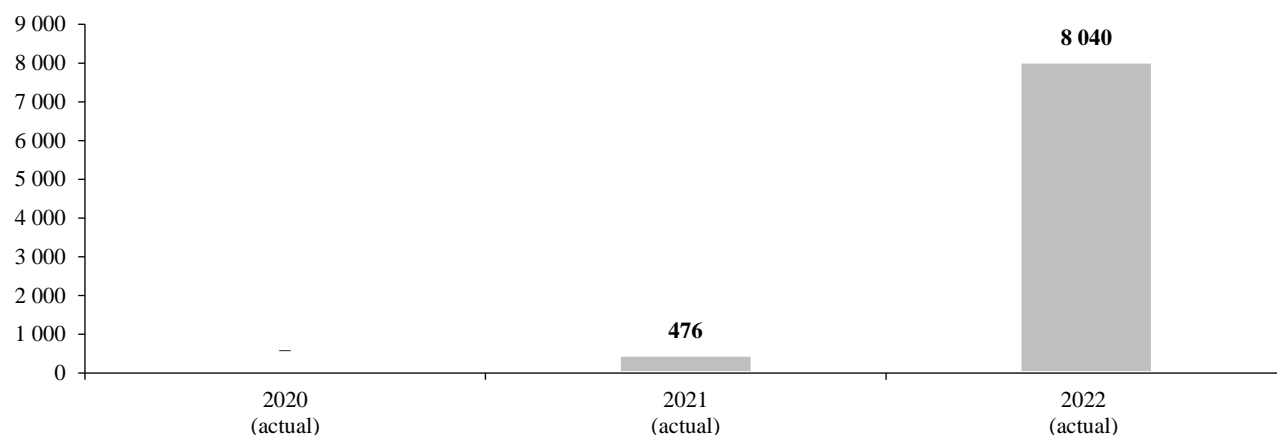
16.65 The risk of nuclear and other radioactive material being used for terrorist or other criminal purposes remains a threat to global peace and security. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is an essential tool for Member States to strengthen their legislative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

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

¹¹ See Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) and previous related Council resolutions.

Figure 16.XI

Performance measure: number of users of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism repository (annual)



Planned results for 2024

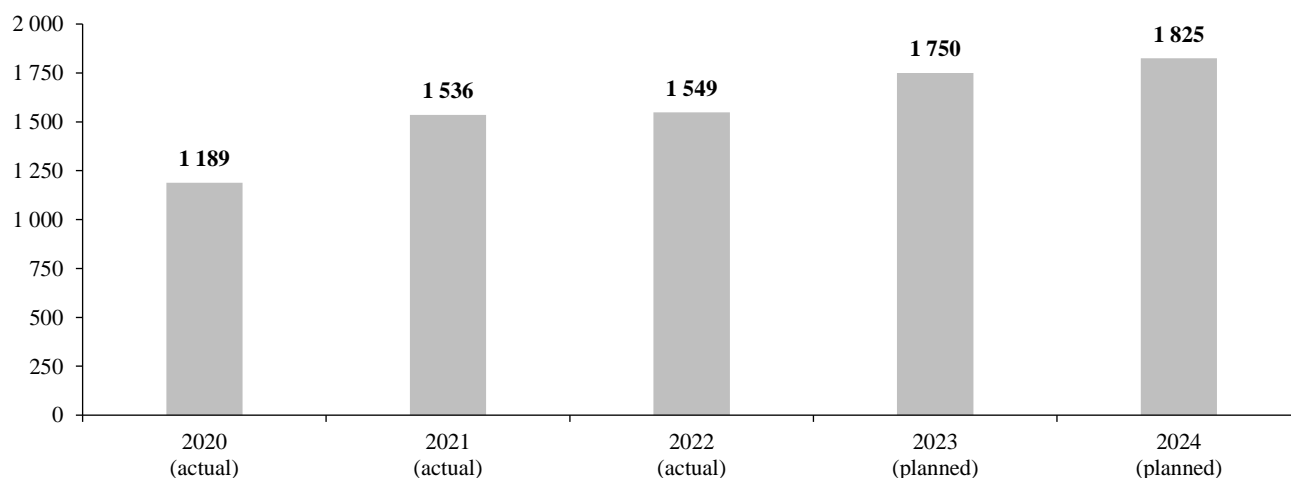
Result 1: terrorists are brought to justice in line with internationally agreed rule of law and human rights standards

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.67 The subprogramme's work contributed to facilitating the processing of terrorism cases in the Lake Chad basin countries through the training of 1,549 criminal justice officials on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases, which did not meet the planned target of 1,750. The target was not met as training was delivered to smaller groups of specialized personnel to provide more in-depth and tailored support.
- 16.68 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XII).

Figure 16.XII

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



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

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.69 The subprogramme's work contributed to identifying needs and developing a tailored technical assistance programme in the area of border management related to responding to terrorism in Central Asia at the request of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which met the planned target.
- 16.70 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.7).

Table 16.7
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| — | Member States reassess their counter-terrorism technical assistance needs following the Taliban takeover | Member States in Central Asia request and receive support to develop criminal justice measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism | Member States and relevant institutions adopt measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism | Member States report improved measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism |

Result 3: increased institutional capacity of Member States to prevent and counter terrorism

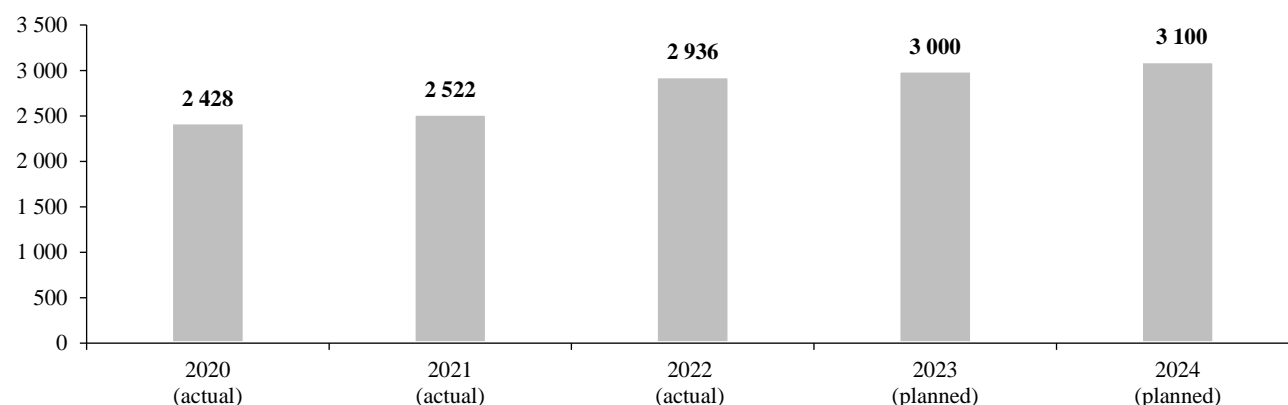
- 16.71 The COVID-19 pandemic has created emerging terrorism threats, further exacerbated by conflict and instability across the globe. To support requesting Member States in building the normative frameworks, policies and institutional capacity to strengthen their criminal justice responses to terrorism,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

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.72 The lesson for the subprogramme was the importance of renewing efforts within the framework of its technical assistance to focus on people-centred initiatives to prevent and counter terrorism at its root and address its underlying conditions. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will support Member States to develop and implement terrorism prevention measures that are rule-of-law based, partnership-based, gender-sensitive and youth-empowering by enhancing collaboration with relevant stakeholders for more sustainable outcomes to prevent and counter terrorism.
- 16.73 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIII).

Figure 16.XIII

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



Deliverables

16.74 Table 16.8 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.8

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 12 | 6 | 24 | 5 |
| 3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies | 2 | – | 2 | 2 |
| 4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy | 4 | – | 4 | – |
| 6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 8. On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on legislative drafting and strategies and plans of action; consultation on the development of technical assistance plans; advisory services on the visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; advice to national training institutions; advice and advocacy related to the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism for the Member States that have not ratified, with approximately 1,741 remaining ratifications and accessions. | | | | |
| Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools containing 2,500 pieces of counter-terrorism legislation, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases; the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform for over 3,700 members. | | | | |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

D. Communication deliverables

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

Digital platforms and multimedia content: website and social media accounts; video on the launch of the new Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Terrorism; Twitter communication campaign for the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.

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 application and facilitate the development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through support to criminal justice reform and coordination with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all crime prevention and criminal justice reform actors;
 - (b) Provide assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors by supporting Member States, upon request, with institution-building and providing capacity-building and technical advice in cooperation with other sectors, including education, health and social services, in the areas of: community and knowledge-based crime prevention to address risk factors and root causes of offending and reoffending; access to justice, including through policing with full respect for human rights, access to legal aid, alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice; preparation for, response to and recovery from crisis; violence against women; violence against children; and penal and prison reform, including related to 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 online resources;
 - (d) Incorporate cross-cutting issues related to: developments in the delivery of justice through the use of new technology; victims and witnesses; gender equality in the criminal justice system; and children in the criminal justice system.
- 16.77 In doing so, the subprogramme will help Member States to make progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 5, 11 and 16.
- 16.78 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases, effective and efficient prison management and humane treatment of prisoners and enhanced capacity of and coordination between justice actors to address excessive and arbitrary police and pretrial detention;

¹² The terms "violent extremist" and "violent extremism" refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolution [77/237](#)).

- (b) Improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls and improved prevention of and responses to violence against children;
- (c) Increased equal access to justice for the vulnerable segments of the population and increased public trust in the justice system, including through nationwide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population;
- (d) Enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism, including for violent extremist prisoners;
- (e) Prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities;
- (f) Empowerment of women and girls within crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and systems;
- (g) Continued functioning of criminal justice systems during health and other crises and reduced risk of violations of the rights of those affected disproportionately, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime.

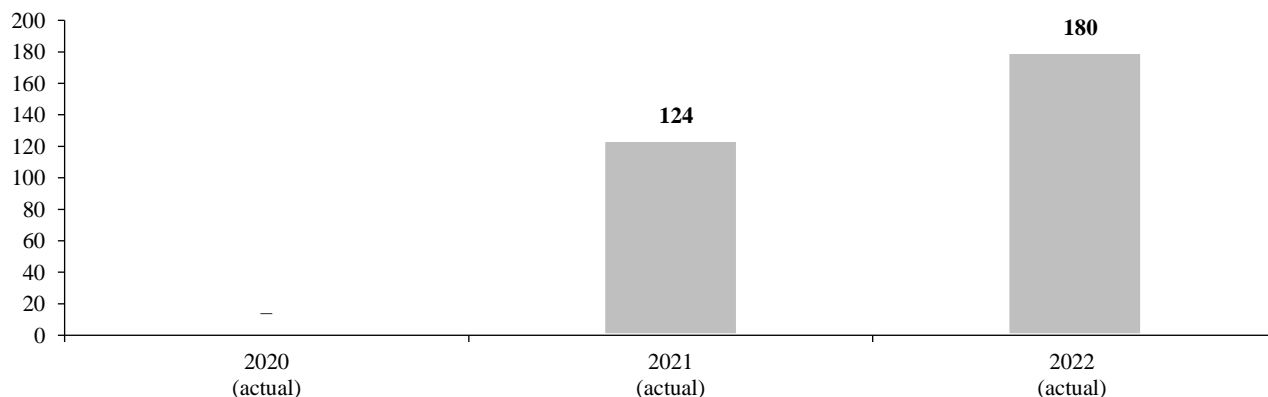
Programme performance in 2022

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

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

Figure 16.XIV

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



Planned results for 2024

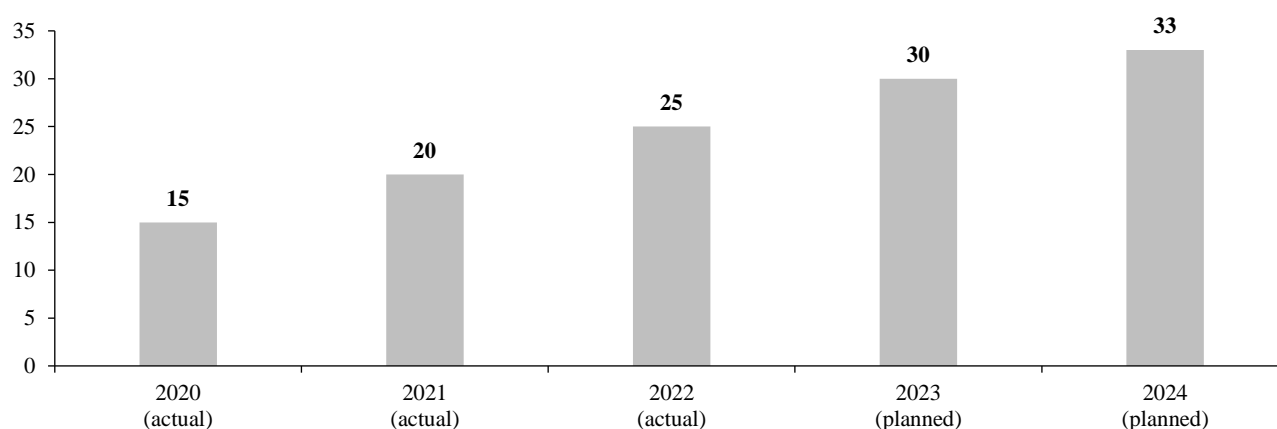
Result 1: people in contact with the criminal justice system have increased access to justice services

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.81 The subprogramme's work contributed to 25 Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all, including with a focus on policing with full respect for human rights, enhancing access to legal aid services for pretrial detainees and women victims of violence, and services addressing violence against children, which met the planned target.
- 16.82 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XV).

Figure 16.XV

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 2: criminal justice systems mainstream a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform

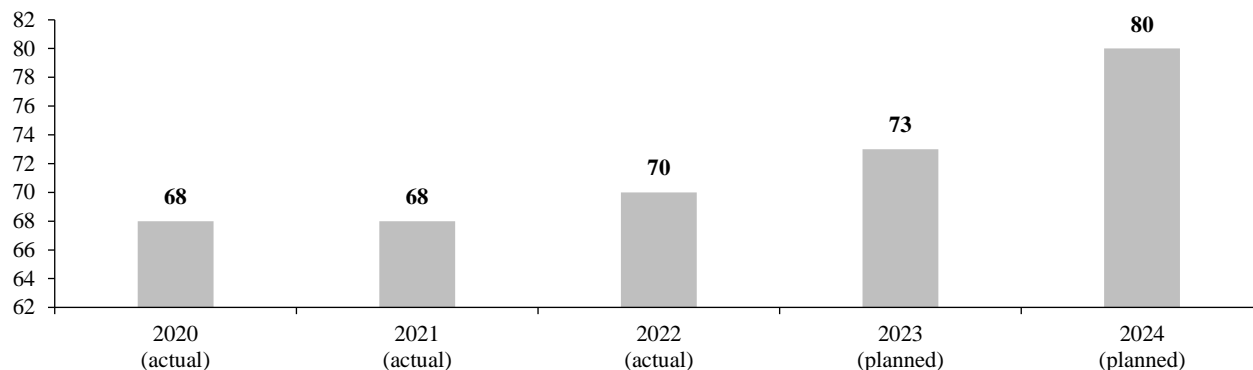
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

Figure 16.XVI

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

(Percentage of Member States supported under the subprogramme)

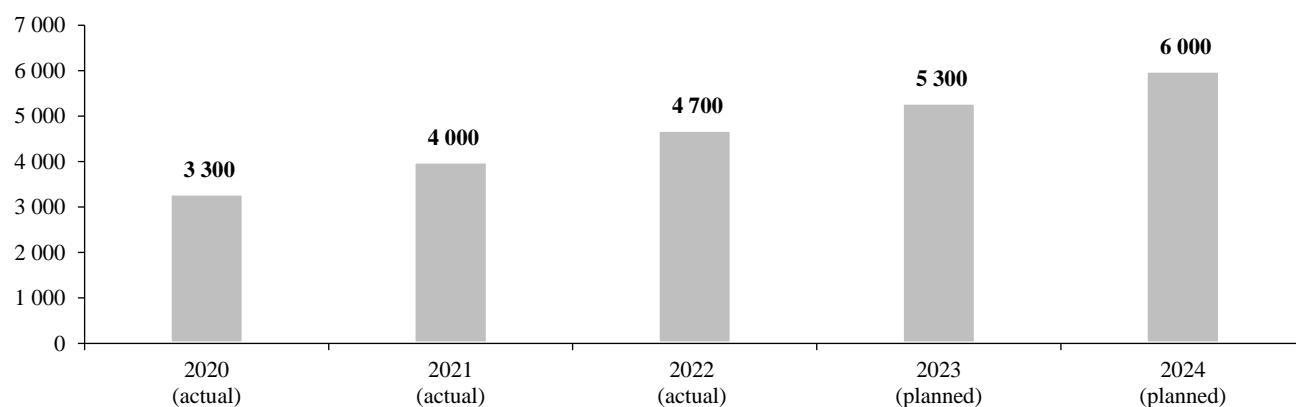
**Result 3: criminal justice institutions are effective and accessible**

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

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.86 The lesson for the subprogramme was that a consistent, evidence-based and people-centred approach to criminal justice, grounded on the normative foundation of the United Nations standards and norms agreed upon by Member States, is essential to improve the lives of people in contact with the criminal justice system and ensure their fair treatment. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will build on its specialized expertise and enhanced partnerships with national and international actors, including those representing communities most affected, to provide assistance at the national and local levels under a new programmatic structure which consolidates various global programmes on crime prevention and criminal justice under one unified programme and strives towards a more people-centred approach.
- 16.87 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVII).

