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### **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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**Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions**

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

#### **Twenty-first session**

Vienna, 23-27 April 2012

Items 3 and 6 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 outlines the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) conducted during 2011 under the framework of its regional and thematic programmes, including drug control; combating transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism; criminal justice; and research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support. The report also contains information on activities undertaken to strengthen UNODC and on progress made in the implementation of an integrated approach to programme development, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/34, and on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/14. It further contains a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commissions.

\* E/CN.7/2012/1.

\*\* E/CN.15/2012/1.



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## **I. Introduction and strategic orientation**

1. The work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) addresses the key drug- and crime-related challenges facing the world today. Transnational organized crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism undermine security and political stability, threaten the rule of law and hinder economic development and the enjoyment of human rights. No country alone can deal effectively with those transnational issues: they must be addressed by the international community, based on its shared responsibility. UNODC offers global solutions for those problems within the broader multilateral framework of the United Nations.

2. In 2011, UNODC continued developing its integrated programme approach to assist Member States in formulating and implementing policies to tackle organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism, as well as to advance criminal justice reform, the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, and to address the issue of HIV transmission among drug abusers, prisoners and victims of trafficking in persons. UNODC built on its comparative advantages based on three interconnected pillars, namely research, implementation of the United Nations conventions on drug control and crime prevention and technical cooperation. UNODC reinforced its commitment to human rights and continued expanding its knowledge base on the impact of crime and drugs on development and security.

3. UNODC developed a number of new thematic and regional programmes in the reporting period, including the thematic programme on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking, for the period 2011-2013, complemented by a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. A new regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries was launched in 2011.

4. UNODC made further achievements in terms of normative work and policy support, technical assistance, advocacy and research: the Office provided services for the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October, and organized a symposium on the theme “Taking stock and defining the way forward: strengthening the response to terrorism by addressing connections with related criminal activities”, held in Vienna on 16 and 17 March. In addition, the first grants were awarded to non-governmental organizations under the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the launch of the Youth Initiative, which aims at involving young people in drug abuse prevention, took place. New research was undertaken, including the assessment of the emerging threat of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, studies on homicide and on estimates of illicit financial flows, and a report on the transatlantic cocaine market was prepared.

5. In the period under review, there was increased recognition of the important role played by UNODC within the United Nations system in addressing crime and drug-related problems throughout the world. The Secretary-General tasked UNODC, together with the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, with co-chairing the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability, in order to ensure that a

coherent, effective and comprehensive approach is followed in the United Nations system in addressing those challenges.

6. Based on the findings of independent oversight bodies, UNODC has been further reinforcing its governance and financial mechanisms and has sought to effectively demonstrate the impact and value of its field work by ensuring sound programme management and effective monitoring. UNODC is further enhancing transparency and accountability and streamlining its overall management process in an open dialogue with Member States. Evaluation became an integral part of the approval process of all projects and programmes, interdivisional coordination was improved and the relevant taskforces made progress on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit and other oversight bodies.

## **II. Regional cooperation initiatives**

7. UNODC continued developing integrated regional and country programmes to meet regional and national priorities and needs. UNODC regional programmes have now been developed for East Africa, West Africa, the Arab States, Central America, East Asia and the Pacific, South-Eastern Europe, and Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. New regional programmes for Southern Africa and South Asia will be finalized in 2012. The programmes are aligned with regional and national policies and priorities and promote ownership by partner countries. They are coordinated with other multilateral development agencies and encourage mutual accountability for results. The regional programmes help create effective regional mechanisms and stimulate the political will to fight organized crime and trafficking, facilitating the integration of development, the rule of law and human rights into United Nations peace and security activities and providing support to countries, including fragile States.

### **A. African States, including measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem**

8. Within the framework of its regional programme for Eastern Africa for the period 2009-2012, UNODC expanded its activities to include Ethiopia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Important developments include a criminal justice programme for Kenya and a criminal justice assessment of the Somaliland area of Somalia. Progress was made in developing a strategic approach for Somalia and a country programme for Ethiopia. The UNODC Regional Office in Eastern Africa, located in Nairobi, has been reinforced, with the arrival of an anti-corruption mentor to support countries in East Africa with the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

9. In the context of its regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014, UNODC continued to support the Economic Community of West African States and its member States in the implementation of the Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa for the period 2008-2011. UNODC conducted a series of joint missions with other United Nations agencies to assess the emerging threat of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and the security situation in the

Sahel countries and its impact on political development in North Africa. In the area of terrorism prevention, UNODC supported regional judicial cooperation between the Sahel countries. With the assistance of UNODC, countries in the region, such as Nigeria, have formulated integrated national programmes to fight trafficking and organized crime.

10. UNODC is developing a joint regional programme with the Southern African Development Community on promoting the rule of law and security in Southern Africa for the period 2012-2016, which will be launched in mid-2012. The programme focuses on trafficking, organized crime, criminal justice, drug-related problems and HIV/AIDS, within the mandate of UNODC.

