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Items 8 and 10 of the provisional agenda\*

**Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions****Implementation 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****Twenty-eighth session**

Vienna, 20–24 May 2019

Items 4 and 8 of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions****World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice****Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime****Report of the Executive Director***Summary*

The present report contains an outline of the activities conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime during 2018. It also contains a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The report also contains information in accordance with resolutions 56/9, 60/2, 60/7, 60/8, 60/9, 61/2 and 61/8 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

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## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	3
II. Strategic orientation . . . . .	3
III. Progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates . . . . .	4
A. Effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem . . . . .	4
B. Effectively preventing and combating crime . . . . .	8
C. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support . . . . .	13
IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime . . . . .	15
A. Strategic planning . . . . .	15
B. Evaluation . . . . .	15
C. Finance and partnerships . . . . .	15
V. Recommendations . . . . .	17

## I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an overview of the key activities conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2018. Section II contains an update on policy developments, new technical cooperation initiatives and efforts to mainstream gender into the Office's activities. Section III focuses on the implementation of UNODC mandates relating to: (a) effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem; (b) effectively preventing and combating crime; and (c) conducting research and analysing trends, as well as providing scientific and forensic support. Section IV contains an overview of measures taken to strengthen UNODC in strategic planning, evaluation and fundraising. Recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice are contained in section V.

## II. Strategic orientation

2. During the period under review, the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 and the practical implementation of joint commitments made by Member States since the adoption of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, continued. UNODC supported the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the follow-up action focused on practical implementation, using a comprehensive and inclusive approach, and fostering the exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned in putting into practice the commitments made by the international community. From September to November 2018, the Commission, in accordance with the workplan it had adopted in June 2018, held thematic segments. It also held organizational segments that focused on the preparations of the 2019 ministerial segment. The website on the follow-up to the special session ([www.ungass2016.org](http://www.ungass2016.org)) was further developed as an online repository for concrete information about the ways in which the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem" (see E/CN.7/2019/7) are being translated into action. In addition, a new website was developed that was dedicated to the preparations for the 2019 ministerial segment ([www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/index.html)). Also in 2018, UNODC held two workshops on the implementation of the operational recommendations of the special session, one in Pakistan and one in Fiji. At the 2018 meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, the discussions of the working groups continued to focus on the follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and on the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly, as well as on cross-cutting issues, in accordance with the outcome document of the special session.

3. In its resolution 73/184, the General Assembly decided to hold the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April 2020, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 19 April 2020. The Assembly also decided that the high-level segment of the Fourteenth Congress was to be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress, titled "Advancing crime prevention and criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda", and to enhance possibility of generating useful feedback. The draft discussion guide, which is a key resource document for the Fourteenth Congress and for its regional preparatory meetings, was prepared and finalized by UNODC after the review by the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and subsequent feedback from Member States. UNODC held regional preparatory meetings, which were expected to make action-oriented recommendations for

consideration by the Congress. UNODC also made arrangements with the Government of Japan for the organization of a Youth Forum prior to the Congress.

4. UNODC redoubled its efforts to generate new and innovative approaches to supporting Member States in the implementation of the aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that related to its mandate.

5. In the period under review, three new initiatives were developed:

(a) The trilateral cooperation established between UNODC, Japan and the Russian Federation in support of the counter-narcotics efforts of Afghanistan, continued to provide capacity-building support to Afghanistan and neighbouring countries in Central Asia in the field of law enforcement. This successful partnership enhanced interdiction efforts and regional cooperation pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/9, and was an example of the implementation of the principle of shared responsibility;

(b) In Central Africa, UNODC worked to expand its engagement into a broader range of mandate areas in close coordination with the Economic Community of Central African States. Through the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, UNODC is also assisting in the establishment of the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic, as well as on victims and witness protection;

(c) UNODC developed a large-scale initiative to effectively dismantle criminal networks operating in North Africa in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

6. During the year under review, the global programme on gender equality and the empowerment of women at the United Nations Office at Vienna launched the UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021) and started its implementation. The Strategy was fully aligned with system-wide policies and would assist the Office in achieving measurable progress by its target date of 2021. An action plan for the implementation of the Strategy was developed with a clear accountability framework, targets and goals.

### **III. Progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates**

#### **A. Effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem**

##### **1. Demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues**

###### **(a) Prevention, treatment and reintegration**

7. At the sixty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNODC and the World Health Organization (WHO) presented the second updated version of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention. UNODC continued to pilot evidence-based prevention programmes for families and schools, which benefited thousands of children and their families in 22 countries. UNODC has finalized “Strong families”, the first of a number of programmes tailored to the needs of families in low-resource and vulnerable settings, including displaced families. Scientific pilots are ongoing in four countries.