Figure 16.XVII

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

Deliverables

16.88 Table 16.9 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.9

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 3. To support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 40 | 149 | 40 | 80 |
| 4. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice | 40 | 149 | 40 | 80 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Guidance materials (e.g., handbooks, tools, studies) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | – | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 6. E-learning modules | – | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice on crime prevention and criminal justice to 60 Member States, relevant organizations and agencies and 15 national and regional programmes; advice on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform. | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: campaigns to observe Nelson Mandela International Day; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas in crime prevention and criminal justice; fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international organizations and civil society organizations. | | | | |

Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis and forensics

Objective

16.89 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

16.90 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:

- (a) Provide timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions through the production of global and thematic reports, an online monitoring platform and a data-sharing portal;

- (b) Generate high-quality and relevant evidence through strengthened research capacity in the field and technical oversight at headquarters, including in coordination with the regional Centres of Excellence in Mexico and the Republic of Korea and the national Centre of Excellence for Illicit Drug Supply Reduction in Brazil;
- (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, 15 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, crime and crime-related violence;
- (d) Build capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant national institutions, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, and assist Member States, upon request, in identifying trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption;
- (e) Provide technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories, forensic institutions and Member States on forensics standard setting, early warning systems and the exchange of quality forensic data and services for policymaking and decision-making;
- (f) Develop and disseminate forensic best practices guidelines and scientific-technical publications on drugs and crime;
- (g) Provide scientific support to the three treaty bodies under the international drug conventions, namely the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and WHO.

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

- (a) Enhanced knowledge among Member States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders on formulating strategic responses to existing and emerging drugs and crime issues;
- (b) Production and analysis of statistical data on trends by Member States, including trends in specific and emerging drugs and crime issues;
- (c) Enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of law enforcement personnel, national drug testing and toxicology laboratories and forensic service providers in line with internationally accepted standards of performance.

Programme performance in 2022

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

16.92 The availability and use of quality forensic science services, data and information is an essential component of law enforcement operations to combat the manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs. The subprogramme provides support to Member States to enhance national forensic capacity to meet internationally accepted standards and promotes the use of scientific and forensic data in strategic operations, policymaking and decision-making processes. The subprogramme provided in-person training to law enforcement and forensic personnel on the use of UNODC drug and precursor testing kits and handheld devices for the field identification of drugs and precursor chemicals, on the safe handling of synthetic opioids and the correct use and removal of personnel protective equipment and on crime scene investigation.

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

Figure 16.XVIII

Performance measure: number of countries and personnel with enhanced knowledge and skills in forensics (annual)



Planned results for 2024

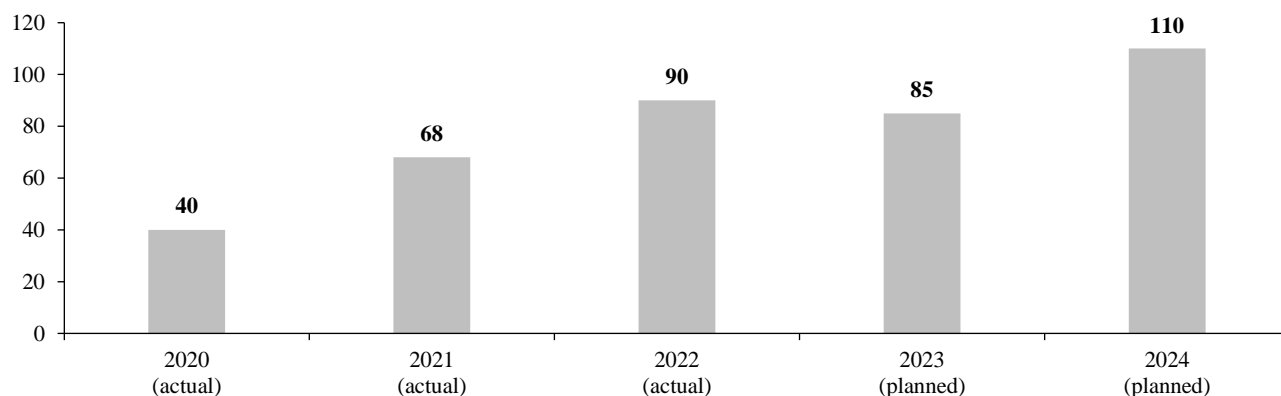
Result 1: more timely responses by Member States to drug trends and emerging issues through an expanded monitoring platform

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

Figure 16.XIX

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



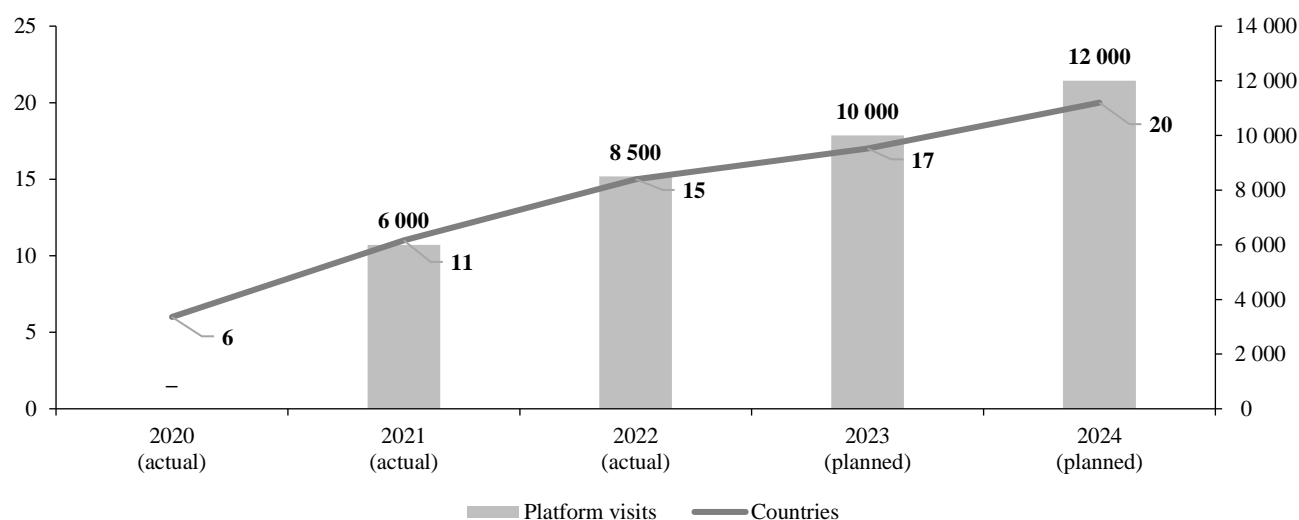
Result 2: timely information and evidence to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and related crimes, and to protect the rights of people who are smuggled

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.96 The subprogramme's work contributed to the provision of up-to-date evidence on the modus operandi of migrant smugglers, smuggling routes, financial aspects and abuses suffered in the context of migrant smuggling by collecting data from 15 countries and attracting 8,500 visits on the web-based platform, which exceeded the planned target of 14 countries and 8,000 platform visits.
- 16.97 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XX).

Figure 16.XX

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



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

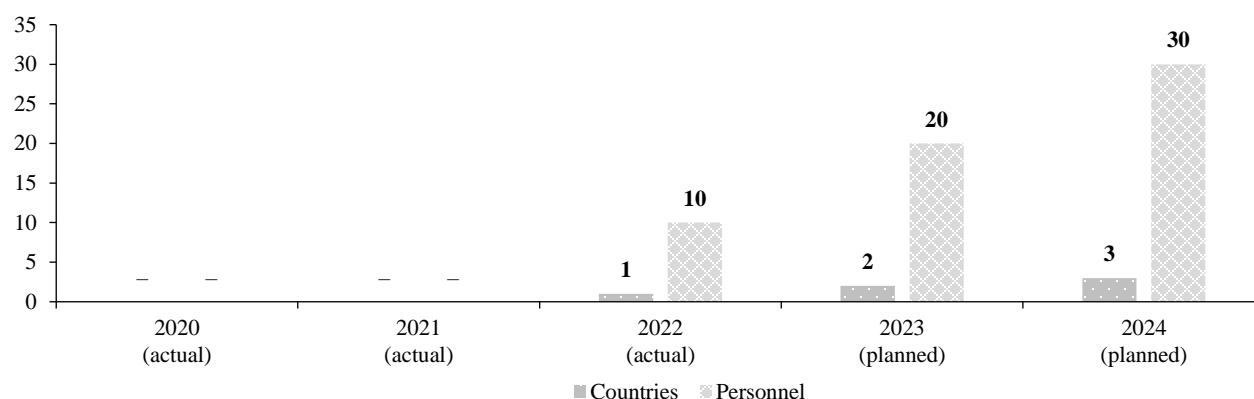
- 16.98 The handling and disposal of chemicals or waste related to illicit drug manufacture have an environmental impact that not only damages our ecosystems, but also can have serious health-related consequences. The subprogramme supported priority countries in South and Central America in the development of national inter-agency disposal plans through the development and use of a disposal capacity assessment tool and provided training to national experts on the procedures for the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals in a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.99 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need for greater knowledge of and interaction with all national stakeholders to ensure that effective sustainable national disposal plans are developed. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will enhance efforts to understand the needs of Member States in future chemical handling and disposal-related activities and adapt its capacity assessment tool and technical assistance capacity-building activities to meet the individual needs of Member States.
- 16.100 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXI).

Figure 16.XXI

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



Deliverables

16.101 Table 16.10 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.10

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 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. Meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Meeting 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 and training on drug control, crime prevention and forensics | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 9. On the monitoring of illicit drug crops | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10. On drug control and crime prevention | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |

Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultation, advice and advocacy to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories on drugs and crime statistics and on forensics (35 events annually, including briefings, and dissemination events).

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Databases and substantive digital materials: international statistics on crime, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey; international statistics on illicit drugs; online database of individual drug seizures for 40,000 users; approximately 30 early warning advisories on new psychoactive substances; United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs; UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants. | | | | |

Subprogramme 7 Policy support

Objective

- 16.102 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

- 16.103 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Conduct dialogues with Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities in substantive areas, such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption;
 - (b) Provide assistance to headquarters and field-based offices related to supporting institutional reforms and ensuring policy coherence through strengthening policy dialogue and enhancing interdivisional coordination;
 - (c) Further institutionalize a results-based management culture across UNODC by providing technical advice and quality oversight with a view to further strengthening transparency and accountability in UNODC interventions;
 - (d) Undertake policy analysis and coordinate with other United Nations agencies on emerging and cross-cutting issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, in particular in promoting the Sustainable Development Goals and the empowerment of youth;
 - (e) 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 in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate and as determined in relevant treaties.
- 16.104 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 these issues being reflected within broader national development efforts;
 - (b) The protection of civic space and the meaningful participation of civil society on issues related to drugs, crime and corruption and strengthened collaboration between civil society, academia, the private sector and Member States in the implementation of relevant conventions and policy instruments;
 - (c) Greater public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

Programme performance in 2022

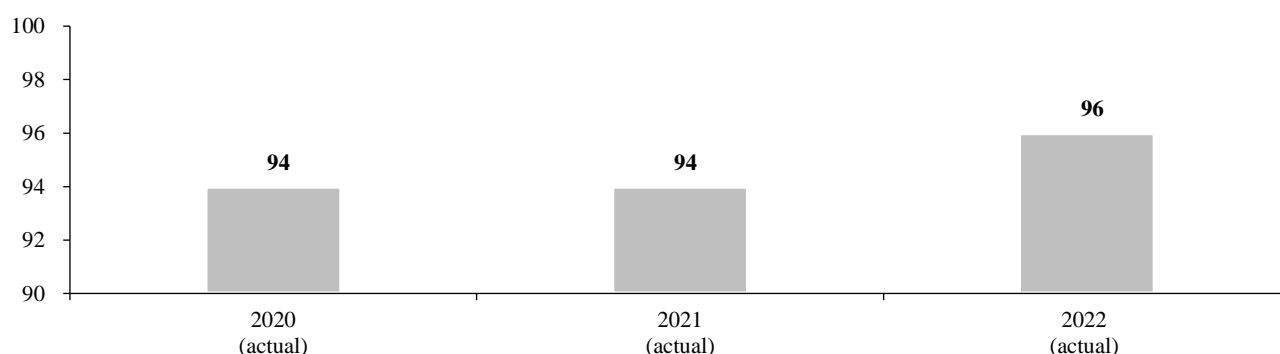
Enhanced participation of civil society in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its Implementation Review Mechanism

16.105 Article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption recognizes the role of civil society in promoting good governance and calls upon States to promote the active participation of civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations in preventing and combating corruption. In 2022, the subprogramme provided training to civil society organizations to improve their understanding of the Convention and its Implementation Review Mechanism and equip them with the necessary tools to work constructively with their Governments and the private sector on implementation of the Convention. The subprogramme has also supported research and public awareness initiatives on specific thematic areas of the Convention and has created platforms for dialogue between Governments and civil society to generate mutual understanding of their respective roles in the Mechanism. The increased participation and exposure of civil society has led to a growing recognition of the mutual benefits rather than the mere box-ticking requirement for their involvement, with civil society contributing to the recommendations agreed by Governments to fast-track implementation of the Convention.

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

Figure 16.XXII

Performance measure: percentage of States parties under review that involved non-governmental stakeholders in the review process (annual)



Planned results for 2024

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

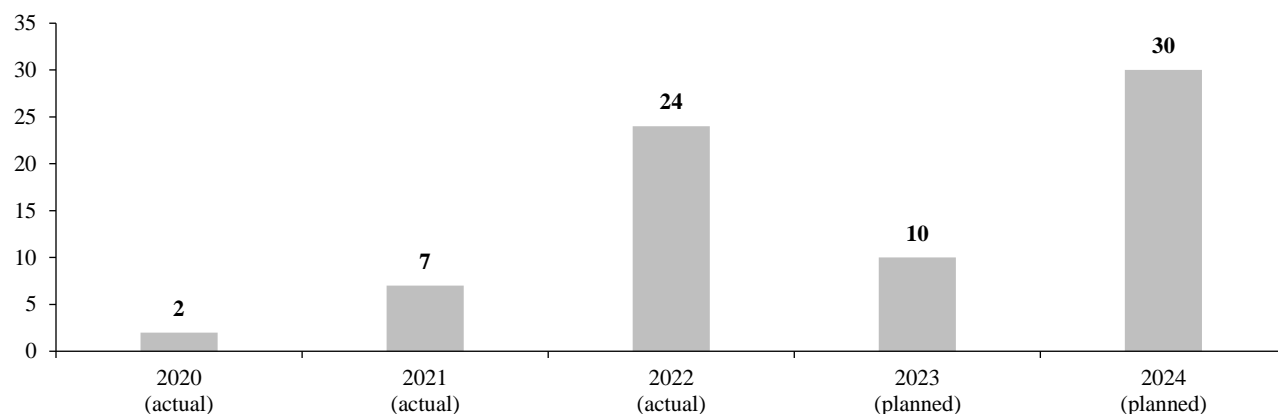
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

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

Figure 16.XXIII

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



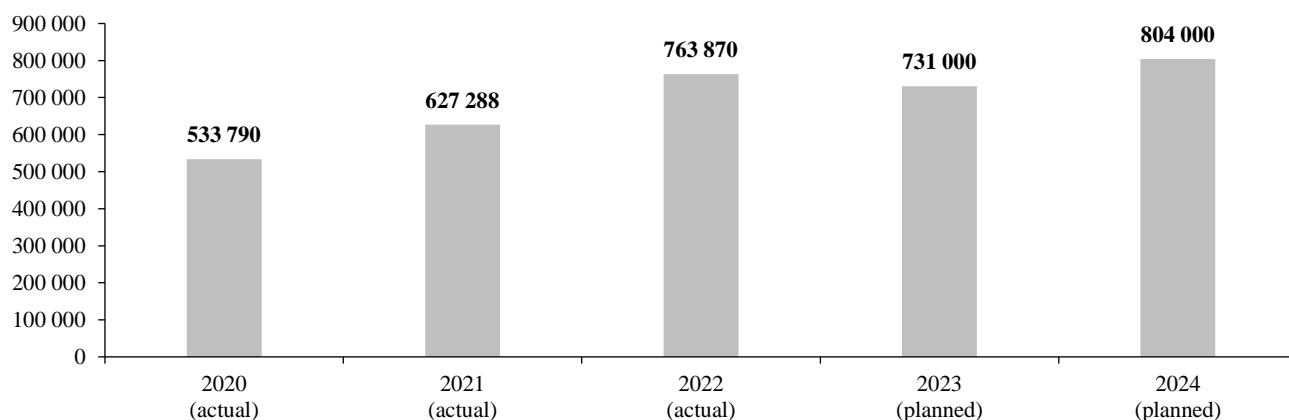
Result 2: improved public awareness of issues surrounding drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.109 The subprogramme's work contributed to attracting a total number of 763,870 annual followers on UNODC social media channels, which exceeded the planned target of 677,000 annual followers.
- 16.110 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIV).

Figure 16.XXIV

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



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

Proposed programme plan for 2024

- 16.111 The subprogramme provides humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking through established in situ civil society organizations that are on the front line of tackling trafficking in persons. Through a small grants programme, the subprogramme supports actions by specialized organizations that provide direct assistance to victims, including shelter, health services, education,

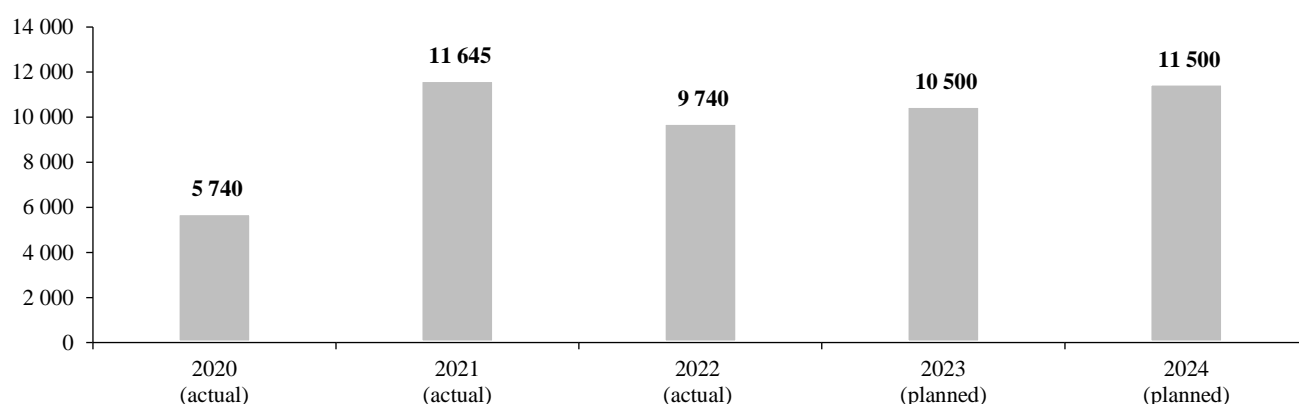
vocational training and psychosocial, legal and economic support. In 2022, 9,740 beneficiaries received critical assistance.