11. UNODC continued to support and cooperate with the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the East African Community on drug control and crime prevention issues.

12. During 2011, UNODC also continued to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/14 and other resolutions, including through the following activities:

(a) UNODC strengthened countries' capacity to collect, analyse and share intelligence for use in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, including by facilitating the establishment of inter-agency task forces, as well as units for investigating transnational organized crime, in East Africa and West Africa. Government officials from Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and other countries were trained in providing assistance and protection for victims and witnesses;

(b) With regard to supply reduction, UNODC provided operational support to African States through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering and the Container Control Programme, which benefits 12 countries throughout the world. The competent authorities of Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Senegal and Togo were supported by UNODC in identifying and inspecting containers commonly used for smuggling drugs, precursor chemicals and other contraband. UNODC also provided assistance in promoting sustainable livelihoods in Eastern and Southern Africa;

(c) With regard to demand reduction and related health-protection measures, UNODC supported several countries in Africa in their efforts to increase the coverage and improve the quality of drug abuse prevention and treatment and of rehabilitation and care services for drug abusers, including in prisons, based on scientific evidence and ethical standards. UNODC also undertook the first assessment of services in West Africa.

## **B. West and Central Asian States**

13. Some 90 per cent of world's illicit opium production continues to take place in Afghanistan, fuelling local instability, transnational crime and illicit drug use in the region and worldwide.

14. To help address those concerns, UNODC assisted in the creation of several initiatives, including the Triangular Initiative between Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication,

Expertise and Training (TARCET) Operation to control precursor chemicals, and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), an intelligence body comprising Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The initiatives were successful in building mutual trust and confidence among their partners and prompted intelligence-led operations that resulted in seizures of heroin, opium, morphine, cannabis resin and precursors.

15. As a means of further uniting the initiatives and developing shared responsibility, UNODC launched a new regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries for the period 2011-2014, focusing on counter-narcotics and the rule of law. The regional approach includes three ongoing country programmes in Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, and several regional and country activities in Central Asia.

### **C. Arab States**

16. The rapid reforms sparked by the ongoing changes in the Arab States have placed the mandated areas of work of UNODC at the heart of the political agenda.

17. Within the framework of its regional programme on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the Arab States for the period 2011-2015, UNODC has focused on priorities for cooperation, such as anti-corruption, including stolen asset recovery, criminal justice and law enforcement reform, in the light of the new political situation in the region.

18. With the establishment of the Subregional Office in the United Arab Emirates, activities in countries that are members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf will focus on, among other things, promoting the Arab initiative for building national capacities to combat human trafficking and on reinforcing national and regional capacities to fight trafficking in persons and organized crime, as well as on fighting drug trafficking.

### **D. Latin American and Caribbean States**

19. Based on its regional programme for Central America for the period 2009-2012, UNODC has expanded its strategic interventions in response to increasing transnational organized crime. Key areas include precursor control, container control and countering money-laundering, as well as drug abuse prevention and treatment for drug abusers. New initiatives included the setting up of a Central American network of prosecutors and the launch of a centre of excellence on prison reform and drug demand reduction in the Dominican Republic. In Mexico, UNODC consolidated its strategic partnership with the Government, especially in the areas of crime statistics and combating trafficking in persons. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru, UNODC continued its comprehensive programmes on alternative development to facilitate the reintegration of former coca farmers into the licit economy.

20. UNODC initiated a dialogue with Brazil and Mexico to transform field offices into liaison and partnership offices as of 2012. A new regional office for Central America and the Caribbean was established in Panama.

#### **E. South-Eastern European States**

21. Within the framework of its regional programme for South-Eastern Europe for the period 2009-2011, UNODC supported regional and country initiatives against trafficking in persons, organized crime, illicit drug use and related issues. It strengthened national systems for statistics on justice and home affairs; supported criminal intelligence, measures to combat trafficking in persons and border control capacities; and reported on corruption and crime in the western Balkans. A review of achievements and lessons learned was used in the new regional programme for the period 2012-2015, which will be launched in the first quarter of 2012.

#### **F. Asian and Pacific States**

22. Based on its regional programme framework for East Asia and the Pacific for the period 2009-2012, UNODC contributed to the implementation of the Subregional Action Plan on Drug Control, in line with the goals of the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and with the principles agreed by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime. Activities in 2011 focused on drug data analysis, cross-border cooperation, counter-terrorism and drug demand reduction, and addressing problems related to its mandated work on HIV/AIDS and the smuggling of migrants, mainly in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

23. In 2011, UNODC continued its activities in South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, focusing on HIV prevention among drug abusers, including in prisons, and on drug law enforcement. UNODC published a study on the misuse of prescription drugs as well as a legal and policy review on trafficking in persons in four countries in South Asia. A programme for South Asia is currently under development and is scheduled to be finalized in 2012.

### **III. Drug control**

#### **A. Sustainable livelihoods**

24. UNODC redoubled its efforts in addressing illicit crop cultivation through development-oriented drug control programmes in Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru.

25. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC focused on creating rice banks, irrigation schemes and access to roads, introduced improved high-yield crops and trained community leaders in the management of microcredit programmes. As a

result, communities increased food production and started to move away from monoculture towards diversified seasonal and non-seasonal crops.

26. In Myanmar, UNODC modified its development assistance strategy to focus on health and small-scale agriculture to ensure food security, in the light of Government-led eradication activities. Significant progress was made on baseline surveys, feasibility studies and personnel training.

27. In Peru, UNODC helped farmer-led small business enterprises to make gains on the international market. The export of agricultural products improved the social and economic situation of families in several coca-growing valleys. In cooperation with the Government, deforestation and the misuse of natural resources were addressed.

28. In Colombia, within the framework of the Forest Warden Families Programme, UNODC assisted in poverty reduction and environmental protection through agricultural projects and forest conservation. As a result, many families acquired land titles, vast areas of coca plantations were voluntarily eradicated and large amounts of carbon dioxide were sequestered.

## **B. Supply reduction**

29. UNODC continued to support drug supply reduction within its thematic programme on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking. UNODC focused on strengthening national capacities and assisting in the creation of regional and international centres to foster cross-border law enforcement cooperation. As part of the regional programme on Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, UNODC continued to provide support to the national drug control authorities of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Progress was made by the Triangular Initiative and its joint planning cell with the establishment of a border liaison office at Torkham, Pakistan, near the border with Afghanistan.

30. The Container Control Programme supported Member States in strengthening their borders against trafficking and transnational organized crime. Assistance was provided to Afghanistan, Benin, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Togo and Turkmenistan. Multiagency port control units were trained and equipped to intercept illegal shipments and communicate securely with counterparts in other ports. The countries assisted now cooperate more closely with many of their trading partners, including by exchanging information on maritime container security. Increasing financial and political support enabled the expansion of training for inspection units to encompass environmental protection and the prevention of terrorism and the abuse of intellectual property rights by organized criminal groups.

31. UNODC promoted effective practices and procedures for the collection, analysis and sharing of criminal intelligence in the fight against organized crime. A full-time criminal intelligence training expert worked with seven Member States in Central, East and South-East Asia and East Africa to strengthen their capacity to collate and analyse criminal intelligence.

32. In the area of combating money-laundering, UNODC continued its partnership with the World Customs Organization to build the capacities of customs services



and other border control agencies to identify and prevent cross-border cash smuggling. A new UNODC training package and operational manual for border control officers identifies good practices in the interdiction of proceeds of crime and the investigation of the movement of such proceeds, the forfeiture of such proceeds and the identification of the criminal networks involved. Training for customs and border control officers, financial intelligence unit staff and police, currently provided in Indonesia and the Philippines, will be extended to other countries and regions. A module on cash couriers is being developed for the computer-based training programme of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering. Measures to foster cooperation between financial intelligence units are an integral part of the relevant regional programmes.

### **C. Drug demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation**

33. Within its thematic programme addressing health and human development vulnerabilities, UNODC increased its emphasis on compassionate and ethical demand reduction, rehabilitation and related health-protection measures as part of its efforts to put a health-centred and humanitarian approach at the heart of drug control policy. UNODC continued its joint work with the World Health Organization (WHO) on improving services for the treatment and care of drug dependence worldwide. The coverage and quality of services for the treatment and care of drug use disorders based on scientific evidence and ethical standards are being improved in almost 30 countries worldwide. In Afghanistan, UNODC started working with children exposed to drugs at a very young age, developing treatment and social protection interventions for them.

34. UNODC adapted and implemented family skills training programmes in drug abuse prevention in several countries and regions. Trained facilitators work with families and their children on improving family cohesion, the communication of family values and the monitoring of children's activities. New prevention initiatives included the development of international prevention standards, which will allow UNODC to provide Member States with advice on how to develop an effective drug abuse prevention system, and the Youth Initiative, aimed at mobilizing and connecting children aged between 14 and 18 throughout the world so that they may become active prevention agents in their communities.

35. The mandated work of UNODC in the area of HIV/AIDS continued in over 90 countries. UNODC focused on assisting States in implementing large-scale and wide-ranging interventions to prevent HIV infection among drug abusers, prisoners and people vulnerable to trafficking in persons, providing care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and enhancing the capacity required for gender-sensitive, comprehensive HIV services based on scientific evidence for drug abusers, prisoners and people vulnerable to trafficking in persons. National capacities have also been strengthened to address stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS and to scale up delivery, coverage and sustainability of services and their monitoring and evaluation. In particular, UNODC has supported the expansion of gender-sensitive HIV services for female drug abusers in communities and prisons in various countries.

## **D. New and emerging issues**

36. As indicated in the *World Drug Report 2011*,<sup>1</sup> new synthetic compounds have emerged in established illicit drug markets in recent years as “legal highs” and substitutes for controlled stimulants. UNODC continued to monitor the methods used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs and noted, in *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2011 Global ATS Assessment*,<sup>2</sup> the increased use of non-scheduled chemicals in the illicit manufacture of amphetamines. The demand for herbal products containing synthetic cannabinoids, sold under the brand name Spice on the Internet and in specialized shops, has increased in several countries. In order to increase understanding and awareness of this issue, in April 2011 UNODC published “Synthetic Cannabinoids in Herbal Products” and provided information and recommendations regarding the legal handling of the phenomenon.