8. UNODC and WHO continued their partnership to improve treatment, care and rehabilitation services for people with drug use disorders in 23 countries, benefiting thousands of patients through capacity-building and innovative services. These efforts included programmes for vulnerable groups (children, adolescents and women) and, in four countries, programmes for opioid overdose prevention. UNODC has also successfully piloted a mechanism to ensure the quality of Member States’ treatment systems and services.

9. During the sixty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNODC supported a meeting of the informal scientific network with a specific focus on the opioid crisis, as well as a Youth Forum meeting to continue to make the voices of science and young people heard to policymakers from around the world. In addition, UNODC continued to highlight the ways in which the prevention and treatment of drug use and drug use disorders contribute to the achievement of the goals of many inter-agency initiatives, such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases and the Violence Prevention Alliance.

**(b) HIV prevention, treatment and care**

10. UNODC continued to promote human rights-based, public health-focused and gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs and people in prisons.

11. UNODC disseminated normative guidance on HIV prevention, treatment and care among women who use drugs and provided training on gender mainstreaming of HIV services, including monitoring and evaluation, to over 1,000 HIV service providers in Afghanistan, Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

12. UNODC strengthened relevant partnerships between law enforcement, civil society and health sectors in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, and built the capacity of over 900 law enforcement officers, 200 representatives of civil society and community-based organizations, as well as 120 parliamentarians and representatives of the health, education and social sectors. UNODC finalized an implementation guide on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for people who use stimulant drugs.

13. UNODC advocated the alignment of prison health sector plans with a comprehensive package of HIV prevention, treatment and care services. In Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, the Office built the capacity of senior government officials to work with HIV, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections and tuberculosis prevention, treatment and care. In Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, UNODC, jointly with WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, supported the delivery of HIV and related health services in prisons.

**2. Availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion**

14. At the sixty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNODC presented the document "Technical guidance: increasing access and availability of controlled medicines", which addresses three core areas (system strengthening, education and awareness, supply chain management) and five cross-cutting themes (prevention of diversion and non-medical use, economic structure, consistent messaging, patient-centred care and research).

15. UNODC also finalized its assessment of the availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes in Panama and presented it to a group of expert practitioners, including the Minister of Health, in October 2018.

**3. Supply reduction and related measures: effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation**

16. UNODC continued to promote criminal intelligence-led policing, the use of special investigative techniques and cross-border cooperation, including by using the "networking the networks" approach. The Law Enforcement TrainNet initiative

provided a basis for the exchange of curricula, materials, tools, methodologies, best practices and trainers among law enforcement training institutions.

17. The Container Control Programme of UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO) supported the 50 participating States in improving trade supply security and strengthening border controls. Since 2004, the 80 national inter-agency targeting units, established through the Programme, have intercepted more than 240 tons of cocaine, 6 tons of heroin, 70 tons of cannabis and 1,700 tons of precursors for drugs and explosives.

18. Through its global programme on strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST), UNODC continued to build capacity among criminal justice agencies along the cocaine trafficking route from Latin America and the Caribbean to West Africa. One international operation supported by the programme resulted in 357 arrests, 52 tons of drugs seized, 20 clandestine laboratories dismantled and 3 tons of precursor chemicals seized. Another regional operation resulted in the seizure of 55 tons of illicit substances and 1,300 arrests.

19. In 2018, the task forces established in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean under the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of UNODC, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and WCO, seized half a ton of cocaine, 3.5 tons of cannabis, 114 kg of methamphetamine, 37 kg of heroin, 200 kg of precursors, 6.1 tons of fraudulent medicine, more than \$1 million in undeclared currency, 150 kg of cigarettes and tobacco, and 513 kg of pangolin scales, both in passenger and cargo areas. The task forces also took part in four joint operations organized by WCO, European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), INTERPOL and others.

20. UNODC supported the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, and the West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime – which, as a result, investigated 18 and 10 transnational cases, respectively – as well as the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network.

21. The Paris Pact initiative is the only global cooperation mechanism dedicated to combating illicit trafficking in opiates originating in Afghanistan. At the expert meeting hosted in Beijing in November 2018 by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Paris Pact partners reaffirmed their commitment to the valuable work carried out under the umbrella of the initiative and called for a strengthened role for the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Europol, INTERPOL and other key regional organizations. UNODC continued to support the efforts of the Paris Pact to enhance cooperation under the four thematic pillars outlined in the Vienna Declaration adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan: (a) strengthening and implementing regional initiatives; (b) detecting and blocking financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates; (c) preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in illicit opiates manufacturing in Afghanistan; and (d) reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach.

#### **4. Cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities**

22. UNODC launched a joint publication with WHO entitled *Treatment and Care for People with Drug Use Disorders in Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment*, which it presented at the sixty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

23. Using that publication, UNODC held a workshop in Mombasa, Kenya, in December 2018, which was aimed at enhancing the understanding by health and justice professionals of ways to use treatment as an alternative to conviction or punishment, and at providing an opportunity for authorities in Kenya to discuss strategies to address challenges in that regard.