Lessons learned and planned change

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

Figure 16.XXV

Performance measure: number of direct beneficiaries that have received legal and financial assistance through specialized organizations (annual)



Deliverables

- 16.114 Table 16.11 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.11

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

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Publications (number of publications) | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. On effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. On results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda | 1 | 4 | 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, World Day against Trafficking in Persons and International Anti-Corruption Day; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas, including on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector in support of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children

External and media relations: press releases and events.

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

Subprogramme 8 Technical cooperation and field support

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.116 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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.

16.117 This work is expected to result in:

- (a) Improved legal and policy responses and strengthened capacity of Member States to address the world drug problem, prevent and counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism and promote justice and the rule of law, and participate more effectively in joint initiatives and cross-border and transnational cooperation;
- (b) Member States advancing in evidence-based and tailored programmes in priority areas of UNODC mandates to support relevant Sustainable Development Goals based on contextual needs assessments;
- (c) Renewed cooperation and coherence with offices of the United Nations resident coordinators, other United Nations entities, including for South-South and triangular cooperation, and regional Development Coordination Office desks under both development system and business operations reforms, thus enhancing the efficiency of support to Member States.

Programme performance in 2022

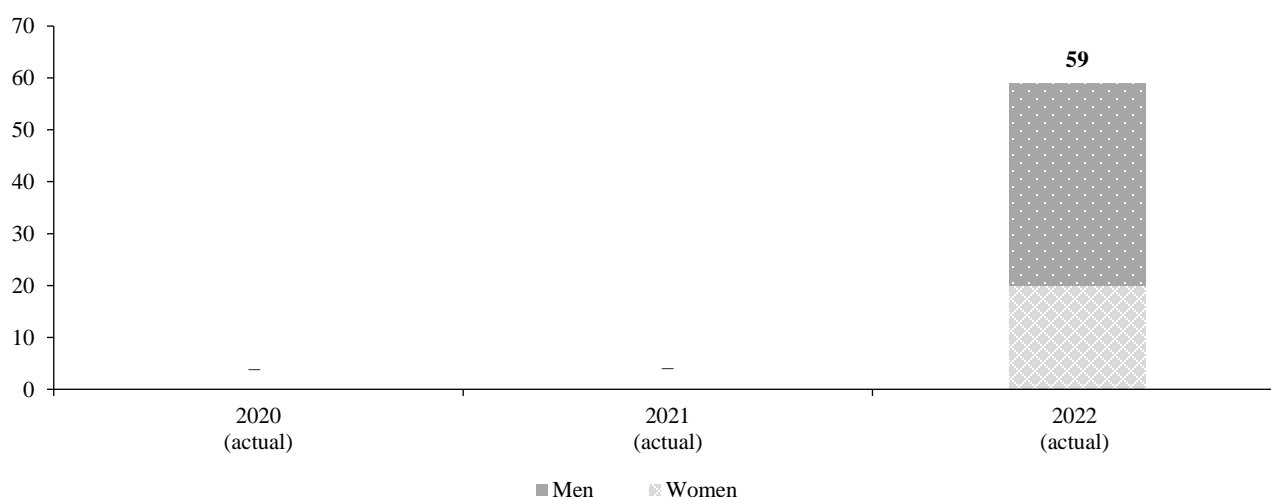
Enhanced social reintegration and job opportunities for people in prison in Mexico

16.118 In addition to discrimination and stigmatization, the social reintegration of offenders is hindered by a lack of employment skills and job opportunities, leading to further isolation and increased likelihood of recidivism. The subprogramme provides people in prison with tools to tackle biases and prejudices as well as vocational training and job search support. For instance, in Mexico City, UNODC offered job-qualifying training and certification on rainwater harvesting systems and solar panel installation as part of a wider public-private partnership re-entry effort. In 2022, 59 inmates (39 male and 20 female) were certified as qualified installers, which enhanced their chances of employability upon release. A further 30 women inmates were given complementary financial education.

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

Figure 16.XXVI

Performance measure: number of detained women and men in Mexico City with vocational certification and increased employability (annual)



Planned results for 2024

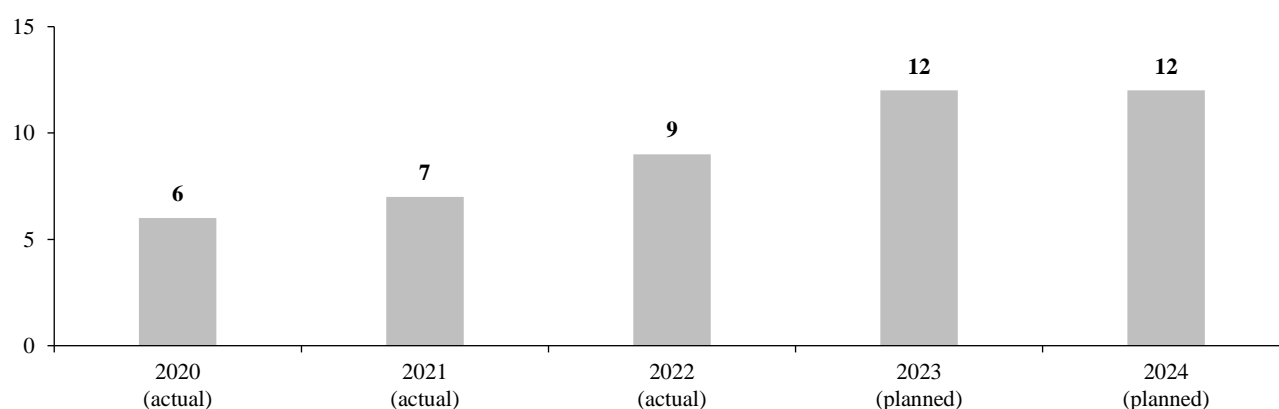
Result 1: regional strategic vision for Latin America and the Caribbean to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

Figure 16.XXVII

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



Result 2: strengthened rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in small island developing States in the Pacific

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.122 The subprogramme's work contributed to improved data collection systems on human trafficking in six small island developing States in the Pacific and enhanced South-South cooperation on anti-corruption between 14 small island developing States in the Pacific, which met the planned target.
- 16.123 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.12).

Table 16.12

Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Partnerships established for anti-corruption and countering migrant smuggling in the Pacific | Common country analysis and cooperation frameworks of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa reflect UNODC mandates under Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17 | Improved data collection systems on human trafficking in six small island developing States in the Pacific Enhanced South-South cooperation between 14 small | Improved legal and policy frameworks to address corruption and organized crime for small island developing States in the Pacific Small island developing States in | Small island developing States in the Pacific have an increased evidence base on the threat of transnational organized crime and are better prepared to combat transnational |

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| | | island developing States in the Pacific | the Pacific actively and effectively participate in the review mechanisms of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption | organized crime (including crimes facilitated by the misuse of ICT) 14 small island developing States in the Pacific promote and strengthen the prevention of and the fight against corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and support implementation of the road map to address corruption in the Pacific region (the Teieniwa Vision) |

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

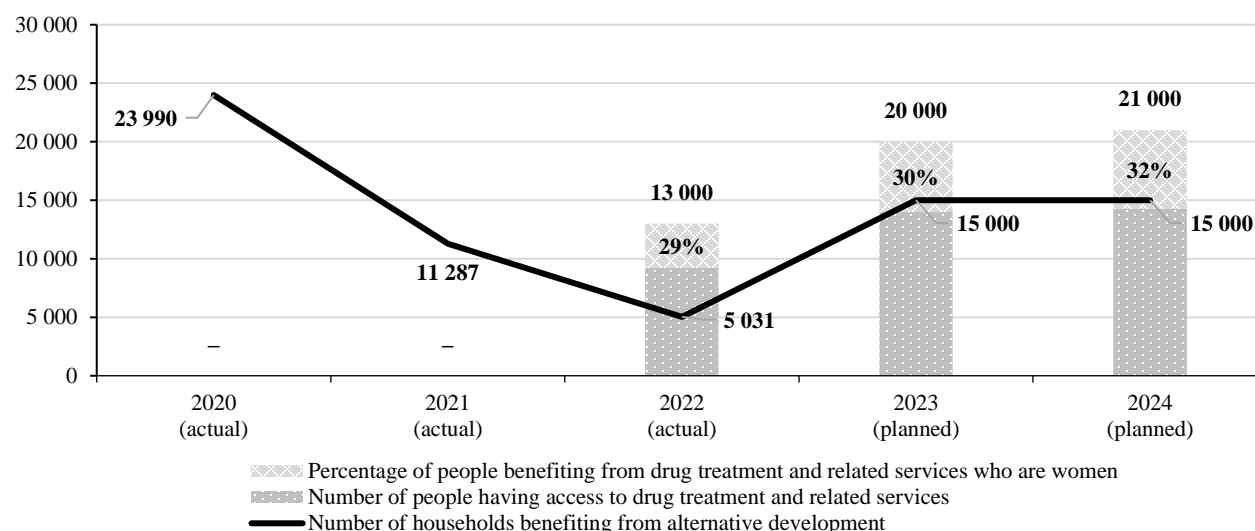
- 16.124 The subprogramme supports UNODC alignment with the annual United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework for Afghanistan and it aims at supporting humanitarian intervention. In particular, it aims at reducing the dependence on opium cultivation and addressing food insecurity through alternative livelihoods. The subprogramme addresses illicit drug cultivation within the framework of poverty reduction and sustainable development, along with other support services for the prevention and treatment of drug use and drug use disorders.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.125 There were two lessons for the subprogramme. First, evaluation results in April 2022 supported the short- and medium-term diversification of production of off-season farming products. Second, they highlighted the need to reinforce advocacy to ensure an evidence- and community-based approach to treatment of drug use. In applying the lessons, the subprogramme will support farmers through comprehensive and integral short and medium-term programmes for the most vulnerable families that will include a standard package of agricultural inputs and technical assistance, and access to basic logistical facilities to enable them to market their products with added value and increase their awareness on counter-narcotics, resulting in an increased income and a reduction in illicit crop cultivation. Furthermore, the subprogramme will reinforce advocacy to ensure an evidence-based approach for treatment of drug use and drug use disorders through community engagement.
- 16.126 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXVIII).

Figure 16.XXVIII

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



Deliverables

16.127 Table 16.13 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.13

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 20 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| 1. Regional and country programmes on UNODC mandate areas | 20 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | – | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 2. On business continuity, United Nations reform and the efficiency agenda | – | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. On UNODC mandate areas (e-learning modules) | – | 4 | – | – |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | – | – | 13 | 13 |
| 4. Seminars on programme development and the 2030 Agenda | – | – | 13 | 13 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services through field office network for approximately 150 Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks, consultations with Member States and partners on UNODC strategic and programme priorities, new programme initiatives and options, including partnerships; strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services in UNODC mandate areas. | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: national campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons and the International Anti-Corruption Day; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector specifically focused on country or regional contexts. | | | | |
| Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC field offices websites. | | | | |
| E. Enabling deliverables | | | | |
| Safety and security: safety and security services to approximately 130 physical field office locations globally in 97 countries. | | | | |

Subprogramme 9

Component 1, Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Objective

- 16.128 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

- 16.129 To contribute to the objective, the component will:
- (a) Provide substantive, technical and organizational services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its five subsidiary bodies, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and the implementation of the provisions of its outcome document;
 - (b) Provide support to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC by facilitating the preparations for and the organization of the formal and informal meetings of the working group.
- 16.130 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in accelerating the implementation of international drug policy commitments as well as comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development and integrated approaches to challenges faced by criminal justice systems;
 - (b) Enhanced understanding of Member States of governance and financial matters relating to UNODC;
 - (c) Increased participation by a broad and inclusive group of representatives.

Programme performance in 2022

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

- 16.131 In follow-up to the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Kyoto Declaration, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice negotiated, at its thirtieth session, the resolution entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution [76/185](#). In that resolution, the Assembly called upon the Commission to hold, during the intersessional period, expert discussions on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment with a view to discussing concrete ways to improve strategies and responses to effectively prevent and combat those crimes and to strengthen international cooperation at the operational level.
- 16.132 In 2022, the component supported the Commission in organizing the expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment, which brought together over 800 participants representing Member

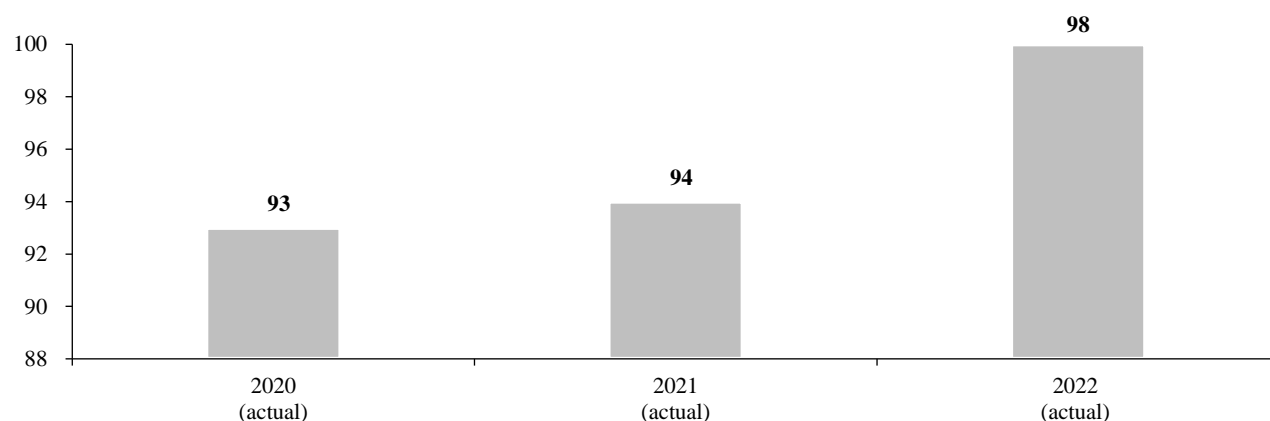
States, United Nations entities, other intergovernmental and international organizations and civil society. The component also coordinated six side events on topics such as illicit financial flows, environmental criminal law, the link between climate change and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and the prevention and mitigation of illicit financial transactions using blockchain technology.

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

Figure 16.XXIX

Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the 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)



Planned results for 2024

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

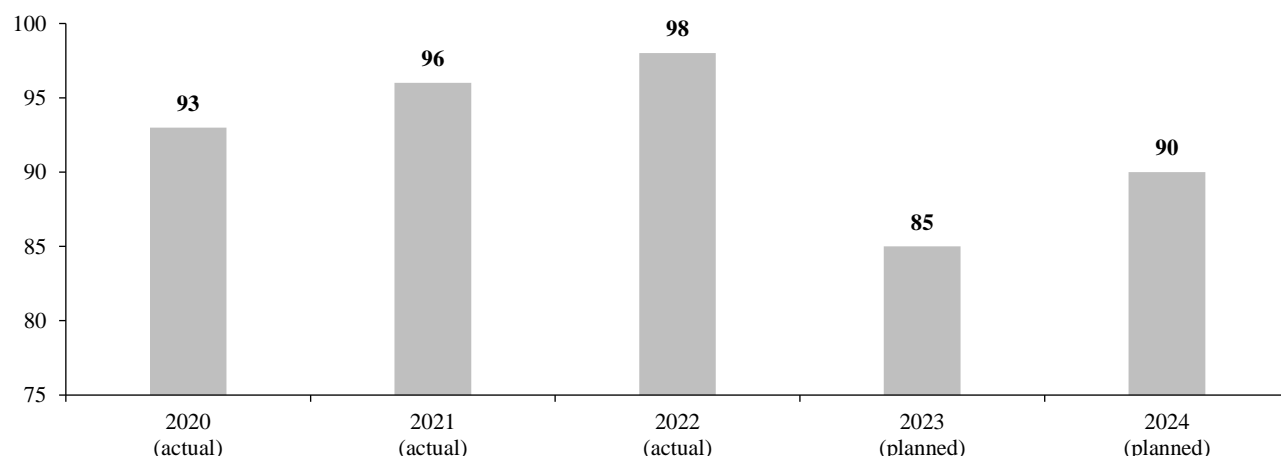
Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.134 The component's work contributed to 98 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 80 per cent.
- 16.135 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXX).

Figure 16.XXX

Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the 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 2: strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda through the effective follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

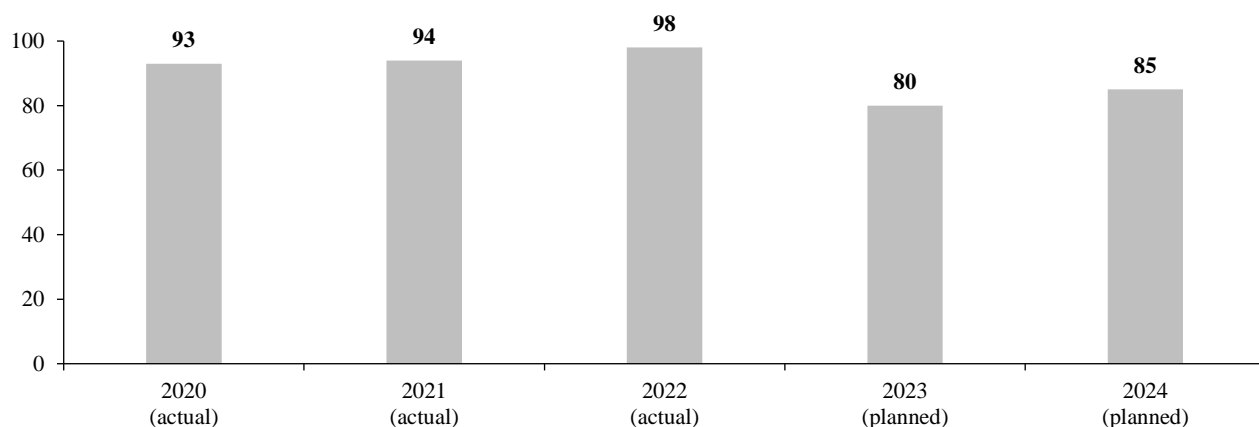
16.136 The component's work contributed to 98 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned target of 75 per cent.