37. There was a resurgence of “ecstasy” in several established illicit markets, particularly in Europe, as had been forecast in *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2011 Global ATS Assessment*.

38. In the past few years, West Africa has emerged as a transit area for cocaine consignments destined for Europe. UNODC has continued to monitor the situation. In April 2011, UNODC published *The Transatlantic Cocaine Market: Research Paper*. UNODC also reported evidence suggesting that West Africa was beginning to be used for trafficking in and illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, particularly methamphetamine.<sup>3</sup>

## **IV. Combating transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism**

### **A. Transnational organized crime**

39. Within its thematic programme on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking, UNODC assisted States in implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.

40. In line with its mandates, UNODC helped States to tackle new and emerging forms of transnational organized crime by enhancing responses to cybercrime and offences against cultural property at the regional and national levels. In its resolution 2011/42, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC to, inter alia, further explore the development of specific guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property. To that end, an expert group was convened in November 2011.

41. The first session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto was held in Vienna from

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.10.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.13.

<sup>3</sup> *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2011 Global ATS Assessment*.

17 to 19 May 2011. Informal consultations on the establishment of a possible review mechanism or mechanisms and the comprehensive self-assessment software programme (“omnibus survey software”), to be used to collect information under the planned mechanism or mechanisms, were held in the second half of 2011. An expert group meeting on the omnibus survey software was held in Vienna on 9 and 10 November 2011.

42. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering assisted and provided technical guidance to 79 States. Two asset forfeiture mechanisms in South America and Southern Africa were supported, and plans are under way to replicate those mechanisms in Asia and the Pacific and West Africa. Training curricula and course content were prepared for law enforcement training institutes and national trainers on countering money-laundering and terrorist financing. Specific recommendations in support of information-sharing, law enforcement cooperation and financial mapping were the outcomes of a UNODC conference on illicit financial flows stemming from Somali piracy, held in Djibouti on 14 and 15 December 2011.

43. New legal and technical assistance tools supporting the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, include a model law and technical guidelines. In cooperation with the European Union, a global firearms programme was commenced to strengthen national and regional firearms control regimes. As a member of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, UNODC has continued to support the joint development of international small arms control standards.

## **B. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**

44. Building on its thematic programme on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking, UNODC published a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants for the period 2011-2013 to address the interrelated areas of awareness-raising, capacity-building and implementing the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. A new section on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants is being established to implement the strategy.

45. UNODC assisted over 80 States in addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. The UNODC Blue Heart Campaign has been adopted by a number of countries as their official campaign against trafficking in persons. Technical publications were produced to strengthen the criminal justice response such as the *In-depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants*, the “Human trafficking first-aid kit for law enforcement agencies” and a toolkit for policymakers, health-care and criminal justice practitioners, health insurance companies and civil society actors highlighting the issue of trafficking in persons for the removal of organs. The first global database of

case law relating to trafficking in persons was launched, providing immediate public access to officially documented cases. Partnerships and coordination were strengthened with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) and the Global Migration Group. In 2011, the UN.GIFT HUB website received the UN 21 Award in the category ICT/Knowledge Management. UNODC started preparing the first global report on trafficking in persons, to be released in 2012.

46. As administrator of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, UNODC oversaw the start of the first operational activities of the Fund in 2011. In support of civil society projects, small grants were disbursed to enhance victim support and the empowerment of vulnerable groups in 12 countries.

### **C. Corruption**

47. Within the framework of its thematic programme on action against corruption and economic crime, UNODC provides expertise and technical assistance to promote implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. During 2011, assistance was provided to States in a broad range of areas, including the establishment of legal and policy frameworks consistent with the Convention, the strengthening of anti-corruption bodies, and supporting relevant Government institutions in international cooperation and the recovery of assets.

48. In October 2011, UNODC provided technical and substantive services to the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Marrakech, Morocco. The Conference adopted six resolutions and two decisions on a range of issues concerning the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, international cooperation, prevention of corruption and asset recovery.

49. UNODC provided technical and substantive services to the Review Mechanism and its Implementation Review Group, which started the second year of reviews of the current cycle. This included providing training to assist both States under review and reviewing States, supporting the country reviews and producing thematic reports on implementation trends and technical assistance needs identified during the first year of the review process. UNODC also provided services for the second meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption and the fifth session of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery.

50. UNODC further provided technical assistance in combating corruption through its global Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme and, in 2011, placed new regional advisers in East Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, and East Asia, as well as a national adviser in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

51. UNODC continued to work with various stakeholders such as the United Nations Global Compact and the International Anti-Corruption Academy and strengthened cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), including through joint programming, for example in Iraq, where UNODC

worked with UNDP on the implementation of a comprehensive programme of assistance.