24. At the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in March 2018, UNODC, together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), launched the *Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming*. The toolkit gives guidance on ways to make justice systems and responses more gender-sensitive and addresses the gender dimension of the world drug problem. In September 2018, UNODC contributed to an international conference on women in prison held in Bogotá, that had been organized by Penal Reform International and the Cyrus R. Vance Centre for International Justice. Participants discussed strategies and practices to improve the situation of women prisoners, as well as certain trends, such as the disproportionate impact of drug laws and policies on women, in particular in Latin America and Asia, where rates of imprisonment for drug offences were high and the percentage of women in prison for those offences frequently exceeded that for men.

**5. Cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threads, including new psychoactive substances**

25. The UNODC early warning advisory actively monitored more than 850 new psychoactive substances reported in 116 countries and territories, thereby obtaining valuable evidence for use in the identification of the most harmful, persistent and prevalent ones. In particular, the advisory collected toxicology data since 2018 that were used to prioritize substances for international action. Through the biannual Global SMART Update series, UNODC continued to raise awareness of the ways in which new psychoactive substances were transforming synthetic drug markets and of the risks associated with the ongoing expansion of methamphetamine trafficking.

26. In June 2018, UNODC launched an integrated strategy for a timely and comprehensive organization-wide response to the global opioid crisis. Significant events that offered opportunities to leverage inter-agency cooperation under that strategy and propose core elements for an international response to the global opioid crisis included the sixth UNODC-WHO expert consultation on new psychoactive substances in September 2018 and the intergovernmental expert group meeting on international challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, held in December 2018 and jointly organized by UNODC, the International Narcotics Control Board and WHO.

**6. Strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility**

27. UNODC supported a number of initiatives aimed at strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility. In Central Asia, the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation connects five Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), as well as Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation and the Aga Khan Development Network. During the tenth review meeting, a declaration was adopted that underlined the threats posed by increased illicit cultivation and drug production in Afghanistan and requiring enhanced cooperation.

28. Under the initiative “Strategic actions to respond to the global threats of opiates”, which addresses the record size of the total area under illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2017, UNODC aimed to link and further expand

cooperation between Member States in South Asia to raise awareness of the illicit drug flows through the “southern route”.

29. In March 2018, law enforcement agencies of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Paraguay and Peru joined forces to create the Regional Counter-Narcotics Intelligence Centre (CERIAN), a subregional information-sharing and intelligence clearing platform supported by UNODC. The seat of CERIAN was established in Santa Cruz, Plurinational State of Bolivia. Together with Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, CERIAN members held their first technical operational meeting in December 2018.

30. Coordinated efforts of the Southern Route Partnership and networking among drug enforcement agencies in the African region resulted in major drug seizures in the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar and Kenya. The Southern Route Partnership is considered the primary mechanism to counter trafficking in narcotics in the Indian Ocean, as stated during the ministerial meeting of the Indian Ocean Commission held in Mauritius in April 2018.

**7. Alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues**

31. UNODC continued to support Member States in their efforts to design and implement alternative development programmes in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development by providing technical assistance and promoting policy dialogue. Technical assistance delivered to Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru created opportunities for vulnerable populations to earn a sustainable livelihood. These UNODC programmes follow a development-oriented approach to drug control that furthers the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals and promotes peaceful societies.

32. In July 2018, UNODC, in partnership with Germany, Peru and Thailand, held the final expert group meeting in a series of three to take stock of the relevant commitments in the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and identify future needs and policy priorities. This meeting showcased the increase in the relevance of alternative development, the high demand for technical assistance and the interest that existed in continuing the conversation with a view to shaping financial, research, and policy support. The meeting was attended by representatives of 32 Member States, as well as participants from regional and international organizations, civil society, academia and affected communities. The findings will be brought to the attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-second session.

33. Through its rural population surveys, UNODC continues to analyse the complex drivers of illicit cultivation, including its links with peace and security, for example in Afghanistan and Myanmar, where data were collected in hundreds of villages and presented in survey reports. With these surveys, UNODC supports countries in programming development-oriented interventions. UNODC provided methodological and technical support for the design and implementation of impact assessments that resulted in an extensive baseline study of alternative development projects in Afghanistan.

**B. Effectively preventing and combating crime**

**1. Countering transnational organized crime**

**(a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto**

34. At its ninth session, held in Vienna in October 2018, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime



adopted the procedures and rules for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, contained in its resolution 9/1. In the same resolution, it decided to launch the preparatory phase of the review process.

35. The Working Group on Firearms held a meeting in May 2018, and the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons and the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants held meetings in July 2018. Furthermore, in May 2018, the Working Group on International Cooperation and the Working Group on Technical Assistance held back-to-back meetings with a joint agenda item on the preparation of the questionnaire for the review of the implementation of the Convention. The Working Group on International Cooperation held an additional meeting in parallel to the ninth session of the Conference, in October 2018.