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

Figure 16.XXXI

Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the 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 3: accelerated implementation of international drug policy commitments to effectively address and counter the world drug problem

- 16.138 In 2019, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, taking stock of the implementation of the commitments made over the past decade to jointly address and counter the world drug problem. In the Ministerial Declaration, Member States resolved to review the progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments, in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2029, with a midterm review in 2024. It is expected that, subject to decisions by Member States, the review will feature a high-level segment and a negotiated outcome document. The component supports the preparatory process for the meeting and its outcome to contribute to the acceleration of the implementation of all international drug policy commitments.

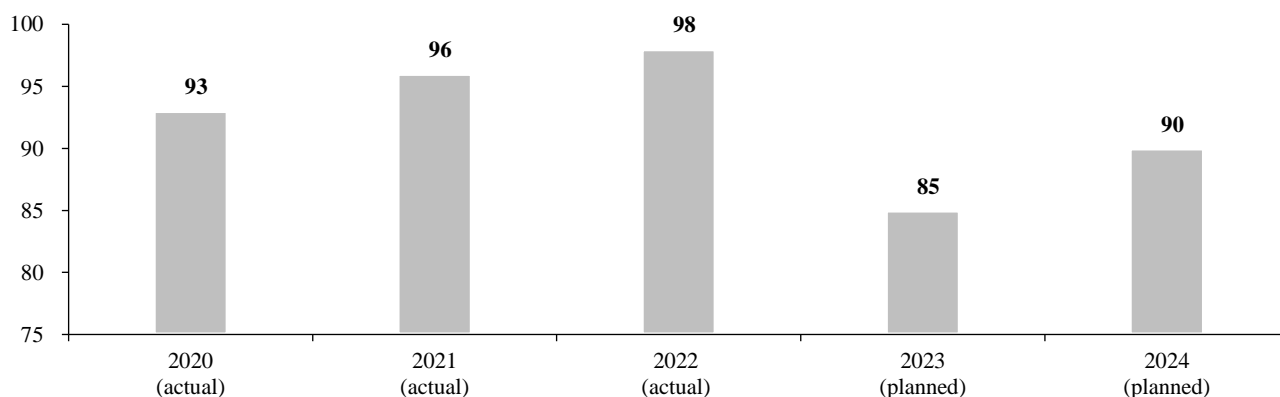
Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.139 The lesson for the subprogramme, based on feedback from Member States, was that effective implementation of international drug policy commitments requires comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings by all delegations and other relevant stakeholders and that hybrid formats may be helpful to this end, including in the lead-up to the midterm review, for which modalities will be defined by Member States. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work to provide formats to enable comprehensive participation and meet the needs of Member States.
- 16.140 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXXII).

Figure 16.XXXII

Performance measure: Member States participating in the meetings of the 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)



Deliverables

- 16.141 Table 16.14 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.14

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

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 65 | 75 | 66 | 69 |
| 1. Reports to the General Assembly on international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and on crime prevention and criminal justice, including reports on the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice | 5 | 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 the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 12 | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| 5. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| 6. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 24 | 31 | 24 | 28 |
| 7. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 154 | 146 | 158 | 154 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 9. The Economic and Social Council | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 10. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 46 | 38 | 46 | 46 |
| 11. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| 12. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 13. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC | 12 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| 14. Ad hoc expert groups related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | 4 | – | 4 | – |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Publications (number of publications) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 15. On the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, permanent missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders relating to the work of the Commissions; notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; advice on the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions. | | | | |
| Databases and substantive digital materials: database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors; database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: special events of the Commissions, including the launch of the annual <i>World Drug Report</i> . | | | | |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

Digital platforms and multimedia content: websites for the Commissions, the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and the follow-up to the 2019 ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; secure 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; web stories and social media accounts highlighting key developments in the work of the Commissions.

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

Objective

- 16.142 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

- 16.143 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, in monitoring the international movement of precursors and the illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors as well as equipment, and in promoting cooperation and the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through the INCB Learning programme and the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), as well as information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), projects Prism and Cohesion and task force efforts; and support Governments in enhancing cooperation with relevant private sector entities, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 3, 11, 16 and 17;
 - Provide technical advice to the Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention;
 - 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;
 - Enhance preparedness for and responses to emergency situations by raising awareness and training competent national authorities on identifying and responding to changing patterns in

trafficking in and abuse of controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids that may take place owing to emergency situations and on the implementation of the simplified control measures during emergency situations.

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

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

Programme performance in 2022

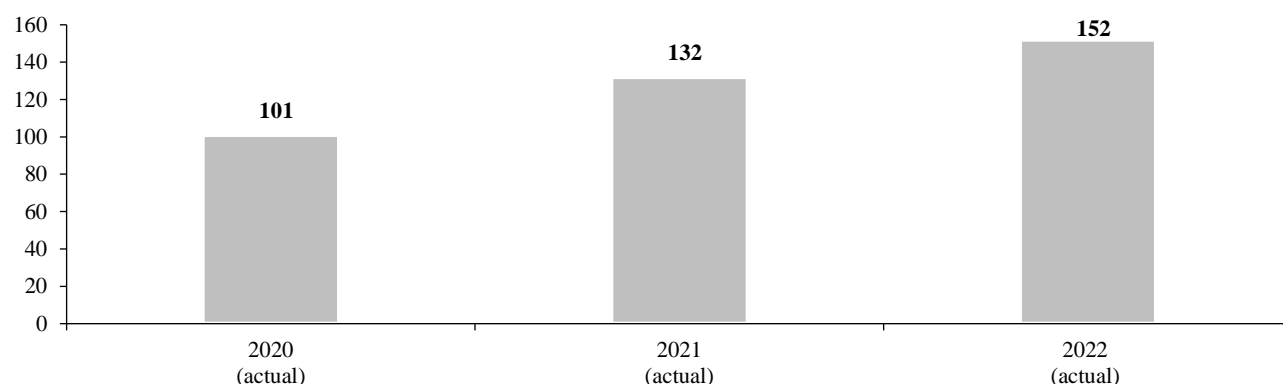
Broadened knowledge base on adequate use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion

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

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

Figure 16.XXXIII

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



Planned results for 2024

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

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 16.147 The component's work contributed to facilitating the supply of controlled substances to sites of emergencies by aligning its communication strategy on emergency situations with the Global Disaster Alert and Response Coordination System of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and issuing notifications to all competent authorities in the case of red alerts, which did not meet the planned target of Member States adopting updated guidelines for the international provision of controlled medicines for emergency medical care. The target was not met owing to external constraints faced by partners.
- 16.148 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.15).

Table 16.15

Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Recognition that the WHO/INCB model guidelines should be updated to better guide Member States in ensuring provision of controlled drugs during emergency situations such as COVID-19 | INCB guidance ^a developed and INCB/WHO/UNODC joint statement issued | Notifications issued to Member States to help facilitate the supply of controlled substances to emergency sites | Awareness-raising on the use of the INCB guidance and WHO/INCB model guidelines | Reviews of the implementation of simplified control measures during emergency situations conducted by INCB and other relevant international bodies |

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

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

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

Table 16.16

Performance measure

| <i>2020 (actual)</i> | <i>2021 (actual)</i> | <i>2022 (actual)</i> | <i>2023 (planned)</i> | <i>2024 (planned)</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Enhanced knowledge of Member States on prevention and investigation of the diversion of materials and equipment essential for illicit drug manufacture through INCB guidelines | 2 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 Member States have increased awareness of various options and approaches to prevent equipment from being used in illicit drug manufacture and to increase operational use of article 13 | Member States are able to address the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and apply article 13 and the technical documents, including through cooperation with industry | Member States make progress in engaging industry in preventing the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and the use of equipment for illicit drug manufacture |

Result 3: relevant national industrial sectors proactively cooperate with competent national authorities in reducing the risk of the industrial sector being exploited by drug traffickers

- 16.151 Drug traffickers are substituting controlled substances with emerging non-controlled substances that are licitly available on national and international markets. This applies to both precursor chemicals, where alternative and substitute chemicals are emerging in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and end products where controlled drugs are being replaced by new psychoactive substances. The component has developed awareness-raising and guidance materials for use by competent authorities to engage with their respective national industrial sectors on non-controlled substances. It has held events with

the participation of both public and private sector partners and has also facilitated the twinning of countries with an established industry cooperation framework with countries interested in developing such a framework.

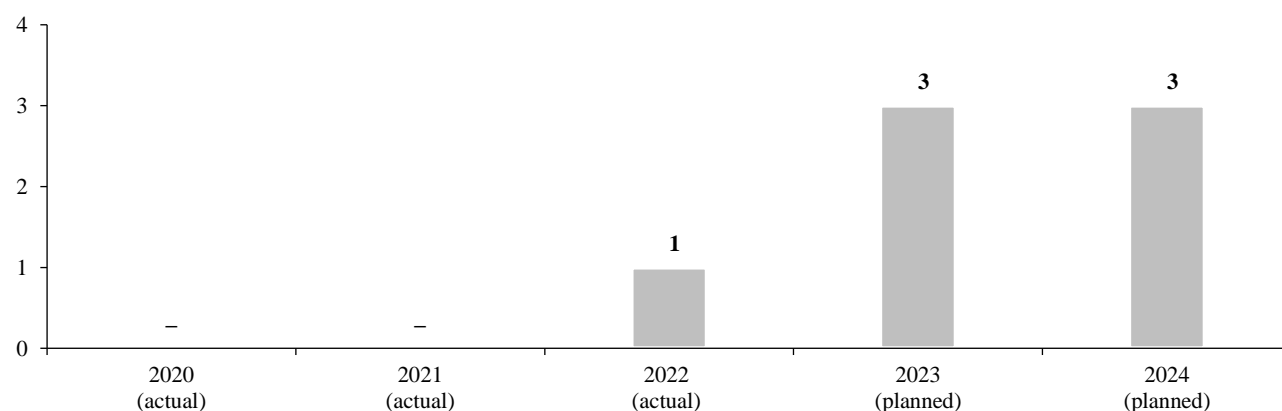
Lessons learned and planned change

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

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

Figure 16.XXXIV

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



Deliverables

16.154 Table 16.17 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.17

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

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 52 | 39 | 52 | 52 |
| 1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, on narcotic drugs and on psychotropic substances | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Reports on the supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes and on the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 | 12 | 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 | 8 | 23 | 23 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 98 | 98 | 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 | 14 | 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 | 26 | 20 | 20 |
| Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 98 | 98 | 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 | 14 | 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 | 26 | 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 | 39 | 4 | 4 |
| 14. Training courses on compliance with drug control treaties and availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing diversion and abuse | 4 | 39 | 4 | 4 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 96 | 92 | 96 | 96 |
| 15. Estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 16. Forms for treaty-mandated reporting by Member States on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions and related Economic and Social Council resolutions, and annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 17. Tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 18. Training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three drug-control conventions | 15 | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| 19. E-learning modules | — | 1 | — | — |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| <p>Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive support to country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board to review implementation of the conventions and to make recommendations to Governments aimed at improving treaty adherence and implementation, with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse; consultations with Member States on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, as well as on issues relating to non-scheduled chemicals, including designer precursors, equipment and materials used in illicit drug manufacture, and new psychoactive substances and synthetic opioids.</p> <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 over 70 Governments; Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, used by 167 Governments; Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), used by approximately 130 Governments; Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), operating under the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, used by around 157 Governments.</p> | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| <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 2024

Overview

- 16.155 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 16.18 to 16.20.

Table 16.18

Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Object of expenditure | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Posts | 19 591.5 | 19 706.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 19 706.1 |
| Other staff costs | 825.0 | 958.0 | (371.2) | — | (5.0) | (376.2) | (39.3) | 581.8 |
| Hospitality | 1.1 | 1.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.3 |
| Consultants | 228.5 | 201.2 | — | — | 34.7 | 34.7 | 17.2 | 235.9 |
| Experts | 53.6 | 202.5 | — | — | (34.4) | (34.4) | (17.0) | 168.1 |
| Travel of representatives | 524.6 | 815.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 815.3 |
| Travel of staff | 321.3 | 297.2 | (31.3) | — | 8.1 | (23.2) | (7.8) | 274.0 |
| Contractual services | 973.5 | 614.8 | (4.0) | — | (39.1) | (43.1) | (7.0) | 571.7 |
| General operating expenses | 150.6 | 113.1 | — | — | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 114.0 |
| Supplies and materials | 76.0 | 81.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 81.3 |
| Furniture and equipment | 119.5 | 119.7 | — | — | 34.8 | 34.8 | 29.1 | 154.5 |
| Grants and contributions | 50.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 22 916.1 | 23 110.5 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (1.8) | 22 704.0 |

Table 16.19

Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2024

(Number of posts)

| | Number | Details |
|-------------------|--------|--|
| Approved 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) |
| Proposed for 2024 | 125 | 1 USG, 3 D-2, 8 D-1, 14 P-5, 32 P-4, 27 P-3, 13 P-2/1, 3 GS (PL), 24 GS (OL) |

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

Table 16.20
Overall: proposed posts by category and grade
(Number of posts)

| Category and grade | 2023 approved | Changes | | | | 2024 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 |

16.156 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in tables 16.21 to 16.23 and figure 16.XXXV.

16.157 As reflected in tables 16.21 (1) and 16.22 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2024 amount to \$22,704,000 before recosting, reflecting a net decrease of \$406,500 (or 1.8 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2023. Resource changes result from technical adjustments. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 16.21
Overall: evolution of financial resources by source of funding, component and subprogramme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

| Component/subprogramme | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total Percentage | |
| A. Policymaking organs | 633.8 | 815.3 | — | — | — | — — | 815.3 |
| B. Executive direction and management | 834.6 | 840.5 | — | — | — | — — | 840.5 |
| C. Programme of work | | | | | | | |
| 1. Countering transnational organized crime | 3 676.7 | 3 938.3 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) (10.3) | 3 531.8 |
| 2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem | 649.0 | 775.8 | — | — | — | — — | 775.8 |
| 3. Countering corruption | 2 751.3 | 2 930.3 | — | — | — | — — | 2 930.3 |
| 4. Terrorism prevention | 1 430.6 | 1 376.5 | — | — | — | — — | 1 376.5 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| Component/subprogramme | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| 5. Justice | 1 418.4 | 1 392.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 392.2 |
| 6. Research, trend analysis and forensics | 3 198.1 | 3 162.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 162.6 |
| 7. Policy support | 1 247.3 | 1 085.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 085.1 |
| 8. Technical cooperation and field support | 693.0 | 607.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 607.9 |
| 9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 5 941.9 | 5 722.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 722.7 |
| Subtotal, C | 22 474.7 | 20 991.4 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (1.9) | 20 584.9 |
| D. Programme support | 441.4 | 463.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 463.3 |
| Subtotal, 1 | 22 916.1 | 23 110.5 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (1.8) | 22 704.0 |

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

| Component/subprogramme | 2022 expenditure | 2023 estimate | Change | Percentage | 2024 estimate |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| A. Policymaking organs | — | — | — | — | — |
| B. Executive direction and management | 3 018.3 | 4 421.9 | 195.6 | 4.4 | 4 617.5 |
| C. Programme of work | | | | | |
| 1. Countering transnational organized crime | 140 061.4 | 145 382.6 | 7 548.6 | 5.2 | 152 931.2 |
| 2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem | 47 919.4 | 63 621.7 | 3 307.0 | 5.2 | 66 928.7 |
| 3. Countering corruption | 20 875.8 | 24 676.2 | 1 279.9 | 5.2 | 25 956.1 |
| 4. Terrorism prevention | 18 748.5 | 16 513.4 | 855.6 | 5.2 | 17 369.0 |
| 5. Justice | 69 340.5 | 55 492.7 | 2 883.5 | 5.2 | 58 376.2 |
| 6. Research, trend analysis and forensics | 26 601.4 | 27 223.4 | 1 398.5 | 5.1 | 28 621.9 |
| 7. Policy support | 6 432.3 | 7 762.6 | 383.1 | 4.9 | 8 145.7 |
| 8. Technical cooperation and field support | 9 249.6 | 12 173.2 | 519.6 | 4.3 | 12 692.8 |
| 9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | 6 840.8 | 6 506.6 | 338.3 | 5.2 | 6 844.9 |
| Subtotal, C | 349 088.0 | 363 774.3 | 18 709.7 | 5.2 | 382 484.0 |
| D. Programme support | 4 531.4 | 5 076.3 | 264.0 | 5.2 | 5 340.3 |
| Subtotal, 2 | 353 619.4 | 368 850.6 | 18 973.6 | 5.1 | 387 824.3 |
| Total | 376 535.5 | 391 961.1 | 18 567.2 | 4.7 | 410 528.3 |

Table 16.22

Overall: proposed posts for 2024 by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Number of posts)

(1) *Regular budget*

| Component/subprogramme | 2023 approved | Changes | | | | 2024 proposed |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | Total | |
| A. Policymaking organs | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B. Executive direction and management | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| C. Programme of work | | | | | | |
| 1. Countering transnational organized crime | 18 | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| 2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 3. Countering corruption | 18 | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| 4. Terrorism prevention | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| 5. Justice | 8 | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| 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, C | 121 | — | — | — | — | 121 |
| D. Programme support | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Subtotal, 1 | 125 | — | — | — | — | 125 |