52. The joint UNODC/World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative continued to develop knowledge products in 2011. Studies on barriers to asset recovery, illicit enrichment and the misuse of corporate vehicles were finalized. A study on settlements and asset recovery was in progress, as was a systematic collection of asset recovery cases and an expanded version of the UNODC Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. To date, requests for assistance have been received from 27 States.

53. The *Handbook on Identity-related Crime* was developed by UNODC as a resource material to be used in technical assistance programmes and capacity-building activities with a view to increasing expert knowledge regarding relevant legal, institutional and operational issues.

#### **D. International cooperation against terrorism**

54. Within its thematic programme on terrorism prevention, UNODC assisted Member States in ratifying and implementing international legal instruments against terrorism as well as in strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the relevant provisions of those instruments. In that context, UNODC has been working in coordination and cooperation with partners in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in particular with the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Security Council.

55. In 2011, UNODC provided direct assistance to 31 countries; 85 countries were reached through 22 regional or subregional workshops and over 1,600 criminal justice officials were trained.

56. UNODC made significant progress in the implementation of in-depth counter-terrorism regional and country programmes, including those for Afghanistan, Colombia and the Sahel region. Counter-terrorism activities also commenced under the integrated regional programme for East and South-East Asia.

57. In response to the demand for sustained, custom-tailored capacity-building assistance, UNODC has been increasingly focusing attention on specialized thematic areas, such as preventing the financing of terrorism; countering chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; supporting victims of terrorism; and preventing the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. Strengthening international and regional cooperation in the criminal justice sector has also been a focus of the work of UNODC throughout 2011, with particular attention being paid to strengthening its work in setting up judicial cooperation networks for practitioners.

58. In 2011, UNODC produced a handbook entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* that addresses the legal needs of victims of terrorism during criminal justice procedures; it produced an additional module entitled “International cooperation in criminal matters against terrorism” for its Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum and it launched an online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform.

59. UNODC organized a symposium, co-sponsored by the Governments of Austria, Colombia and Turkey, on the theme “Taking stock and defining the way forward: strengthening the response to terrorism by addressing connections with related criminal activities”, during which possible links between terrorist acts and other forms of serious crime were discussed and recommendations were formulated. The symposium highlighted the importance of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex) and the action against terrorism recommended in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex, paras. 22-24), which has been at the forefront of the UNODC assistance programme for countering terrorism.

## **E. New and emerging issues**

60. In cooperation with Member States and partner organizations, UNODC continued to develop the international community’s capacity to assess threats from transnational organized crime. Threat assessment became one of the priorities of the new United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability. During 2011, UNODC worked on a series of regional transnational organized threat assessments and is drawing on the expertise of other agencies in the process. For example, in one of the regions concerned, the United Nations Environment Programme is helping UNODC to study the emerging issue of involvement of organized criminal groups in the handling of electronic waste. UNODC continued to work to address piracy, which is an emerging threat in various regions. In the reporting period, UNODC participated in multiagency assessments of piracy in West Africa. Under its counter-piracy programme, activities continued in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles and Somalia. In Somalia, UNODC launched an awareness-raising campaign in Puntland and refurbished a key detention facility in Somaliland.

61. UNODC and the expert group on cybercrime continued work on a comprehensive study on cybercrime. UNODC also initiated a study on the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children and the means to respond to the problem. Work proceeded on the development of a national assessment tool, a review of national legislation and a country needs assessment.

62. As regards trafficking in fraudulent medicines, UNODC started to develop a programme of work to assist Member States in countering that threat that includes legal and forensic assistance and criminal justice training.

63. UNODC is also paying particular attention to the growing need for more interregional collaboration to combat transatlantic criminal threats and illicit networks, affecting West Africa in particular (drug flows between Latin America, West Africa and Europe and illicit financial flows between West Africa, South America and Europe), including through the establishment of networks of law enforcement and judicial practitioners to facilitate the exchange of information, intelligence and legal assistance.

## V. Crime prevention and criminal justice

64. UNODC continued to carry out technical assistance activities based on its thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice for the period 2010-2011. UNODC currently implements 49 projects in 26 countries. Notable developments occurred in the areas of penal reform and alternatives to imprisonment in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia; juvenile justice in the Middle East and North Africa; access to justice and legal aid in Africa; police reform in East Africa; prevention of crime and violence in Latin America and the Caribbean; and prevention of domestic violence and violence against women in Latin America, Southern Africa and East Asia.

65. A meeting of the expert group on civilian private security services was held in Vienna from 12 to 14 October 2011. UNODC also organized a meeting of the expert group on strengthening access to legal aid in criminal justice systems from 16 to 18 November 2011.

66. During the reporting period, UNODC published a series of technical tools to assist countries in the development of crime prevention strategies and in undertaking criminal justice reforms. New tools concerning legal aid include the *Handbook on Improving Access to Legal Aid in Africa*, *Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems in Africa: Survey Report* and a joint publication with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP entitled "Child-friendly legal aid in Africa". Regarding police reform, UNODC published the *Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space*<sup>4</sup> and the *Handbook on Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity*.<sup>5</sup> Regarding prisons, UNODC prepared a handbook on the international transfer of foreign prisoners. UNODC and the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice published the *Criteria for the Design and Evaluation of Juvenile Justice Reform Programmes* and an online portal for justice professionals dealing with child victims and witnesses of crime was launched with UNICEF.