36. UNODC continued to expand the knowledge management portal known as Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC), which now covers 15 types of crime, including terrorism. SHERLOC currently contains more than 2,920 cases from 124 countries, as well as more than 7,470 legal provisions in force in 198 countries.

**(b) Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants**

37. UNODC organized the Africa-Europe Prosecutors Conference on International Judicial Cooperation on Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, held in September 2018 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. The Office also held a regional conference in Sofia in October 2018 on trafficking in persons in South-Eastern Europe facilitated by the abuse of Internet-based technologies. Furthermore, the Office held the first international seminar for investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants in Lima, in April 2018.

38. UNODC published a thematic paper titled *Countering Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations* and an issue paper on the international legal definition of trafficking in persons.

39. Pursuant to resolution 27/4 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC continued to coordinate the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons. The Office held the first-ever principals-level meeting of the Group in May 2018 and contributed to the Group's issue briefs on the role of the Sustainable Development Goals in combating trafficking in persons and on trafficking in children. In June 2018, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 72/195, the Office gave a briefing to Member States on the Group's work. The Office also gave regular input and guidance for the development of the United Nations Network on Migration to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

40. The United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, managed by UNODC, held a high-level side event on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

**(c) Trafficking in firearms**

41. In West Africa, UNODC contributed to the marking of more than 50,000 firearms and the voluntary surrender of more than 700 firearms under its Global Firearms Programme. UNODC also contributed to the adoption of administrative procedures on the marking of firearms by Bosnia and Herzegovina and to the accession of the Sudan to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition. UNODC further supported the INTERPOL operation Trigger IV, held in countries in the Middle East and North Africa, by holding training sessions and giving expert advice. The operation led to the seizure of more than 50 firearms and the arrest of 17 individuals. The Office enhanced its cooperation with the African Union and countries in the

western Balkan region by supporting the development of regional strategies on firearms and related security challenges.

**(d) Money-laundering**

42. UNODC assisted countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Pacific and the Middle East. As a direct result of UNODC training, customs services in the Caribbean region and Central America seized more than \$3.3 million in smuggled cash. With the assistance of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Southern Africa, more than \$76 million in assets were frozen, confiscated or preserved in 2017, as compared with \$23 million in 2016. UNODC also supported the establishment of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network in West and Central Asia, which was launched in Astana in November 2018.

43. Capacity-building activities by UNODC in Afghanistan resulted in seizures at the airport worth \$100,000. In Kazakhstan, 186 investigators and prosecutors were trained in the freezing and recovery of assets. As a result, assets worth \$56 million were frozen abroad. More than 500 government officials from around the world were trained in the conduct of investigations into money-laundering involving cryptocurrencies and the darknet.

**(e) Other related organized crime issues**

44. UNODC gave capacity-building assistance to counter cybercrime in a number of countries. In South-East Asia, 600 police officers, judges and prosecutors were trained since July 2017. As a direct consequence, a working group on online sexual exploitation made up of members of criminal justice systems and law enforcement agencies in South-East Asia was established. In El Salvador, 13 prosecutors were trained under a train-the-trainers programme and in Guatemala, work done by UNODC enabled law enforcement agencies to significantly increase the prosecution rate for cybercrime cases. Furthermore, UNODC convened the first-ever regional meeting on cybercrime in the Pacific region.

45. In Vienna, the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime held its fourth meeting in April 2018. In accordance with its workplan, the Expert Group discussed the topics “legislation and frameworks” and “criminalization”.

46. In collaboration with relevant international organizations, UNODC continued to support Member States in the development and implementation of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property, including in the strengthening international cooperation in this regard. UNODC participated in a ministerial meeting on protecting cultural heritage as part of the implementation of United Nations legal instruments. The meeting was held on the margins of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly. UNODC also contributed to capacity-building activities organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for countries in the Middle East and South-Eastern Europe.

47. Owing to its technical assistance, the impact UNODC has had on combating wildlife crime has been increasing. In South-East Asia, the number of investigations into wildlife trafficking has risen, and stronger laws have been introduced in two countries. In East and Southern Africa, prosecutorial capacity has been strengthened. Rapid reference guides for investigators and prosecutors of wildlife crime were developed for Botswana, Mozambique and Uganda. Uganda was the first country to apply both the “Indicator framework for combating wildlife and forest crime; a self-assessment framework for national use – assessment guidelines” of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Consortium’s *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytical Toolkit* to assess the national preventive and criminal justice response to wildlife crime, with UNODC support. UNODC also published the *Guide on Drafting Legislation to Combat Wildlife Crime* and developed a guide to addressing corruption in the fisheries sector under the title “Rotten fish”. UNODC continued its efforts to strengthen anti-corruption frameworks in these areas.

## 2. Countering corruption

48. The Implementation Review Group held meetings in June, September and November. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery and the open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the Convention against Corruption held meetings in June 2018. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption held a meeting in September 2018.