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

| Component/subprogramme | 2023 estimate | Change | 2024 estimate |
|--|------------------|--------|------------------|
| A. Policymaking organs | — | — | — |
| B. Executive direction and management | 18 | — | 18 |
| C. Programme of work | | | |
| 1. Countering transnational organized crime | 181 | — | 181 |
| 2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem | 26 | — | 26 |
| 3. Countering corruption | 35 | — | 35 |
| 4. Terrorism prevention | 28 | — | 28 |
| 5. Justice | 52 | — | 52 |
| 6. Research, trend analysis and forensics | 102 | — | 102 |
| 7. Policy support | 29 | — | 29 |
| 8. Technical cooperation and field support | 259 | — | 259 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Component/subprogramme</i> | <i>2023 estimate</i> | <i>Change</i> | <i>2024 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 | 21 | — | 21 |
| Subtotal, C | 733 | — | 733 |
| D. Programme support | 34 | — | 34 |
| Subtotal, 2 | 785 | — | 785 |
| Total | 910 | — | 910 |

Table 16.23

Overall: evolution of financial and post resources

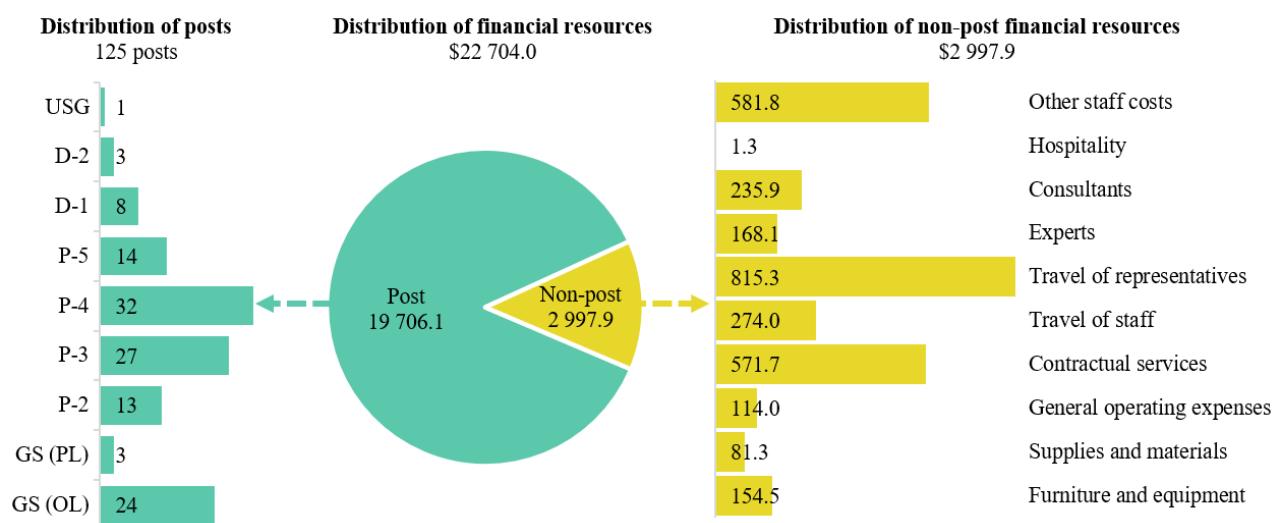
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | Changes | | | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|---|
| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 19 591.6 | 19 706.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 19 706.1 |
| Non-post | 3 324.5 | 3 404.4 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (11.9) | 2 997.9 |
| Total | 22 916.1 | 23 110.5 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (1.8) | 22 704.0 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | 98 |
| General Service and related | | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | 27 |
| Total | | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | 125 |

Figure 16.XXXV

Distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Explanation of variances by factor, component and subprogramme****Overall resource changes****Technical adjustments**

- 16.158 As reflected in table 16.21 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$406,500 under subprogramme 1, related to the removal of one-time provisions under other staff costs (\$371,200), travel of staff (\$31,300) and contractual services (\$4,000) 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, approved pursuant to General Assembly resolution [75/282](#).

Other changes

- 16.159 As reflected in table 16.21 (1), the net effect of the proposed changes is cost-neutral and relates mainly to the operational requirements projected for 2024.

Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.160 As reflected in tables 16.21 (2) and 16.22 (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 2024, projected extrabudgetary resources (cash contributions) amount to \$387,824,300.
- 16.161 The resources will be used mainly to carry out technical cooperation projects, at the request of Member States.
- 16.162 The extrabudgetary resources under the present 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.
- 16.163 Anticipated in-kind contributions will provide for donated right of use for 16 premises at the following locations: Brasília; Libreville; Rome; Turin, Italy; Tripoli; Mexico City; Abuja; Lagos, Nigeria; Islamabad; Panama City; Lima; Manila; Dakar; Belgrade; Ashgabat; and Abu Dhabi, with

an estimated value of \$1,500,000, and other services such as expert advice, use of training facilities and provision of supplies and equipment, with an estimated value of \$100,000.

Polymaking organs

- 16.164 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to standing intergovernmental organs and expert bodies, 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 General 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 16.24 provides information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 16.24

Polymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Polymaking organ</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Additional information</i> | <i>2023 appropriation</i> | <i>2024 estimate (before recosting)</i> |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice | 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 2024: – | – | – |
| Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes | Established to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of ICT for criminal purposes, taking into full consideration existing international instruments and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of ICT for criminal purposes, in particular the work and outcomes of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime. | Mandate: General Assembly resolutions 74/247 and 75/282 Membership: 193 government officials Number of sessions in 2024: 1 | – | – |
| Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice | Functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It is the principal polymaking body of the United Nations with respect to crime prevention and criminal justice. It is entrusted with the functions of a preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission is the governing body of the UNODC crime programme and 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 2024: 2 | 62.4 | 62.4 |

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

| <i>Policy-making organ</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Additional information</i> | <i>2023 appropriation</i> | <i>2024 estimate (before recosting)</i> |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies | Functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It is the principal policy-making body of the United Nations with respect to international drug control and has specific mandates deriving from international drug control treaties. The Commission is the governing body of the UNODC drug programme, and is authorized to approve the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It has two subsidiary bodies established by the Council: (a) the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, with 23 members; and (b) meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, whose membership is based on that of the relevant regional commission. | Mandate: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 Membership: 53 government officials Number of sessions in 2024: 2 | 180.1 | 180.1 |
| Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | Established to improve the governance and financial situation of UNODC. It prepares 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. | Mandate: Economic and Social Council decisions 2009/251 and 2022/316 Membership: N/A (open-ended) Number of sessions in 2024: 1 | — | — |
| International Narcotics Control Board | 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. 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 are included every year 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. | 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 Membership: 13 members Number of sessions in 2024: 3 | 572.8 | 572.8 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Policymaking organ</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Additional information</i> | <i>2023 appropriation</i> | <i>2024 estimate (before recosting)</i> |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | Established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. It comprises of the following 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; and the Working Group on Firearms. | 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 Membership: 191 government officials Number of sessions in 2024: 1 | — | — |
| Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies | Established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States parties to achieve the objectives set forth in the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to promote and review its implementation. It provides policy guidance to UNODC for the development and execution of activities related to combating corruption. 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. | 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 Membership: 189 government officials Number of sessions in 2024: — | — | — |
| Total | | | 815.3 | 815.3 |

16.165 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$815,300 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.25.

Table 16.25
Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | <i>2022 expenditure</i> | <i>2023 appropriation</i> | <i>Changes</i> | | | | | <i>2024 estimate (before recosting)</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | <i>Technical adjustments</i> | <i>New/ expanded mandates</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percentage</i> | |
| Non-post | | | | | | | | |
| Travel of representatives | 633.8 | 815.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 815.3 |
| Total | 633.8 | 815.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 815.3 |

Executive direction and management

- 16.166 The executive direction and management component comprises the Office of the Executive Director and the Independent Evaluation Section.
- 16.167 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 the Executive Director 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 section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination.
- 16.168 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.
- 16.169 The Office of the Executive Director also coordinates on cross-cutting institutional issues, such as the systematic inclusion of gender equality aspects in all areas of UNODC work and reaching gender parity in staff. The Gender Team in the Office of the Executive Director 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 wide range of activities, including supporting field offices to contextualize gender commitments to their setting, ensuring that institutional mechanisms on gender mainstreaming are efficient and providing capacity-building for personnel to further strengthen capacity on gender issues across the UNODC programme of work. The United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC continue to recognize high-impact policies and programmes on gender issues through an annual Gender Award and have strengthened their efforts on male engagement to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 16.170 The Independent Evaluation Section provides evaluation-based knowledge for decision-making to the Executive Director and Member States.
- 16.171 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.
- 16.172 Information on the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 16.26. The low travel compliance rate in 2022 (25 per cent) was still due to continued global uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which also affected event planning and resulted in the late nomination of travellers and the late booking of travel. Compliance rates continue to be monitored and further awareness-raising sessions will be held with the staff at large.

Table 16.26
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

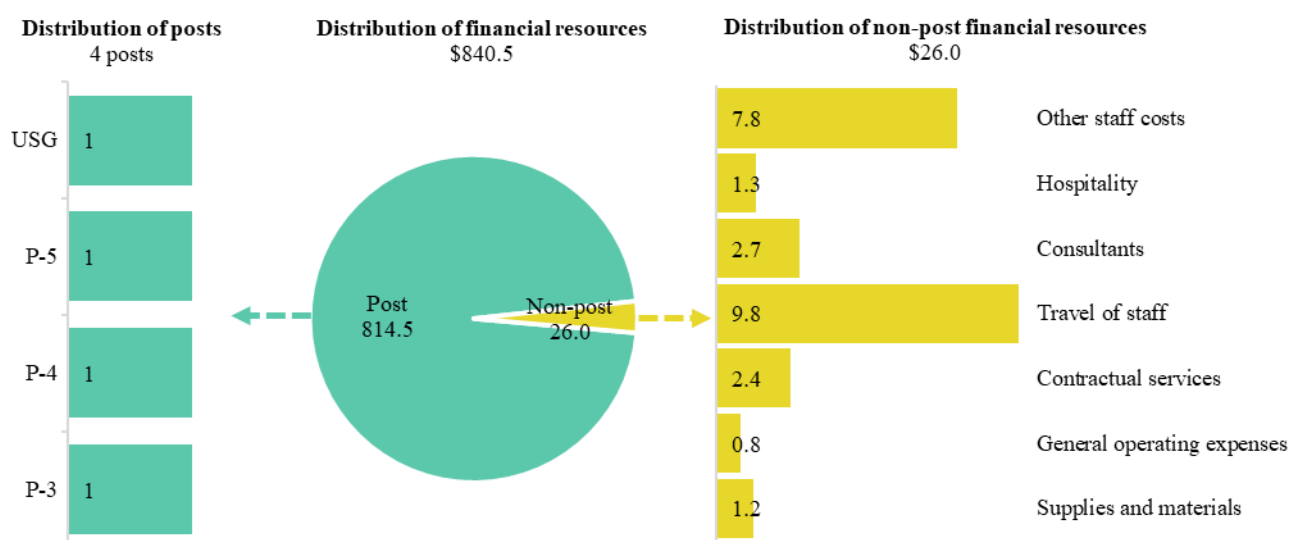
| | Actual 2020 | Actual 2021 | Actual 2022 | Planned 2023 | Planned 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Timely submission of documentation | 91 | 97 | 94 | 100 | 100 |
| Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel | 19 | 18 | 25 | 100 | 100 |

16.173 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$840,500 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.27 and figure 16.XXXVI.

Table 16.27
Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | Changes | | | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---|
| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 811.3 | 814.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 814.5 |
| Non-post | 23.3 | 26.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 26.0 |
| Total | 834.6 | 840.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 840.5 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Total | | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |

Figure 16.XXXVI
Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.174 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$4,617,500 and would, under the Office of the Executive Director, support the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026). Under the Independent Evaluation Section, the resources would provide for continued investments in innovative evaluation products and services, national evaluation capacity-building, knowledge management, communication and information technology tools. The expected increase of \$195,600 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in the areas of evaluation and gender mainstreaming.

Programme of work**Subprogramme 1****Countering transnational organized crime**

- 16.175 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$3,531,800 and reflect a decrease of \$406,500 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 16.158.
- 16.176 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.28 and figure 16.XXXVII.

Table 16.28

Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

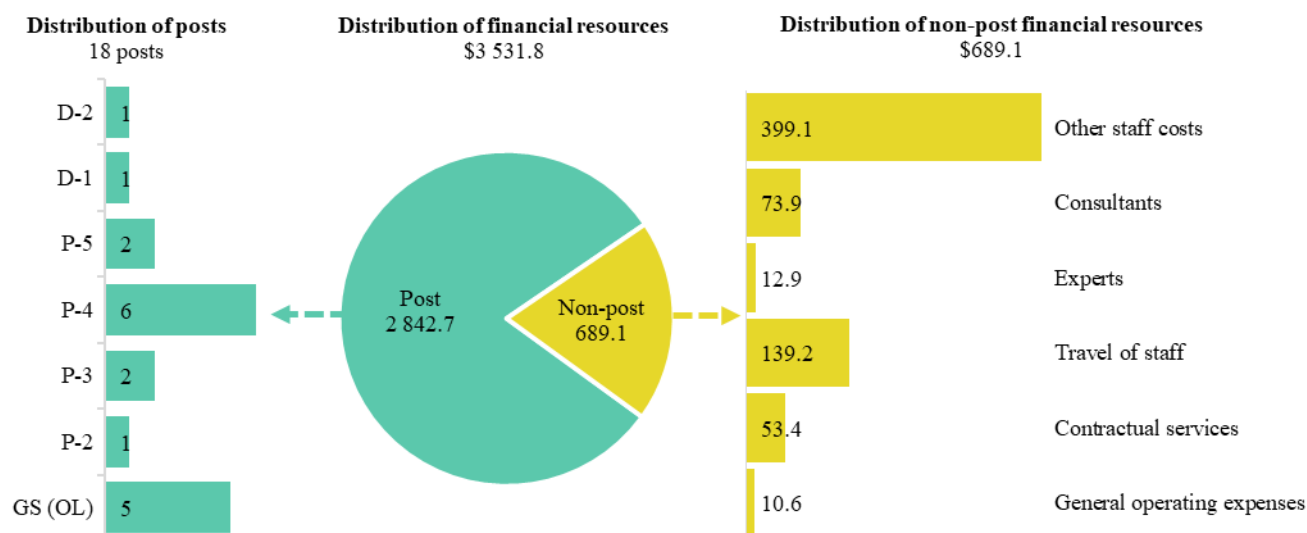
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | Changes | | | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|---|
| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 2 596.5 | 2 842.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 842.7 |
| Non-post | 1 080.2 | 1 095.6 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (37.1) | 689.1 |
| Total | 3 676.7 | 3 938.3 | (406.5) | — | — | (406.5) | (10.3) | 3 531.8 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| General Service and related | | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Total | | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 18 |

Figure 16.XXXVII

Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.177 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$152,931,200 and 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 increase of \$7,548,600 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in the area of countering transnational organized crime.

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

- 16.178 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$775,800 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.29 and figure 16.XXXVIII.

Table 16.29

Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

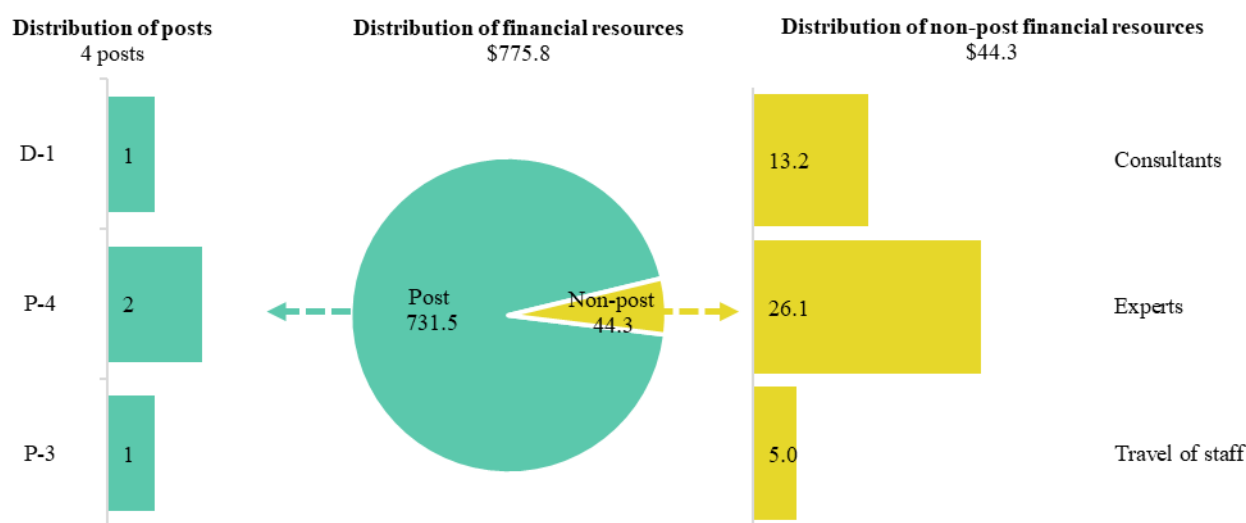
| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 619.0 | 731.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 731.5 |
| Non-post | 30.0 | 44.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 44.3 |
| Total | 649.0 | 775.8 | — | — | — | — | — | 775.8 |

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Total | | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |

Figure 16.XXXVIII

Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.179 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$66,928,700 and 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 and environmental crime. The expected increase of \$3,307,000 is due mainly to the increased level of activities to counter the world drug problem.

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

- 16.180 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$2,930,300 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.30 and figure 16.XXXIX.