67. UNODC also published *Criminal Justice Reform in Post-conflict States: A Guide for Practitioners*, in cooperation with the United States Institute for Peace and several United Nations entities such as UNDP, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

## VI. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

### A. Data collection, research and trend analysis

68. The *World Drug Report 2011* showed that, while heroin and cocaine use were stable or going down in major consumption regions, this was offset by upward trends in other regions, as well as higher use of synthetic drugs and prescription drugs. In the *Report*, it was noted that there was an enormous unmet need for drug abuse prevention and for the treatment, care and support of drug abusers,

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Human Settlements Programme, Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit, No. 5 (HS/1232/09E).

<sup>5</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.IV.5.

particularly in developing countries. On the supply side, illicit cultivation of opium poppy and coca bush was limited to a few countries, but heroin and cocaine manufacture levels remained high.

69. In 2011, UNODC and its national partners conducted opium surveys in Afghanistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar; coca surveys in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; and a cannabis survey in Afghanistan.

70. UNODC assisted countries by providing training on improving drug data collection, analysis and reporting, particularly in South-East Asia, and in consultation with experts, in China. The global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme was extended to the Americas, in partnership with the Organization of American States. *Amphetamines and Ecstasy: 2011 Global ATS Assessment* provides a comprehensive analysis of the situation, focusing on subregional patterns, trends and challenges, including the continuing appearance of new psychoactive substances not under international control.

71. In the framework of the regional programme approach, UNODC launched several regional transnational organized crime threat assessments in 2011. The assessments examined a range of transnational criminal activities, including trafficking in illicit drugs, persons, arms, natural resources and wildlife, and piracy. The report *Organized Crime and Instability in Central Africa: A Threat Assessment* was published in October. It highlights the manner in which transnational organized crime contributes to perpetuating instability. Further assessments on East Asia and the Pacific, Central America and the Caribbean, West Africa and East Africa are planned for 2012.

72. In 2011, UNODC published the *Global Study on Homicide*, which provides an overview of the patterns and trends of violent crime, and establishes a clear link between crime and development. UNODC also published a second research report on the global trade in Afghan opiates,<sup>6</sup> focusing on trafficking in precursors.

73. UNODC developed a study entitled *Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes*, to complement previous work done to estimate the proceeds of various transnational criminal activities and fill some knowledge gaps on the extent to which those proceeds flow through the international financial system.

74. UNODC and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico established a centre of excellence in Government statistical information, victimization, public safety and justice. UNODC also provided technical support to Member States for the development of crime and criminal justice statistics, included relevant training at the regional level (in Central America, the Caribbean and the western Balkans) and support to selected countries in conducting victimization and corruption surveys (Afghanistan, Iraq and the western Balkans). UNODC and the Economic Commission for Europe developed an international framework classification of crime for statistical purposes.

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<sup>6</sup> *The Global Afghan Opium Trade: A Threat Assessment, 2011*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.11.



## **B. Scientific and forensic support**

75. The UNODC thematic programme on scientific and forensic services for the period 2010-2011 continued to support the work of drug-testing laboratories through technical cooperation activities. International collaborative exercises were conducted with laboratories in 57 Member States. UNODC strengthened its activities in laboratory research and analysis for the establishment of standardized methodologies in support of evidence-based laboratory results and data worldwide. Support to law enforcement activities included the provision of over 460 drug and precursor testing kits and the development and deployment of crime scene kits. UNODC normative work resulted in the development of new guidelines for the forensic analysis of drugs facilitating sexual assault and other crime,<sup>7</sup> as well as a comprehensive revision of practical guidelines for the safe handling and disposal of chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture, in response to the recommendations of the Thirty-third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

76. UNODC also developed guidelines for the examination of security documents and successfully piloted a training programme for over 50 beneficiaries from eight Central American countries. In South Sudan,<sup>8</sup> UNODC crime scene kits were successfully used as part of a comprehensive crime scene investigation package. Institutional forensic capacity-development initiatives were undertaken in several subregions, including in West Africa, East Asia and Latin America; in several countries, including Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and the United Republic of Tanzania; and in areas such as the Occupied Palestinian Territory. UNODC continued to support international cooperation<sup>9</sup> in the forensic sciences through close collaboration with the International Forensic Strategic Alliance and its member networks in East Asia, Southern Africa, Europe, Oceania and the Americas.

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

### **A. Strategic planning**

77. The strategy for UNODC for the period 2012-2015 was developed by the Secretariat, in consultation with the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at their reconvened sessions in 2011, recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the strategy, which will be implemented through the strategic framework for the periods 2012-13 and 2014-15. UNODC made progress in following up recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies in order to improve its governance, programmatic, systemic and administrative practices. Interdivisional task forces advanced the

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<sup>7</sup> See E/CN.7/2012/13.