49. Progress was made under the first and second cycles of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, with 184 States involved in the review process. Of the 166 States for which the first-cycle reviews were finalized, many shared information on the role of the Implementation Review Mechanism as a catalyst for domestic reforms and enhanced inter-institutional cooperation. Almost 90 per cent of the States reviewed indicated that they had adopted new laws to strengthen their anti-corruption legislative frameworks.

50. UNODC continued to provide tailored technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of the Convention, including preparation for country reviews and responses to needs identified during those reviews.

51. In 2018, UNODC implemented more than 300 activities at the national, regional and global levels, including direct country-level support to 64 countries. Approximately 6,100 anti-corruption practitioners benefited from such assistance. Specific areas of assistance included advisory services for legislative and policy drafting, workshops, training events, and expert meetings aimed at building capacity in the public and private sectors, and in civil society. UNODC continued to provide case-related and general capacity-building support on asset recovery to 30 countries, including through the joint UNODC/World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, and supported various regional asset recovery networks.

52. The StAR Initiative also published jointly with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units and the UNODC Global Programme against Money-Laundering a guidebook entitled *Financial Intelligence Units Working with Law Enforcement Authorities and Prosecutors*.

53. Under the UNODC Education for Justice initiative, activities were carried out to help educators at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels to teach the next generation about problems that can undermine the rule of law and ways to address them. In April 2018, UNODC launched the Global Judicial Integrity Network. Also under the initiative, a package of judicial ethics training tools is currently being developed.

54. UNODC continued to raise awareness about the importance of implementing the Convention in a variety of regional and international forums, including during the meetings of the Group of Twenty Anti-Corruption Working Group and Business-20. A range of activities was carried out jointly with the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Group of States against Corruption of the Council of Europe, and the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the Organization of American States, with the specific aim of enhancing synergies with anti-corruption review bodies.

## 3. Preventing terrorism

55. UNODC continued to increase its contribution to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Seventy per cent of the projects under that Strategy's pillar III, which focuses on measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard, were led by UNODC. UNODC delivered more than 100 capacity-building activities and trained more than 2,500 criminal justice officials. These efforts resulted in a rise in the number of investigations (see para. 59 below).

56. The Office redoubled its efforts to promote the international legal instruments related to terrorism. UNODC and the Office of Counter-Terrorism will soon start to implement a new flagship project on the universalization of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Jointly with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, UNODC supported parliamentary measures in the implementation of those instruments and of relevant Security Council resolutions, and enabled the inclusion of counter-terrorism legislation in SHERLOC.

57. With UNODC support, legislative advisory services were provided to Bangladesh, Chad, Iraq, Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, the Philippines, Uzbekistan and Yemen. UNODC is providing legislative guidance as a co-implementer of a new project on advance passenger information and passenger name records. The project is led by the Office of Counter-Terrorism.

58. A broad range of technical assistance activities were delivered to countries most affected by terrorism in various regions, with a focus on issues such transnational movements of foreign terrorist fighters, the unprecedented use of the Internet by terrorist groups, improvised explosive devices, and children recruited and exploited by terrorist groups.

59. The year 2018 was marked by the launch of several new programmes. In response to the large number of detainees in connection with terrorism cases, UNODC trained judges and prosecutors in the countries in the Lake Chad basin region (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria), on investigating and adjudicating such cases, and supported the prosecution and reintegration of persons associated with Boko Haram. As a result, in Nigeria alone, prosecutors revised 1,200 files of persons in detention associated with Boko Haram in Borno State. In South and South-East Asia, UNODC is addressing the threat of maritime-related terrorism. UNODC launched two new programmes to support Iraq with the aim of assisting the State in holding Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) accountable for its crimes and to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) in the Middle East and North Africa region, and Asia. UNODC also developed advanced courses to disrupt the financing of terrorist networks. As a result of the Aircop project, several suspected foreign terrorist fighters were arrested in the Sahel and the Caribbean regions.

60. In line with Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), SHERLOC now hosts a directory of competent national authorities for counter-terrorism cases. A multi-agency task force for the Middle East and North Africa region has been established. Furthermore, the Office developed guidelines for obtaining electronic evidence in cross-border counter-terrorism investigations, together with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the International Association of Prosecutors, and made those guidelines available in SHERLOC.

61. The Office developed several tools, including the handbook *Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Foreign Terrorist Fighter Cases for South and South-East Asia* and the *Guidance Manual for Member States on Terrorist Financing Risk Assessments*, and was finalizing the first United Nations manual on gender dimensions in counter-terrorism.

#### **4. Crime prevention and criminal justice**

62. UNODC continued its efforts to support Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice reform through global, regional and country programmes in all regions. The total amount committed by donors for ongoing programmes was \$200 million.

63. The Office launched a new global programme to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women. The aim is to develop effective responses to violence against women and to provide essential services to survivors by developing evidence-based policies and by supporting Member States in

aligning their legislative, policy, and institutional frameworks with relevant international instruments.

64. UNODC collaborated with UN-Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP and WHO in the implementation of the joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, which is currently being piloted in 10 countries in different regions.