Table 16.30

Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

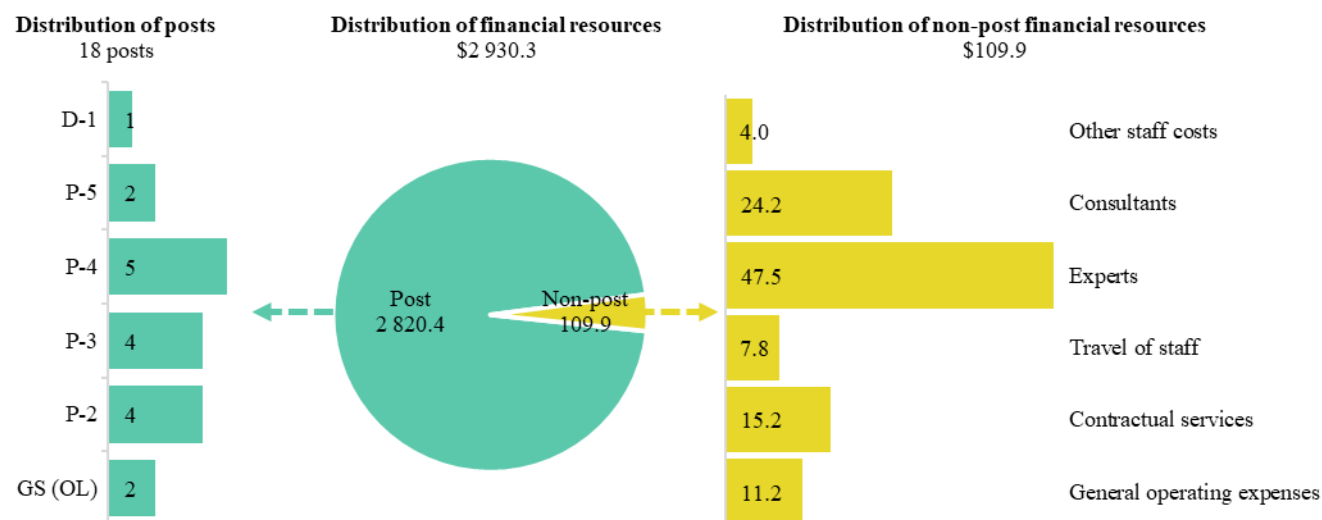
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 2 613.7 | 2 820.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 820.4 | |
| Non-post | 137.6 | 109.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 109.9 | |
| Total | 2 751.3 | 2 930.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 930.3 | |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | |
| General Service and related | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | |
| Total | | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | |

Figure 16.XXXIX

Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.181 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$25,956,100 and 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 increase of \$1,279,900 is due mainly to the increased level of activities on prevention and combating corruption.

Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

16.182 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$1,376,500 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.31 and figure 16.XL.

Table 16.31

Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

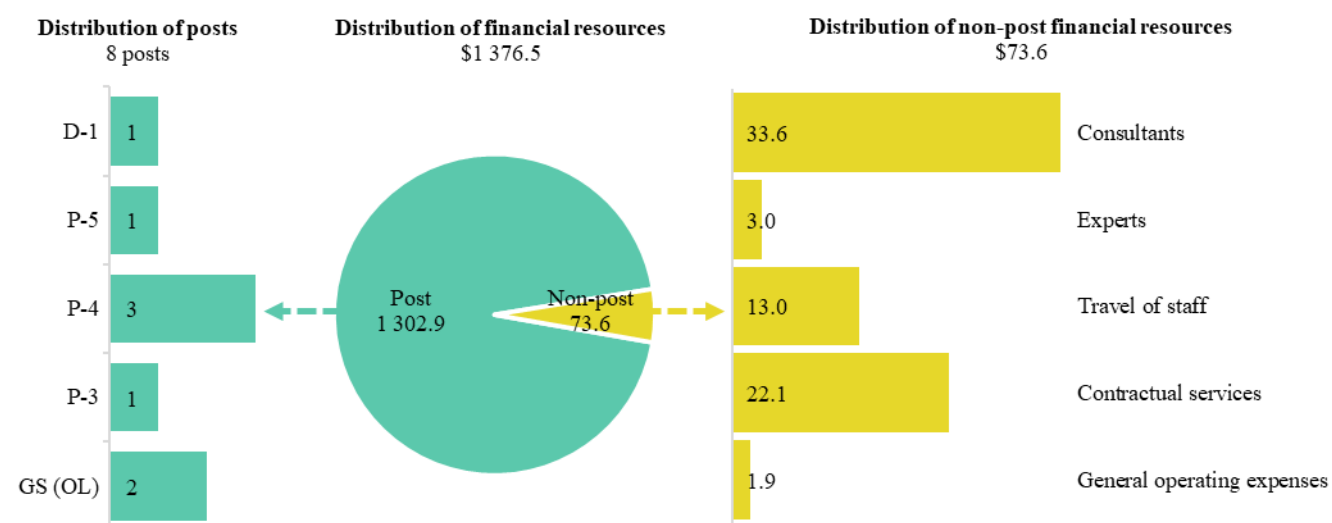
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--|------------|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | | Percentage |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 1 362.2 | 1 302.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 302.9 |
| Non-post | 68.4 | 73.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 73.6 |
| Total | 1 430.6 | 1 376.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 376.5 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| General Service and related | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total | | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |

Figure 16.XL

Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

16.183 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$17,369,000 and would provide for 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 increase of \$855,600 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in the area of terrorism prevention.

Subprogramme 5 Justice

16.184 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$1,392,200 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.32 and figure 16.XLI.

Table 16.32

Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

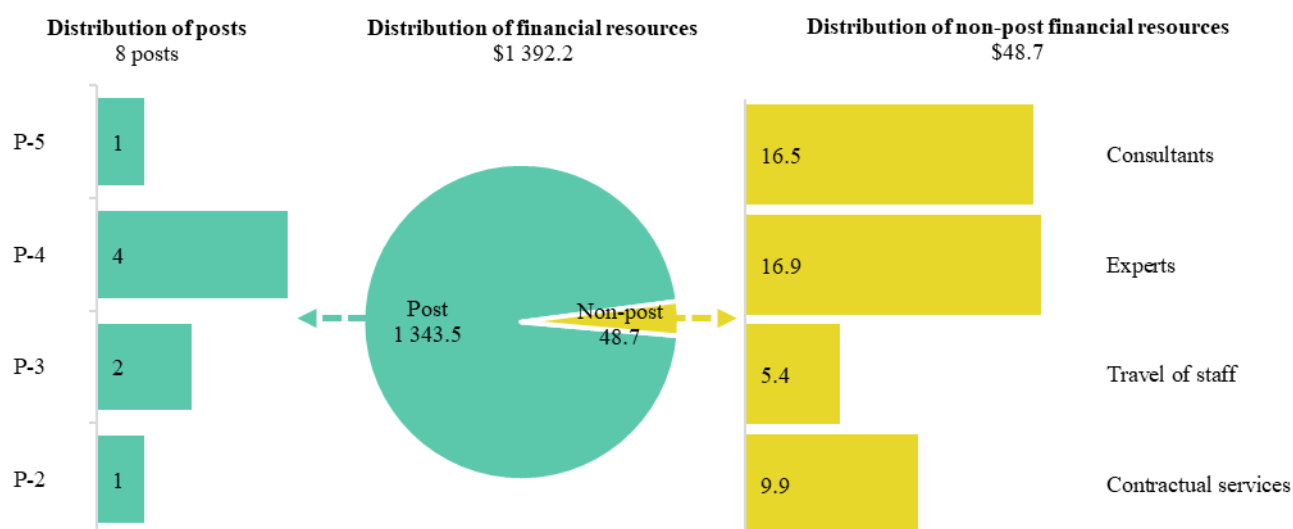
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|--|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 1 380.0 | 1 343.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 343.5 |
| Non-post | 38.4 | 48.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 48.7 |
| Total | 1 418.4 | 1 392.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 392.2 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Total | | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |

Figure 16.XLI

Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.185 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$58,376,200 and would provide support to Member States in their efforts to develop effective strategies, policies and programmes to prevent crime and to improve criminal justice systems in line with international standards and norms. Examples of areas of work include the treatment of prisoners, the prevention and addressing of violence against children and women, legal aid, women in prisons and maritime crime. The expected increase of \$2,883,500 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in the area of criminal justice and crime prevention.

Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis and forensics

- 16.186 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$3,162,600 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.33 and figure 16.XLII.

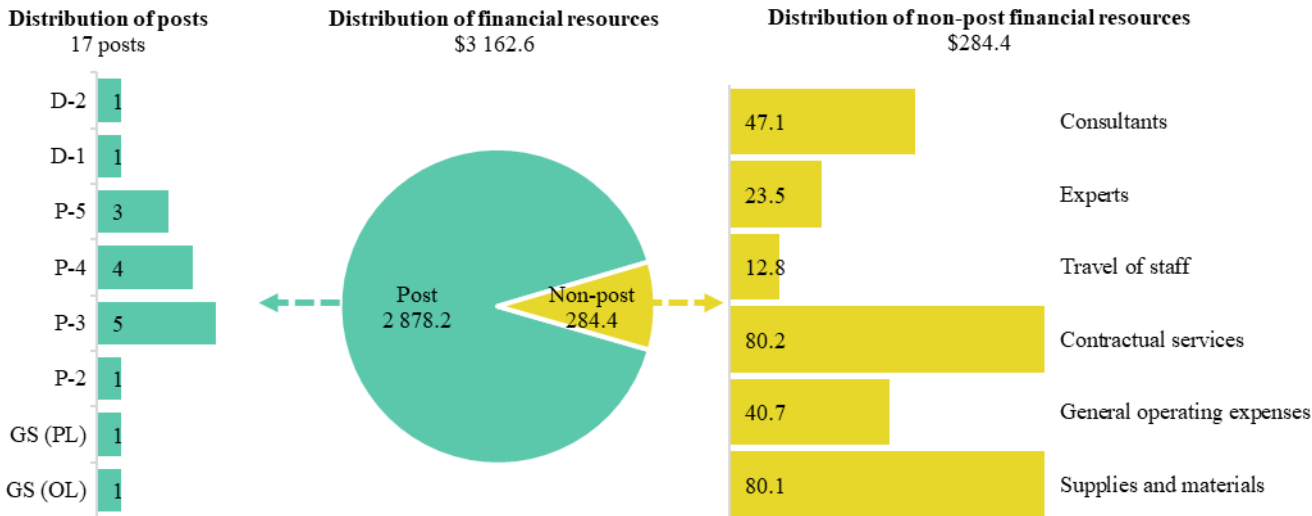
Table 16.33
Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | Changes | | | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|--|
| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 2 919.5 | 2 878.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 878.2 |
| Non-post | 278.6 | 284.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 284.4 |
| Total | 3 198.1 | 3 162.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 162.6 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| General Service and related | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total | | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |

Figure 16.XLII
Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

16.187 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$28,621,900 and 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 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 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 \$1,398,500 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in the area of research, trend analysis and forensics.

Subprogramme 7
Policy support

16.188 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$1,085,100 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.34 and figure 16.XLIII.

Table 16.34

Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

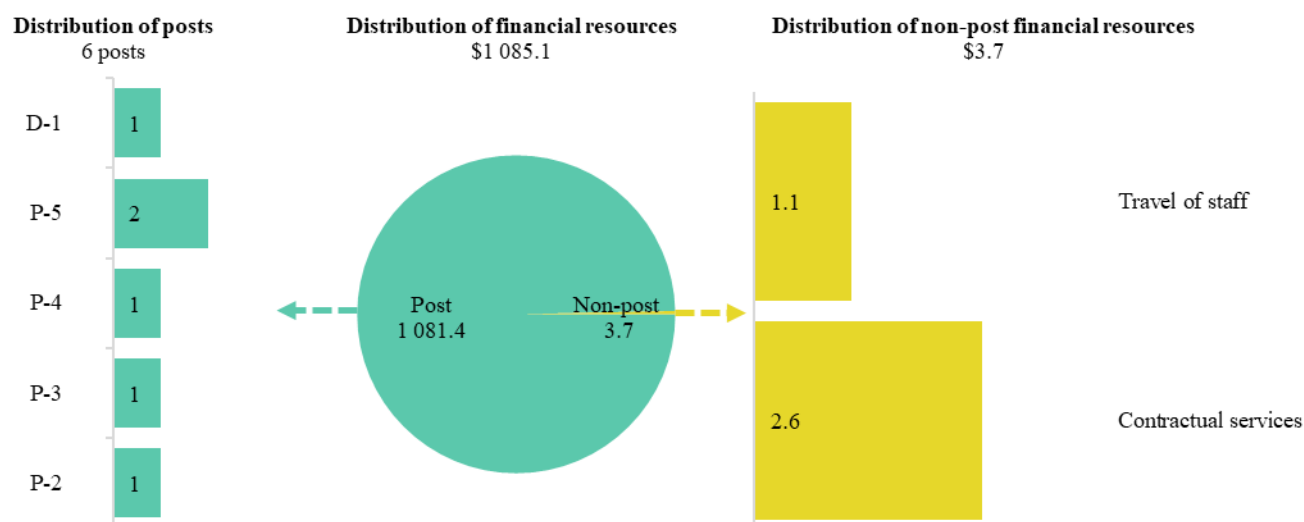
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|--|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 1 245.3 | 1 081.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 081.4 |
| Non-post | 2.0 | 3.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 3.7 |
| Total | 1 247.3 | 1 085.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 085.1 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Total | | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |

Figure 16.XLIII

Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 16.189 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$8,145,700 and would provide for, inter alia, the enhancement 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 increase of \$383,100 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in the areas of policy support, partnership engagement and external relationships.

Subprogramme 8

Technical cooperation and field support

16.190 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$607,900 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.35 and figure 16.XLIV.

Table 16.35

Subprogramme 8: evolution of financial and post resources

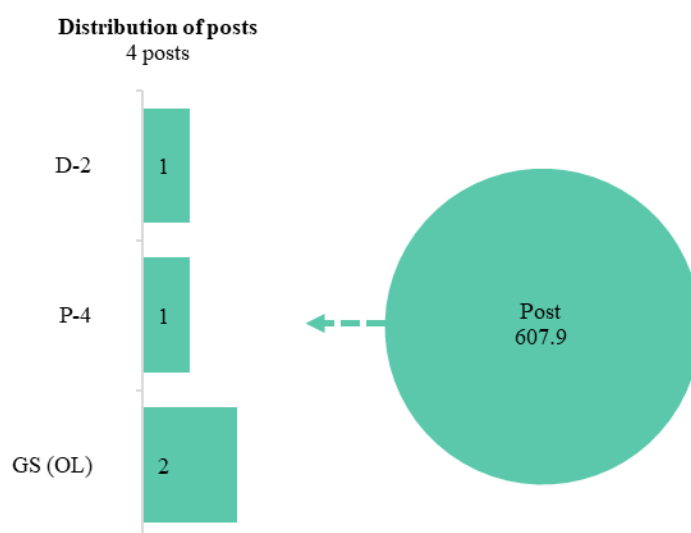
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 689.0 | 607.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 607.9 |
| Non-post | 4.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 693.0 | 607.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 607.9 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| General Service and related | | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total | | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |

Figure 16.XLIV

Subprogramme 8: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

16.191 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$12,692,800 and 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 increase of \$519,600 is due mainly to the increased level of activities 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

16.192 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$5,722,700 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.36 and figure 16.XLV.

Table 16.36

Subprogramme 9: evolution of financial and post resources

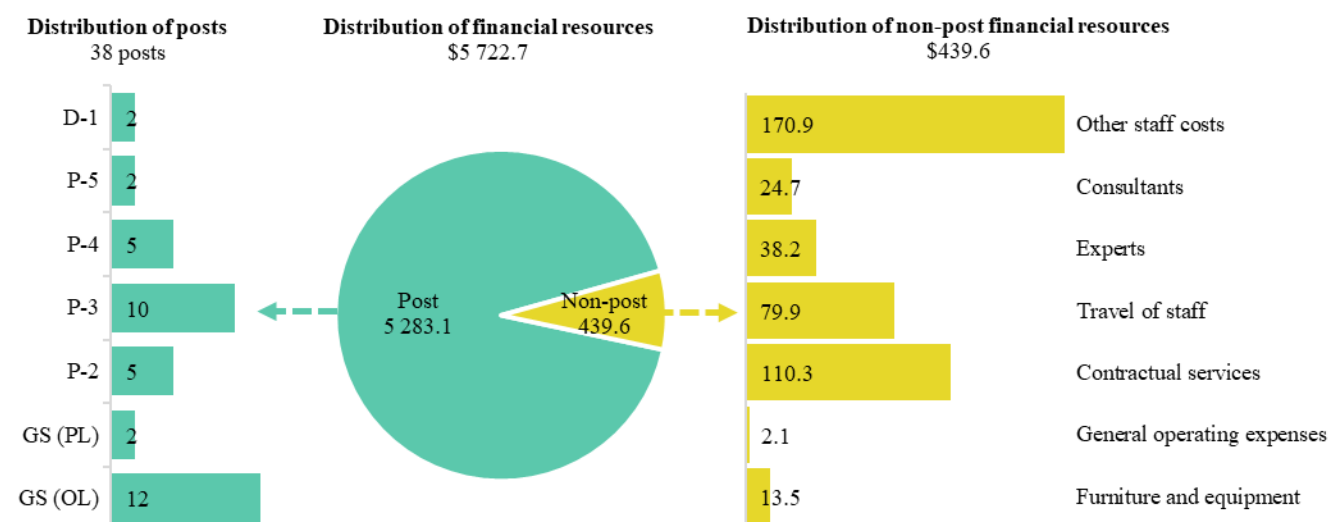
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | Changes | | | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|--|
| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 5 355.0 | 5 283.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 283.1 |
| Non-post | 586.9 | 439.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 439.6 |
| Total | 5 941.9 | 5 722.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 722.7 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 24 |
| General Service and related | | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Total | | 38 | — | — | — | — | — | 38 |

Figure 16.XLV

Subprogramme 9: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.193 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$6,844,900 and would support the work of intergovernmental bodies and activities related to new psychoactive substances, reduced trafficking in dangerous, non-medical synthetic opioids and other dangerous new psychoactive substances and limiting their supply to consumer markets. The increase of \$338,300 is due mainly to the increased level of activities in support of the prevention of trafficking in dangerous non-medical synthetic opioids and other new psychoactive substances as well as relevant precursors.

Programme support

- 16.194 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$463,300 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 16.37 and figure 16.XLVI.