<sup>8</sup> By its resolution 65/308 of 14 July 2011, the General Assembly decided to admit South Sudan to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>9</sup> See E/CN.15/2012/14.

implementation of the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report JIU/REP/2010/10. Efforts to increase interdivisional coordination and the streamlining of UNODC are led by the Office of the Executive Director.

78. In pursuing an integrated programme approach to providing technical assistance to Member States, UNODC paid specific attention to streamlining the results frameworks of regional, country and thematic programmes, which mutually reinforce each other. In line with the Secretary-General's call to focus on prevention, efforts to prevent drug abuse were strengthened and crime prevention was mainstreamed into relevant aspects of UNODC programmes. Monitoring of and reporting on the programmes, including regular performance reports and performance reviews conducted by the programme review committee, were a priority. The next phases of the regional programmes will benefit from transnational organized crime threat assessments, which are undertaken in consultation with Member States, during the period 2012-2013.

79. The Executive Director also issued an internal guidance note on protection and promotion of human rights to maximize the positive impact of UNODC activities on human rights and to highlight related challenges and possible solutions. A UNODC human rights advisory group has been established to advise the Executive Director on mainstreaming human rights into the normative and operational work of the Office.

80. Significant investments have been made in institutionalizing result-based management, including the concept of adaptive management, particularly the self-correcting and learning loops between programme plans and periodic reviews.

## **B. Evaluation**

81. Evaluation is an institutional responsibility, as well as a tool for accountability and learning. Over 70 projects were evaluated in cooperation with or under the guidance of the Independent Evaluation Unit and, during the period 2010-2011, the Unit led two in-depth evaluations. During the period 2012-2013, three in-depth evaluations will take place.

82. The Independent Evaluation Unit cooperates closely with all parts of the Office to ensure that all UNODC projects and programmes will be evaluated, in particular country and regional programmes. A result-oriented strategy is being implemented to establish a culture of evaluation within UNODC. Evaluation reports will be published on the UNODC evaluation web page, along with standards and norms on evaluation, normative tools, and evaluation guidelines and templates.

83. In 2011, the Independent Evaluation Unit developed an automated participatory self-evaluation tool and is currently developing an automated tracking system of evaluation recommendations and an evaluation tool to track project evaluations. All normative tools for evaluation, including the Evaluation Handbook, were revised. A large number of integrated evaluation training sessions were held for staff at UNODC headquarters and field offices and further evaluation capacity-building will continue in 2012.

## C. Finance and partnerships

84. UNODC requires adequate, predictable and sustainable resources in order to fulfil its mandates effectively. However, it continues to be highly dependent on voluntary earmarked funding. A comprehensive fund-raising strategy is being developed to achieve a sustainable balance between core and programme funding, while meeting the needs of cost-efficiency, programme expansion and delivery capacity.

85. Less than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations is allocated to UNODC. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/233, the Secretary-General submitted proposals in his proposed programme budget for 2012-2013 to ensure that UNODC had sufficient resources. As a result, the General Assembly approved a small increase of \$1.7 million under section 16 of the regular budget, from \$39.2 million in the biennium 2010-2011 to \$40.9 million in the biennium 2012-2013. The UNODC consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 includes \$561.5 million, of which 15.3 per cent comes from regular budget funds<sup>10</sup> and \$475.4 million comes from extrabudgetary resources.

86. Pledges for voluntary contributions in 2011 amounted to about \$245 million, a slight increase compared to 2010 (\$242 million). In the difficult financial climate of 2012, voluntary funding is expected to reach a similar level. In the biennium 2010-2011, the largest donors included Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, in addition to the European Union and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Donations were also made available through the Trust Fund to Support the Initiatives of States to Counter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the Qatar Foundation.

87. General-purpose funding in 2011 was almost exclusively provided by a small group of major donors (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and United States). Brazil, China, India, Liechtenstein, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation also provided contributions. Significant cost-sharing to the local support budget was provided by Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

88. UNODC has experienced a marked shift in the composition of its funding over the past few years. Since 2002, the share of the major donors in total funding declined from 85 per cent to about 64 per cent for the biennium 2010-2011. Emerging and national donors now account for about 26 per cent of UNODC funding. Other non-traditional donors and partners, including United Nations entities and multi-donor trust funds, other intergovernmental institutions and the private sector, are gradually but steadily increasing their share in the overall funding of UNODC.

89. The prevailing economic situation warrants continued caution and restraint, and UNODC will continue exercising prudence in the utilization of general-purpose

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<sup>10</sup> Includes regular budget resources contained in sections 1, 16, 23 and 29F of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

and programme-support cost resources. The Joint Inspection Unit and the Office of Internal Oversight Services have recognized the high risks of the funding model of UNODC, in view of the increased demand for its wide-ranging services, an issue that will be addressed in the forthcoming fund-raising strategy.<sup>11</sup>

#### **D. Inter-agency cooperation**

90. UNODC prioritizes partnerships and fostering cooperation throughout the United Nations system. UNODC developed joint programmes and activities with the United Nations Development Group, based on relevant mandates. UNODC engaged with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of UNDP, particularly to mobilize resources.