65. Regarding justice for children, UNODC focused its efforts on children recruited and exploited by violent extremist and terrorist groups. The Office published the first *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System* and disseminated it in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. It also provided legal advisory services and in-depth technical assistance to the Government of the Niger on the treatment of children recruited and exploited by Boko Haram.

66. Under its Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges, in coordination with the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, the Office focused on reducing the resort to imprisonment, on improving prison management and prison conditions, and on supporting the social reintegration of offenders. Under the first component, technical assistance on crime prevention was provided to 10 countries through the sports-based “Line Up, Live Up” initiative. Access to legal aid was addressed during a cross-regional seminar held in Guangzhou, China, in January 2018, attended by 13 countries. The Office also promoted alternatives to imprisonment during two regional workshops, one in Indonesia and one in Egypt. As part of the second component, UNODC continued to develop guidance and visibility material on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), including a scenario-based e-learning course. It also launched a joint initiative with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to address the occurrence of violent extremism in prison settings and the management of violent extremist prisoners. Under the component on supporting the social reintegration of offenders, the Office published two handbooks, one on developing sustainable prison-based rehabilitation programmes and one on preventing recidivism. It also assisted 10 countries in those regards. Finally, 14 modules for university-level teaching on crime prevention and criminal justice issues were developed.

67. UNODC continued to provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of criminal justice systems to respond to piracy and maritime crime, including by supporting legal reforms, maritime law enforcement and prosecutions. UNODC further provided assistance that focused on increasing coastal States’ maritime domain awareness on the Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean with the use of technology, including satellite imagery provided by the Copernicus programme of the European Maritime Safety Agency.

68. Under the above-mentioned Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, at the time of reporting, more than 11,900 stakeholders, including policymakers, judges, academics, teachers, sports coaches and an increasing number of children and young people from more than 180 countries have benefited from capacity-building on a broad range of issues. Twenty-seven countries have received direct, country-specific technical assistance through the programme.

## **C. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support**

### **1. Data collection, research and trend analysis**

69. The *World Drug Report 2018* contains an overview of the situation on drug demand and supply and addresses trends in drug markets, including regarding new psychoactive substances. The report highlighted especially issues concerning young

people, the elderly and women. The report titled *Afghan Opiate Trafficking along the Northern Route* was released in 2018.

70. The biannual *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018*, the first of its kind, and a special issue of *Forum on Crime and Society* dedicated to wildlife crime were also published in 2018. A booklet on gender-related killings of women and girls was released in 2018 as part of the *Global Study on Homicide*. Other booklets are planned for 2019. Work started on the second *World Wildlife Crime Report*.

71. UNODC continued to support national data collection and research in several ways, including by contributing to the estimation of the total number of victims of trafficking in persons in Ireland, Romania and Serbia, by providing training to countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific on indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, crime statistics (including implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes), drug statistics and research; by supporting drug use surveys in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tajikistan; by supporting surveys on the illicit cultivation of crops in Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Mexico, Myanmar and Peru; by supporting impact assessments regarding alternative development programmes (see para. 33 above); and by lending support to corruption and victimization surveys in Africa and Latin America.

72. Further methodological work on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators included the publication of the *Manual on Corruption Surveys: Methodological Guidelines on the Measurement of Bribery and Other Forms of Corruption through Sample Surveys*, the launch of a questionnaire on illicit arms flows, and several expert meetings and a workshop to measure illicit financial flows.

73. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/1, UNODC held an expert group meeting in January 2018 that focused on ways to improve drug statistics, including the streamlining of the annual report questionnaire, and activities to support countries in producing such data. Further technical consultations are planned for 2019.

## **2. Scientific and forensic support**

74. In 2018, 282 national drug testing laboratories from 86 countries worldwide participated in the biannual UNODC international collaborative exercise programme, which assists laboratories in continuously monitoring their performance on a global scale and taking corrective action where required. Additional support to laboratories under the programme included the provision of chemical reference standards and manuals on recommended laboratory methods of analysis of substances under international control.

75. A supplement to the *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control* and an addendum to *Clandestine Manufacture of Substances under International Control* were published to include the 10 substances the Commission had scheduled in 2017.

76. UNODC published *Recommended Methods for the Identification and Analysis of Fentanyl and its Analogues in Biological Specimens*; and “Guidelines on Raman handheld field identification devices for seized material” to support Member States’ capacity to detect and identify emerging synthetic drugs, including opioids, as a first step to effective health and law enforcement interventions. It also dispatched more than 1,300 drug and precursor field testing kits to priority locations worldwide.

77. The global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme and the Global Scientific and Forensic Services Programme strengthened national forensic capacity to detect newly emerging synthetic drugs and their precursors with Raman handheld field testing devices. Through both programmes, regional and in-house training was given for countries in Central and East Asia, West Africa, the Pacific islands, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

## IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

### A. Strategic planning

78. As part of its efforts to implement the aspects of the 2030 Agenda that relate to its mandate, as well as to enhance the capacity of the Office for accountable programme monitoring and reporting, and to facilitate harmonized approaches, the Office developed the publication *Handbook: Results-based Management and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Training workshops on related topics were held for UNODC staff at headquarters and selected field offices. The draft annual programme implementation plan for 2020, in a new design piloted by the Secretary-General's budget reform team, was discussed by Commissions at their reconvened sessions held in December 2018.