Table 16.37

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

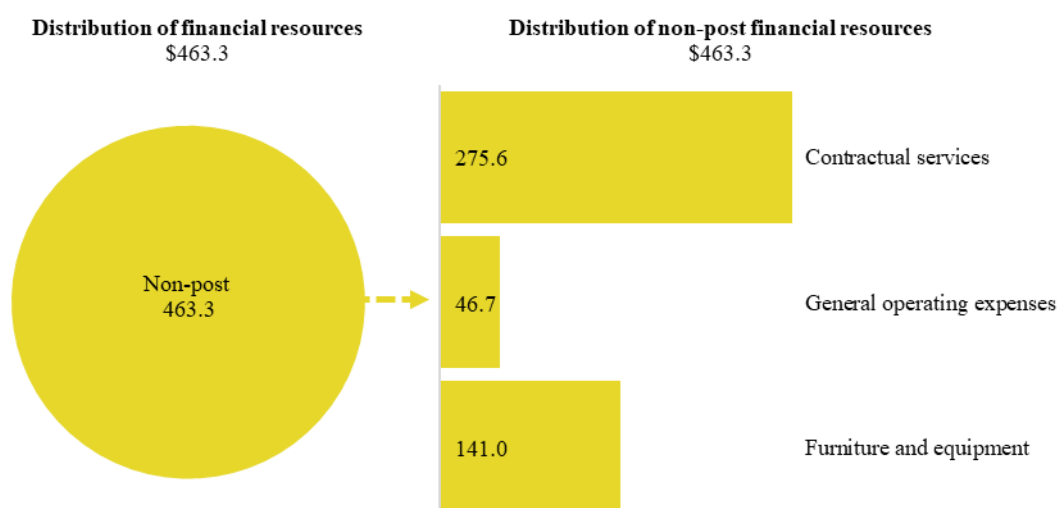
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| Non-post | 441.4 | 463.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 463.3 |
| Total | 441.4 | 463.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 463.3 |

Figure 16.XLVI

Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 16.195 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$5,340,300 and would provide for the provision of software products to Member States within the thematic areas of the substantive mandates of UNODC. The increase of \$264,000 is due mainly to the increased provision of software products to Member States.

Annex I

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2024

Charts showing the organizational structure of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) are presented below. Section A of the present annex reproduces the approved organizational structure for 2023. Section B presents the proposed organizational structure for 2024.

Justification for the proposed changes

In line with UNODC Strategy 2021–2025 and the regional visions, in order to support the delivery of more agile field-based technical assistance, UNODC is proposing an internal realignment of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch. Since its establishment in 2010, the Branch has seen significant changes and expansion. For the portfolio to continue to grow and build on the momentum created by the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, the ninth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Summit for Democracy and other high-level forums, the new proposed structure is as follows:

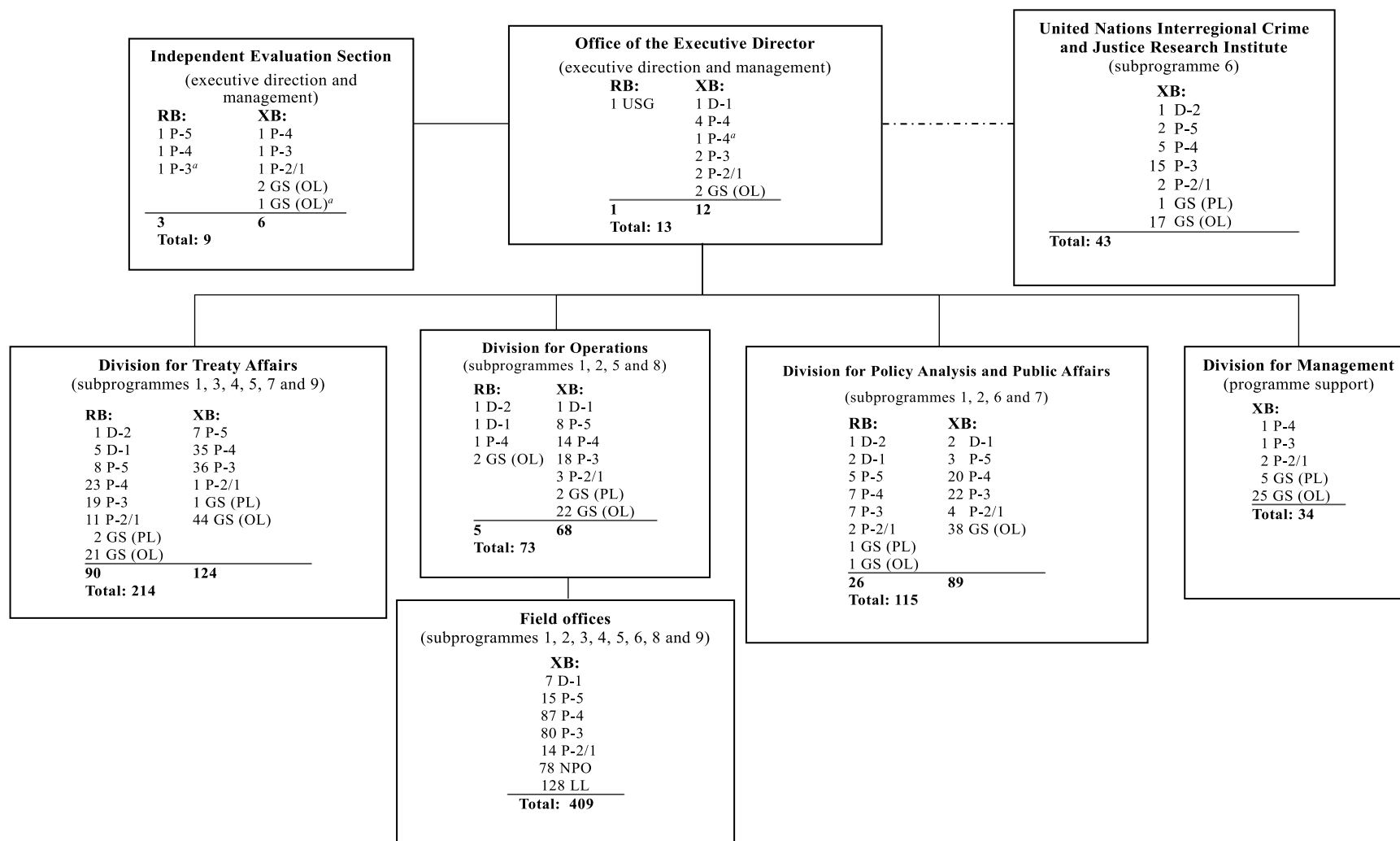
(a) The Conference Support Section will be renamed the Convention Support Section and will be responsible for the servicing of the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the working groups on asset recovery and international cooperation. It will also serve as the secretariat to the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network);

(b) The Implementation Support Section will be renamed the Thematic Support Section and will be responsible for the management and conceptualization of thematic and cross-divisional workstreams in the area of corruption prevention (e.g. education, youth, the private sector, corruption and the environment, corruption and sports, and partnerships with supreme audit institutions and parliamentarians);

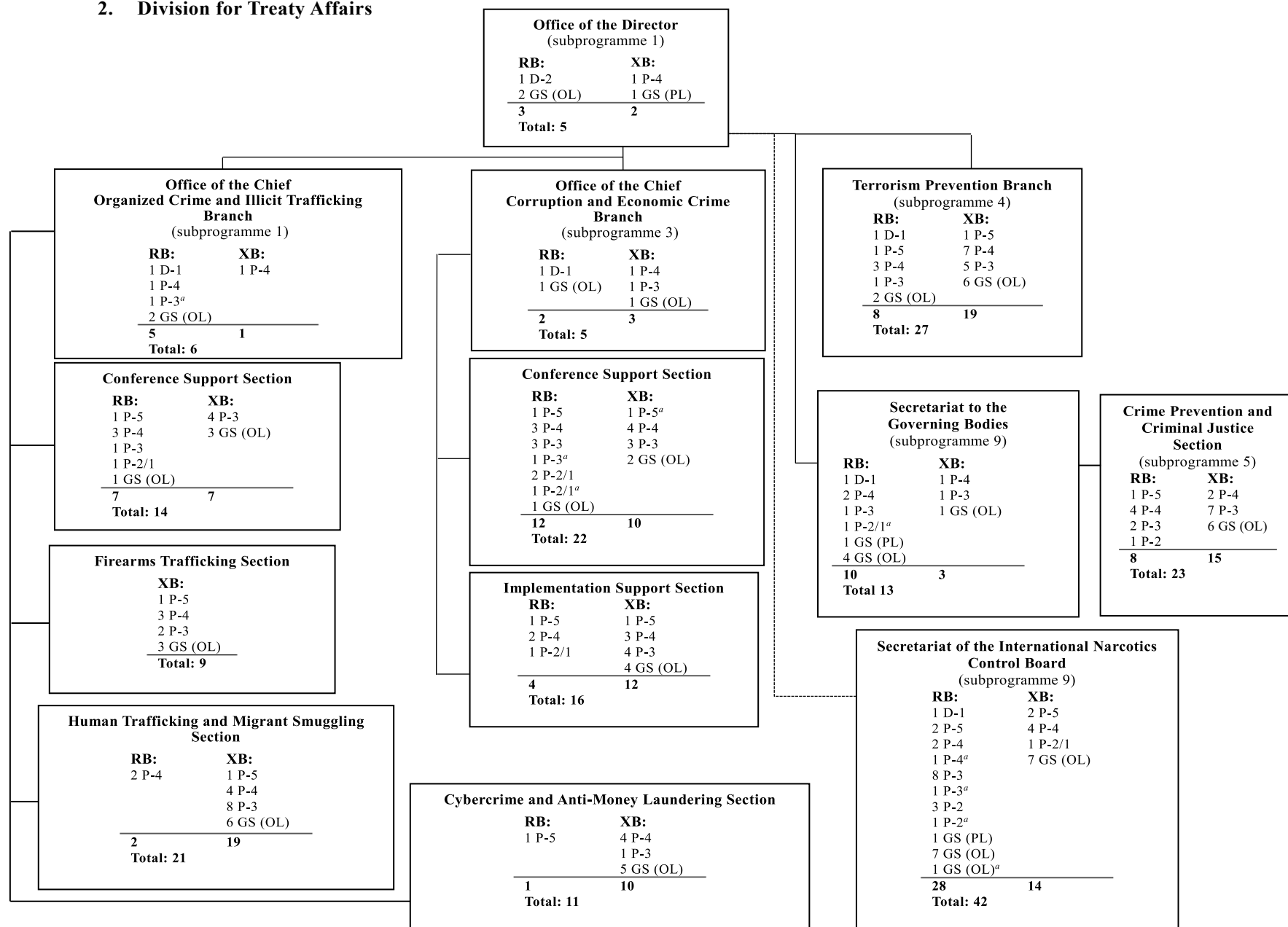
(c) A new Field Support Section will be established to coordinate all field-based work, including the conceptualization, management and expansion of new regional hubs. The proposed Field Support Section will be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

A. Approved organizational structure and post distribution for 2023

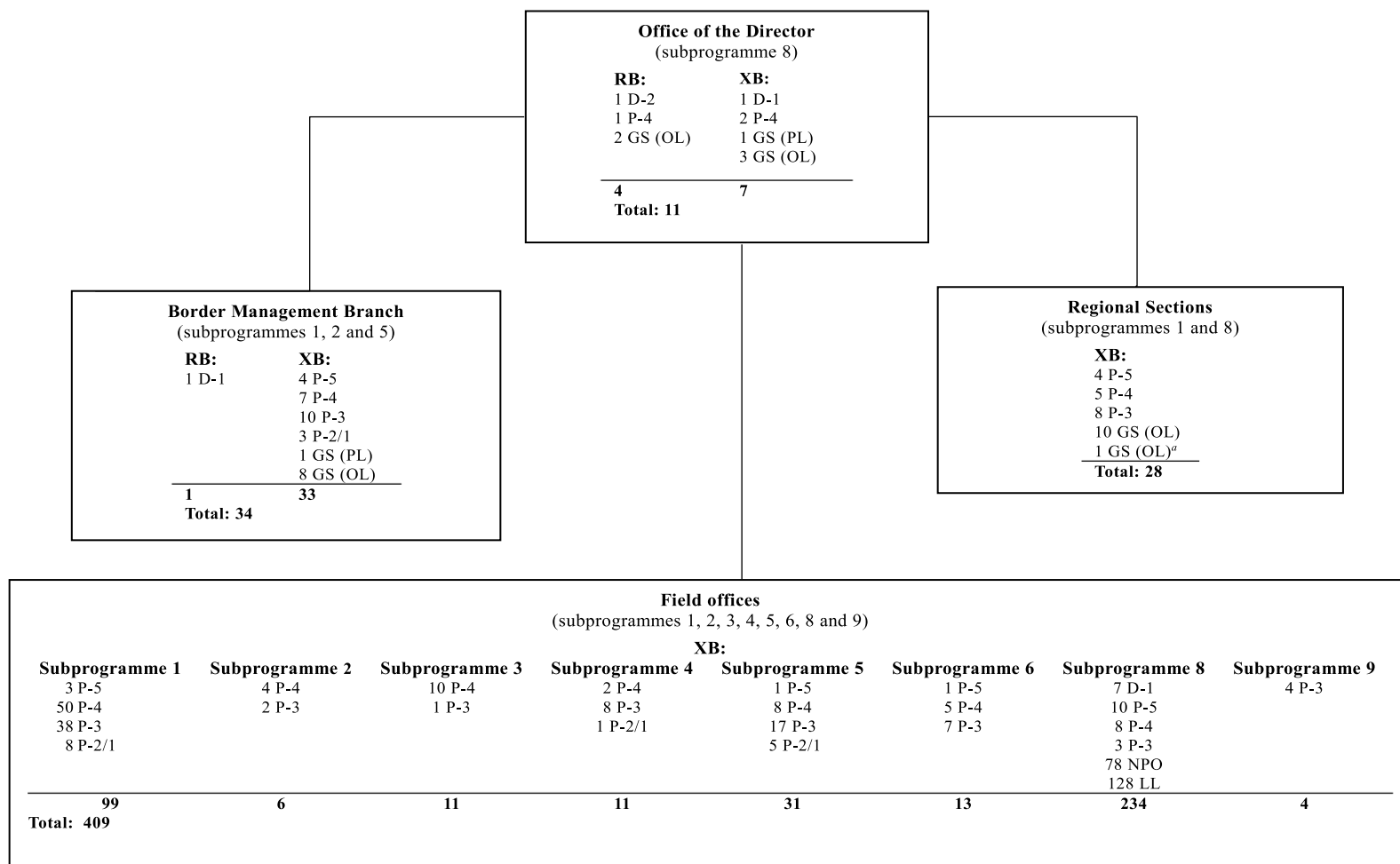
1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