91. In 2011, UNODC entered into cooperation partnerships with United Nations entities and other international organizations, including the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Olympic Committee, the International Telecommunication Union and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Joint action plans were elaborated with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, complementing other initiatives under implementation with UNDP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO.

92. As part of wider coordination activities within the United Nations system, UNODC is part of the inter-agency initiative “Stop Rape Now: United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict”, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, the United Nations inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, the Armed Violence Prevention Programme, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice. UNODC and the Department of Political Affairs are co-chairing the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability.

93. In line with its mandates, UNODC administers the Trust Fund to Support the Initiatives of States to Counter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which aims to provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons.

### **VIII. Recommendations**

94. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to provide further guidance, in the context of their respective mandates, and consider requesting Member States to carry out the recommendations below.

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<sup>11</sup> See the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU/REP/2010/10) and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of governance arrangements and funding mechanisms in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (AE2010/360/01).

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

(a) To support UNODC in further elaborating its integrated programme approach to effectively assist Member States in formulating and implementing policies and activities to tackle organized crime, corruption, trafficking in drugs and terrorism; to foster crime prevention and criminal justice reform; and to prevent and treat drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, within the mandates of the Office;

(b) To support UNODC in effectively implementing its regional and country programmes and in strengthening its functional links with the secretariats of regional commissions in order to achieve full regional and country ownership of its programmes;

(c) To support UNODC, within its mandates, in assisting Member States in implementing evidence-based approaches to drug abuse prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention and care, as well as the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in line with their obligations under the relevant human rights treaties.

### **Drug control**

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

(a) To support UNODC in its efforts to address illicit crop cultivation through the elaboration and implementation of development-oriented drug control programmes;

(b) To develop multiagency task forces to tackle drug trafficking within their national strategies, in collaboration with UNODC;

(c) To support the health-centred and evidence-based approach to drug dependence treatment developed by UNODC.

### **Transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism**

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

(a) To develop multilateral strategies addressing specific transnational organized criminal markets on the basis of international threat assessments and joint response planning, in collaboration with UNODC;

(b) To address the cross-border movement of money derived from drug trafficking and organized crime, including by ensuring that their border agencies are aware and well trained in identifying, selecting and investigating the criminal groups involved, in cooperation with UNODC;

(c) To review border controls and procedures at principal trade ports of entry and encourage competent national authorities to participate in the Container Control Programme of UNODC;

(d) To develop and implement national awareness-raising strategies to combat trafficking in persons, based on the UNODC Blue Heart Campaign;

(e) To support UNODC in the implementation of the mandates provided by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its fourth session;

(f) To provide further guidance and support for the elaboration and implementation by UNODC of in-depth regional and country programmes on counter-terrorism in line with its mandate, as well as the development of integrated regional and subregional strategies for countering terrorism and relevant action plans.

## **Criminal justice reform**

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

(a) To accord high priority to the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and encourage the development of new standards and norms on emerging practices in crime prevention or criminal justice, as well as the development of practical guidelines on the use and application of those standards and norms;

(b) To adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice, based on baseline assessments and data collection and focusing on all sectors of the justice system; and to develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes that are based on an understanding of the root causes of crime, respond to the concerns of citizens and build on the capacities and resources that are available;

(c) To make use of the technical tools developed by UNODC to assist countries in developing crime prevention strategies and strengthening criminal justice systems.

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

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

(a) To make efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent the increase in unregulated synthetic drugs through improved understanding of the synthetic drug problem, based on examination of scientific evidence and sharing of experiences and forensic data, and to collaborate with UNODC in that regard;

(b) To regularly submit to UNODC crime and drug-related data through the annual report questionnaire and the crime trends survey and encourage UNODC to analyse the information and disseminate accurate, reliable and comparable data on illicit drug markets and on world crime patterns and trends;

(c) To encourage efforts by UNODC to ensure the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances and the quality of performance of drug-testing laboratories to generate adequate laboratory data in support of drug control systems.

## **Evaluation**

100. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to continue to support UNODC in strengthening and expanding its achievements in the area of evaluation and in establishing a culture of evaluation at its headquarters and at the field level.

## **Finance, partnerships and inter-agency cooperation**

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

(a) To provide adequate, predictable and sustainable resources to enable UNODC to implement its mandates effectively, including through the provision of adequate resources in the regular budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2014-2015;

(b) To encourage donor countries to commit a share of their contributions to UNODC to general-purpose funding in order to maintain a sustainable balance between general-purpose funds and special-purpose funds;

(c) To invite international, regional and subregional organizations to enhance their cooperation with UNODC, in order to strengthen synergies and avoid duplication, and call upon the Office to strengthen its cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, in order to further strengthen its capacity to adequately respond to the needs of Member States in its mandated areas of work.

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