### B. Evaluation

79. The Independent Evaluation Section produced a summary of all UNODC evaluations to further inform policy dialogue and decision-making. Moreover, in cooperation with the Enterprise Applications Centre at the United Nations Office at Vienna, UNODC developed Unite Evaluation, an innovative web-based application to manage evaluations more efficiently, provide aggregate evaluation results and automate the follow-up to recommendations. The Section fully mainstreamed the assessment of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals into UNODC evaluation reports based on the document "Evaluation-based analysis of good practices in UNODC's approach to capacity-building", published in 2017, in which it had collected best practices in international evaluation functions.

80. Three strategic evaluations were managed and published on the UNODC website and four are currently ongoing. Recommendations from those evaluations were presented to senior management and to Member States, and were contributing to a culture of accountability and learning. The Section also backstopped 13 project evaluations. All evaluations were externally quality-assured, showing that quality had increased in comparison to previous years.

81. The evaluation function fully mainstreamed gender equality and human rights into all evaluations and developed dedicated guidance material to ensure that evaluations supported transformative change. It also helped Member States to build expertise and knowledge and supported the strengthening of national evaluation capacity in line with General Assembly resolution [69/237](#) and the 2030 Agenda. This included the development of a master's-level module in Morocco on policy evaluation and the Sustainable Development Goals, and two related e-learning training modules.

### C. Finance and partnerships

82. UNODC continued to support the meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC by providing information on financial and budgetary matters, on the United Nations reform and its implications for UNODC, on the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the practices, policies and programmes of the Office, on the geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of UNODC staff, and on progress made by the Office in the implementation and evaluation of its global and regional programmes.

83. The Office continued to work towards the conclusion of new memorandums of understanding with key partners and continued to operationalize existing partnership arrangements with a view to strengthening cooperation in line with United Nations reforms and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. New agreements were signed

with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Police Association. Following the annual meeting and continued cooperation, UNODC and the secretariat of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe signed a new joint action plan for the period 2018–2019. UNODC and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued their close cooperation with the drafting of a joint workplan to strengthen the delivery of technical assistance, training and joint research. Following close coordination on issues of urban safety and good governance, UNODC signed an updated memorandum of understanding to expand the scope of joint work with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to implement Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security, as well as the New Urban Agenda. Coordination and cooperation also continued with the United Nations Development Programme, WHO, UNHCR and UNESCO in the co-facilitation of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. UNODC also signed a strategic partnership framework agreement with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. UNODC has an ongoing close cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on matters related to drugs and crime. UNODC worked with a broad range of United Nations entities to implement Executive Committee decision No. 2017/55 on drug policy and the follow-up to the discussion on drug policy at the meeting of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination held in November 2018. During the period under review, UNODC also continued to strengthen its cooperation with the European Union and other regional organizations.

84. UNODC is actively engaged in the Secretary-General's reform streams, including the United Nations development system reform and the Secretary-General's management reform. As part of this engagement, UNODC is gearing its fundraising and partnership efforts with other United Nations agencies towards increased exposure and participation in multi-donor trust funds. The dialogue with several donors has evolved into a structured policy discussion at the level of national capitals. As a result, the number of States contributing to the UNODC budget increased from 36 (in 2016) to 47 (in 2017), with special-purpose contributions reaching an all-time high of \$320.6 million in 2017.

85. UNODC has enhanced its outreach to the private sector by engaging members of employers' associations, umbrella organizations of chambers of commerce and industry, professional associations and other organized structures through their organizations. The objective is to forge partnerships and identify areas of concurring interests, such as the fight against corruption, money-laundering and smuggling of counterfeit goods. Pilot countries are France, Germany and Switzerland.

86. The United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which is managed by UNODC, received contributions from a wide range of supporters including Member States, the private sector and individual donors. In 2018, \$1.4 million was disbursed in grants to non-governmental organizations around the world that provide essential services and assistance to victims.

87. Despite these efforts, the financial situation of UNODC remained vulnerable. The decline in unearmarked funds persists, with general-purpose income predicted to reach 1.0 per cent of total income in 2018. The low levels of unearmarked or soft-earmarked funding are a key challenge to the effective implementation of the mandates and programmes of UNODC and put a strain on its management, coordination and normative functions.

88. The programme delivery of UNODC is expected to grow from \$450.4 million in the biennium 2016–2017 to \$648.9 million in the biennium 2018–2019, representing a 44.1 per cent increase. The growth in programme delivery relates mainly to the expansion of alternative livelihood programmes in Colombia; the implementation of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and



Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation; alternative development in Afghanistan; and counter-terrorism efforts in Pakistan.