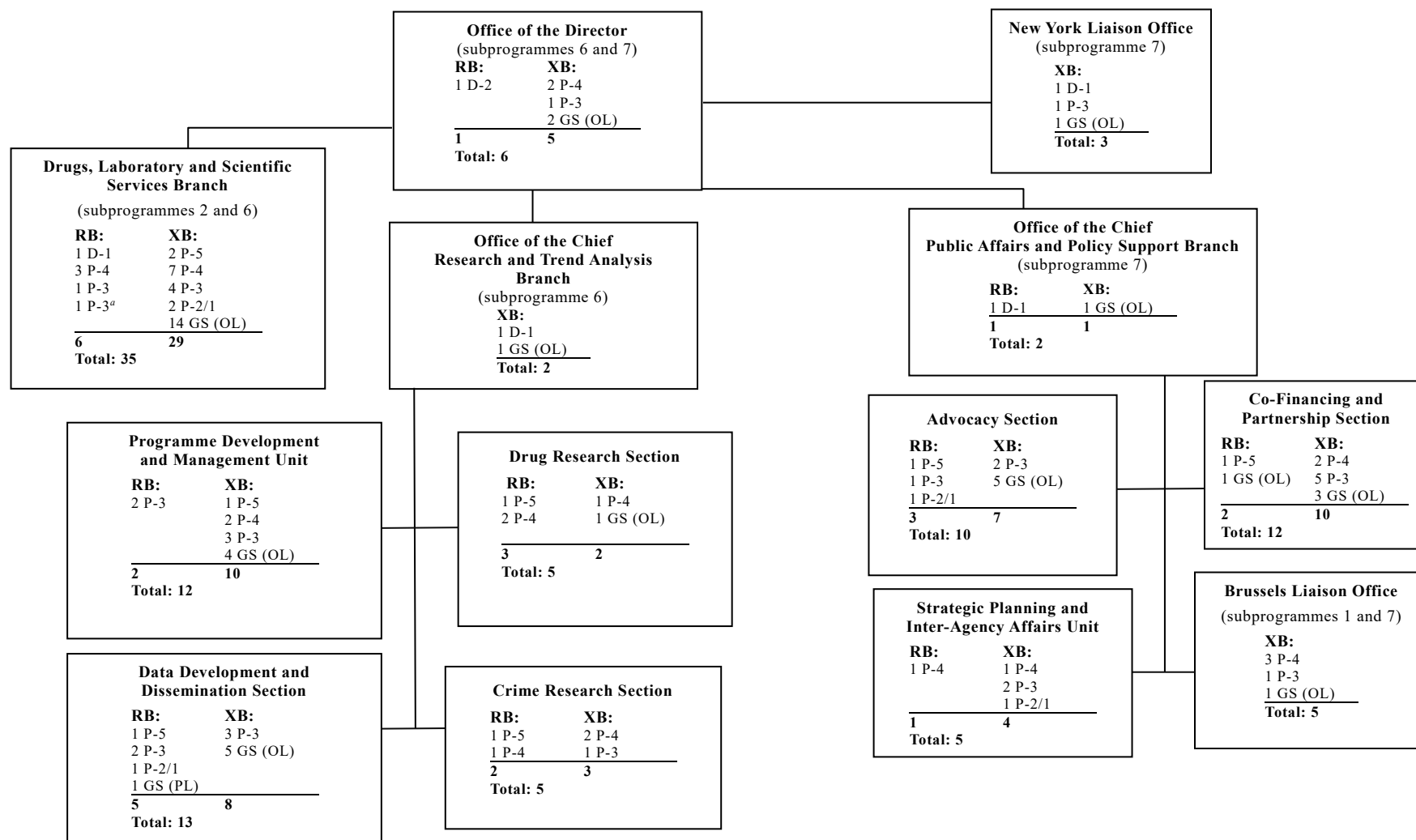
2. Division for Treaty Affairs



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

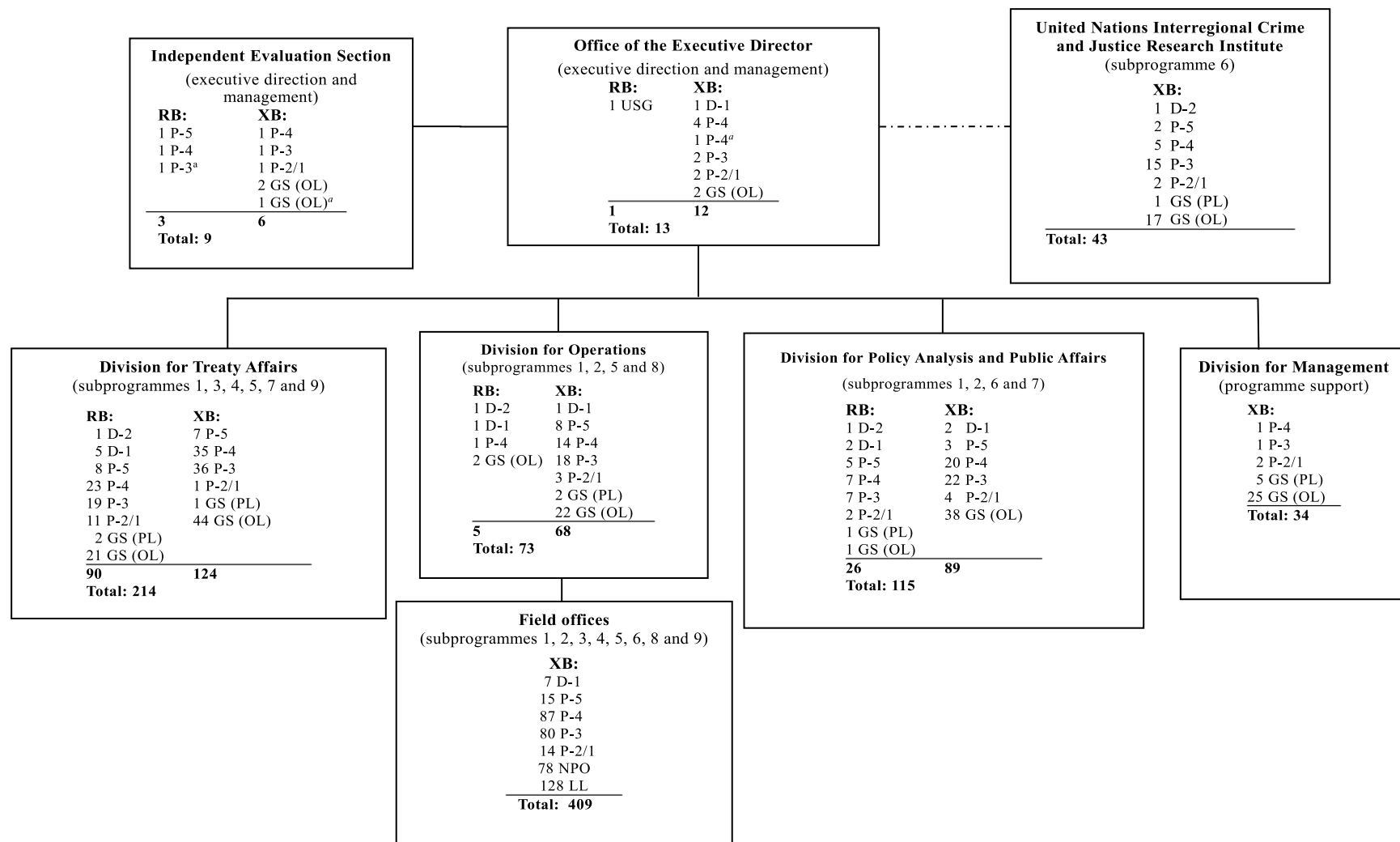
5 GS (PL)

25 GS (OL)

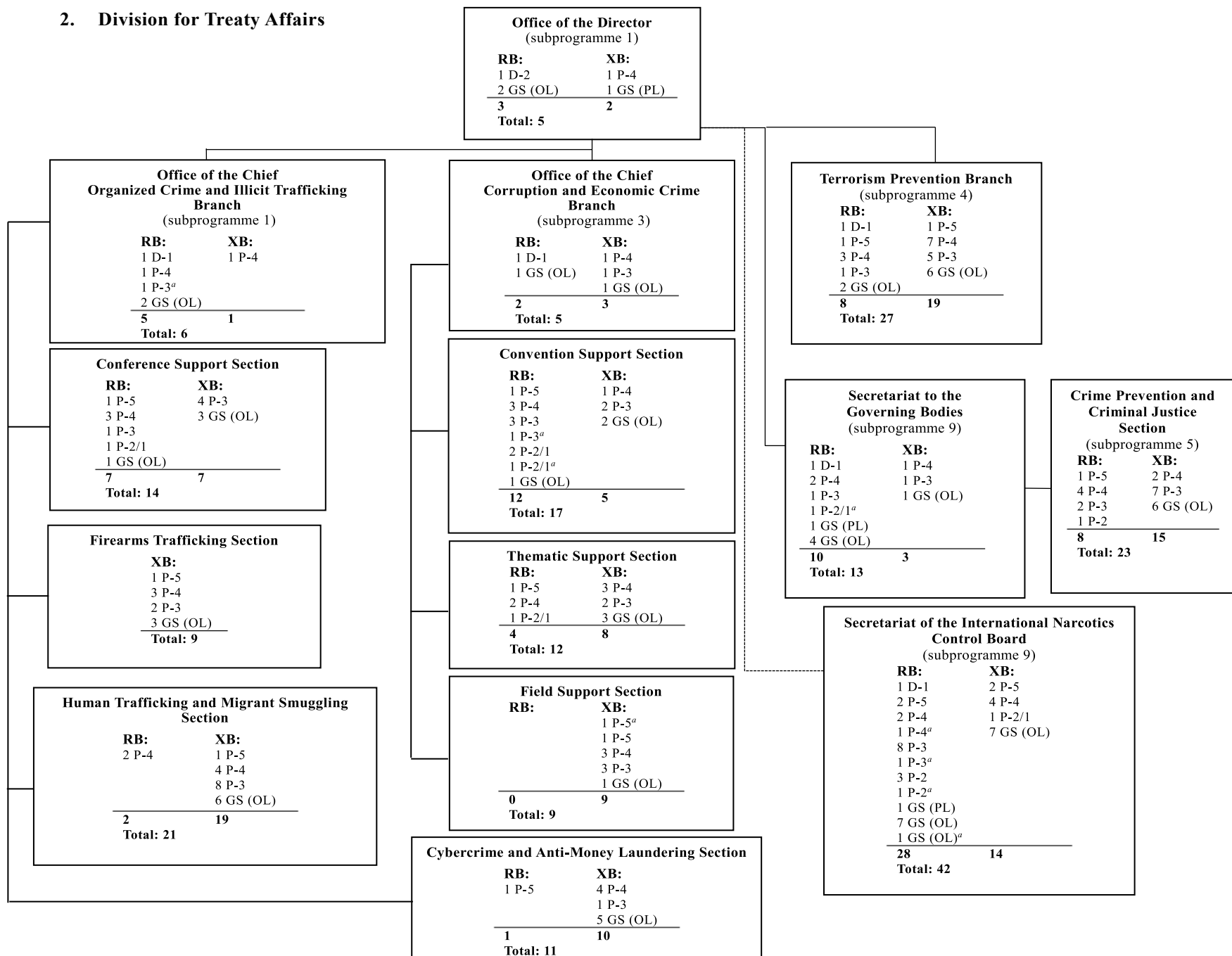
Total: 34

B. Proposed organizational structure and post distribution for 2024

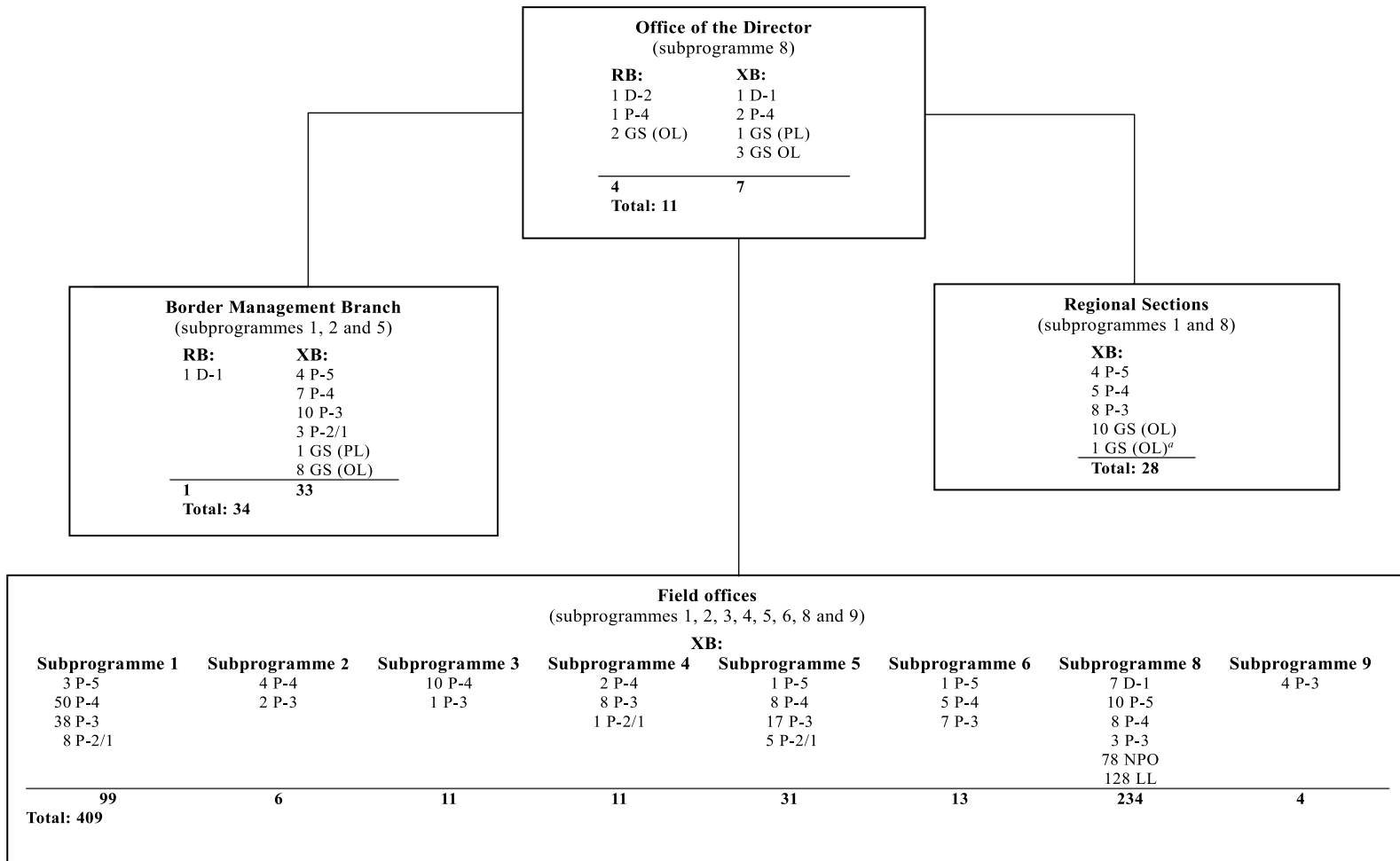
1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



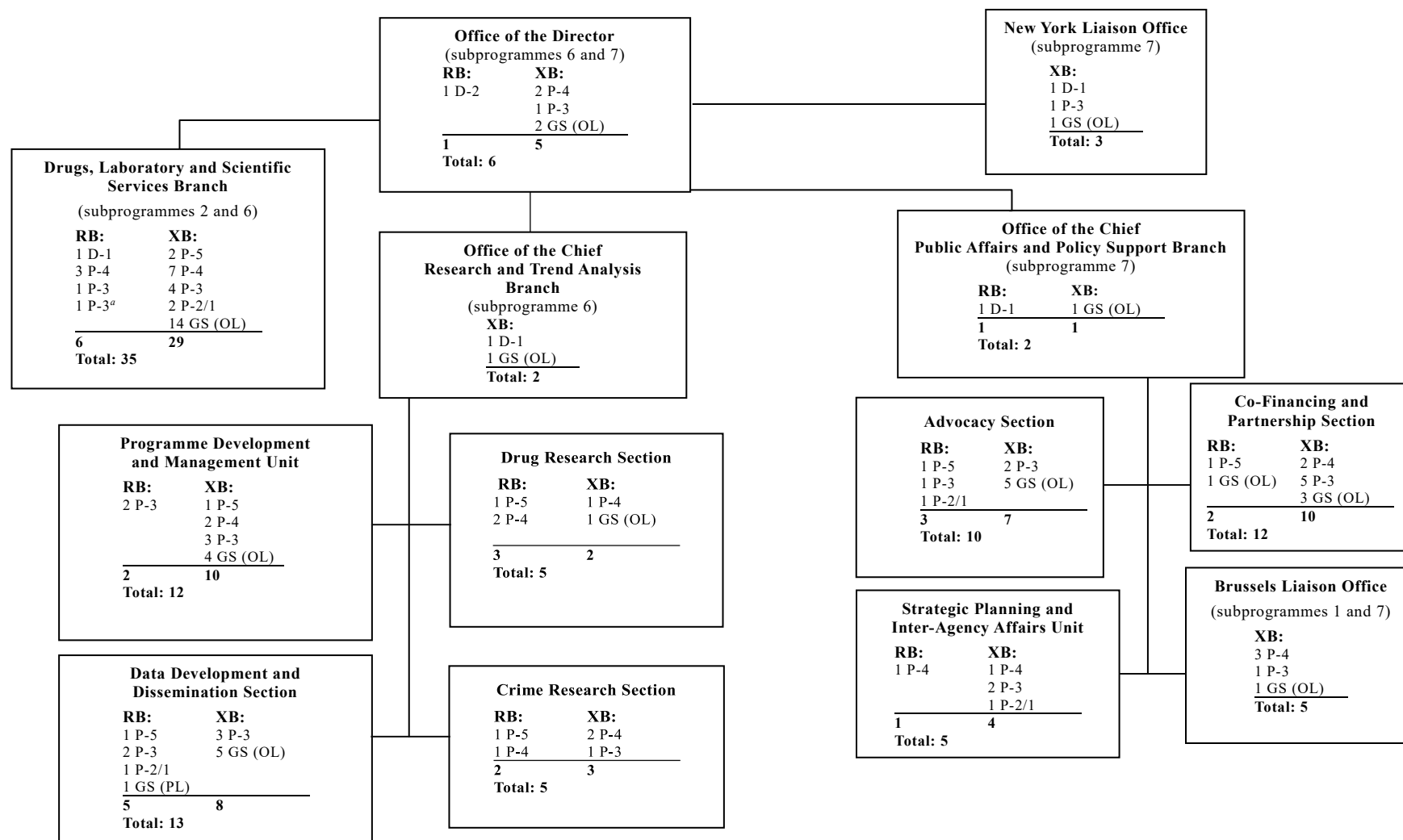
2. Division for Treaty Affairs



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>25 GS (OL)</u> Total: 34 |
|---|

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

^a Vacant.

Annex II

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

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Board of Auditors

[A/77/5/Add.10](#), chap. II

The Board recommends that UNODC headquarters, in coordination with the country offices in Colombia and Peru enhance the approval and workflow process for project revisions within the integrated planning, management and reporting solution, with the aim of avoiding delays between the original end dates and approval dates as well as preventing interruptions in project implementation and delivery (para. 92).

The recommendation has been implemented. In the first quarter of 2022, UNODC enhanced its existing approval workflow in the Umoja integrated planning, management and reporting module, which significantly reduced the length of the approval cycle and increased efficiency. For instance, the average time needed to approve project documents and project revisions in the module for the UNODC offices in Colombia and Peru was reduced from an average of 50 days in 2021 to 41 days in 2022.

[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. The actual full cost recovery rate for 2022 was improved and stood at 15.6 per cent against the approved rate of 18.3 per cent. Following the review of the office structure, the country office in Afghanistan identified a few positions that could be streamlined and would minimize the impact of the full cost recovery. UNODC continues to monitor the situation.

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).

The recommendation has been implemented. The revised enterprise risk management framework, including the risk register and treatment plan, were approved by the UNODC Executive Committee in December 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).

The recommendation has been implemented. The revised enterprise risk management framework, including the risk register and treatment plan, were approved by the UNODC Executive Committee in December 2022.

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).

The recommendation has been implemented. The document entitled "UNODC's Field Office Network – Updated Typologies" was approved by the UNODC Executive Committee in October 2022.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[A/77/7](#)

The Advisory Committee trusts that UNODC will engage more national consultants and local experts to support the priorities of Member States and will provide an update in future programme budget submissions (para. IV.152).

The Advisory Committee notes the planned realignment of UNODC structures and trusts that there should be a period of stability and that updated information on any efficiencies and lessons learned from the exercise will be reflected in the next programme budget submission (para.IV.158).

The Advisory Committee trusts that UNODC will continue to seek more soft-earmarked and unearmarked donor contributions and provide an update in future programme budget submissions (para. IV.162).

In the statistics provided to the Advisory Committee in 2022 during the consideration of the proposed programme budget for 2023, the classification of the consultants and experts by type (local and international) was determined by the duty station in which they resided. Although the majority of consultants were classified as international, the services and support were provided by the consultants and experts broadly recruited at the country and regional levels.

The realignment of UNODC structures has brought greater substantive efficiency by generating more synergy and integration among the five thematic areas and cross-cutting commitments designated as priorities in the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025. It helped to create stronger linkages and alignment in the delivery of UNODC normative and technical assistance interventions, while also broadening the field footprint of UNODC operations. Updates on lessons learned and effectiveness of this substantive consolidation will be reflected in the next programme budget submission.

UNODC continues to make efforts in attracting soft-earmarked and unearmarked resources, including through bilateral meetings of the Executive Director with partner countries, the meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, grouping the principal partners of UNODC, and the annual strategic planning dialogues with key partners.