## V. Recommendations

89. The Commissions may wish to provide further guidance, in the context of their respective mandates, and consider requesting Member States to implement the recommendations below.

### **Effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem**

90. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To continue to implement all the commitments made by the international community to since 2009 to address and counter the world drug problem;

(b) To allocate specific budgets at the national level to support the implementation of evidence-based interventions for the prevention of drug use and for treatment, care and rehabilitation relating to drug use disorders;

(c) To develop national standards to ensure the quality of drug prevention and treatment interventions, including their grounding in evidence, the consideration of ethical concerns and delivery by qualified personnel;

(d) To fast-track HIV/AIDS responses among people who use drugs and people in prisons, including by promoting the use, as appropriate, of the *Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* issued by WHO, UNODC and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), when designing and implementing national HIV and drug strategies, including with the involvement of all stakeholders;

(e) To increase access to controlled drugs for medical purposes by strengthening health systems, ensuring education, raising awareness and ensuring the management of supply chains while preventing their diversion and abuse;

(f) To expand the coverage of alternative development assistance so as to reach a greater number of communities, and to undertake significant efforts to facilitate market access for products stemming from alternative development;

(g) To respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime by using an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to shaping policies and interventions, such as through promoting and supporting reliable data collection, research and, as appropriate, intelligence and analysis-sharing.

### **Effectively preventing and combating crime**

91. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider requesting Member States:

### **Countering transnational organized crime**

(a) To strengthen their central authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance, to actively participate in regional judicial cooperation networks and to foster international cooperation in criminal matters through direct contact with other countries, the deployment of liaison magistrates or officers and the use of UNODC tools and programmes;

(b) To support the review mechanism for the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, to ensure the continued and impartial nature and of the mechanism and its sustainability;

(c) To call upon UNODC to continue its work to support stronger responses by United Nations entities, States and other actors to conflict-related trafficking in persons, in follow-up to Security Council resolutions 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017), to make use of the UNODC issue papers that clarify key concepts in the legal definitions of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, and to call upon UNODC to continue its work to assist criminal justice officers in their work related to related criminal proceedings;

(d) To make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, as defined in article 2 (b) and article 3, paragraph 1 (b), of the Organized Crime Convention, and ensure that legal domestic markets for wildlife products are not used to conceal the trade in illegal wildlife products.

### **Countering corruption**

(e) To support UNODC in the implementation of the mandates provided by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption at its seventh session, and to support the Implementation Review Mechanism of the Convention against Corruption and to contribute to the implementation of its second cycle;

(f) To continue to support the work of UNODC, both at headquarters and in the field, to assist States in preventing and combating corruption.

### **Terrorism prevention**

(g) To promote the ratification and implementation of the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, strengthen national legislation and international judicial cooperation, and enhance their criminal justice capacity to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

(h) To encourage Member States to continue to support the implementation of the UNODC terrorism prevention programme, including through utilizing technical assistance provided by UNODC and providing sustainable support, in the light of the evolving terrorist threat;

(i) To provide the SHERLOC portal with their most recent counter-terrorism legislation and information on competent national authorities for terrorism cases, or to confirm that the legislation and information currently on the portal is up-to-date.

### **Crime prevention and criminal justice**

(j) To promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments, regular data collection and analysis, and focusing on all sectors of the justice system;

(k) To develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, including ones that focus on early prevention by using multidisciplinary and participatory approaches, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society.

### **Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support**

92. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To strengthen the capacity of national authorities to collect accurate, reliable and comparable data on crime and illicit drug production, trafficking and use, with a view to increasing their capacity to respond to data-collection tools such as the crime trends survey, the questionnaire underlying the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the illicit arms flows questionnaire and the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure reports;

(b) To further support the work of UNODC to strengthen national data-collection capacity to monitor progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in the fields of drug use and its health consequences, alternative development, rule of law and access to justice, and combating organized crime, violence, trafficking in persons, firearms trafficking, wildlife trafficking, corruption and illicit financial flows;

(c) To actively participate in early warning networks on new psychoactive substances and strengthen the use of established international reporting and information exchange systems.

### **Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

93. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To adopt a results-based approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda;

(b) To address cross-cutting challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda that fall within the Office's mandates by proactively requesting its services through the reinvigorated resident coordinator system;

(c) To strengthen the evaluation function at UNODC, promoting strategic evaluations for increased accountability and transparency in line with the Secretary-General's management reform, promote the use of evaluation results and related knowledge products to support evidence-based decision-making and further the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and engage in building national evaluation capacity and accountability within the mandated areas of UNODC, in line with General Assembly resolution [69/237](#) and the 2030 Agenda;

(d) To provide UNODC with adequate, predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner;

(e) To provide greater general-purpose (unearmarked) and soft-earmarked funding to enable the Office to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance and to continue its technical cooperation in close coordination with partner countries and regional bodies.

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