



General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 April 2019

Original: English

Seventy-fourth session

Items 137 and 138 of the preliminary list**

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 16

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Programme 13

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	3
Overall orientation	4
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018***	10
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020****	47
Annexes	
I. Organizational structure and post distribution for 2020	75
II. Summary of proposed changes in established and temporary posts, by component and subprogramme	80

* Fifth reissue for technical reasons (2 July 2019).

** [A/74/50](#).

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

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





Foreword

Entrusted with supporting countries in making the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is strengthening action to address the many acute challenges to peace and security, human rights and development facing us today.

Through our network of field offices and country, regional and global programmes, UNODC provides integrated support to address acute problems confronting the international community, from transnational organized crime at sea, new psychoactive substances and returning foreign terrorist fighters to cybercrime and online abuse and exploitation.

I have had the opportunity to witness how UNODC projects and programmes can change people's lives for the better. I have talked to farmers in Colombia who have been able to break free from illicit coca cultivation, developing their own cooperatives to grow cocoa and find ways to market it. UNODC assistance provided to Somalia for patrolling its territorial waters is helping to counter piracy and the smuggling of migrants and combat the trafficking of sugar and charcoal that is funding terrorist groups. I have met park rangers in Nepal and seen how our assistance in combating wildlife crime can protect precious flora and fauna.

In April 2020, Member States will hold the fourteenth session of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan, focusing on advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This is an opportunity to further build on our efforts to confront the criminals who undermine the rule of law and sustainable development, to stamp out corruption, prevent violent extremism and protect human rights.

UNODC has been able to carry out its work thanks to the support of Member States and other donors. Voluntary contributions have risen some 40 per cent over the past seven years, a clear recognition of the value of UNODC assistance.

Global connectivity and frontier technologies hold the potential to better people's lives, but we must also protect our societies from their abuse. Going into 2020, I am committed to ensuring that UNODC is fit for purpose in supporting integrated responses to threats to peace and security and fulfilling the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNODC remains committed to continuous improvement and innovation and serving the people who need it most.

(Signed) Yury **Fedotov**
Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

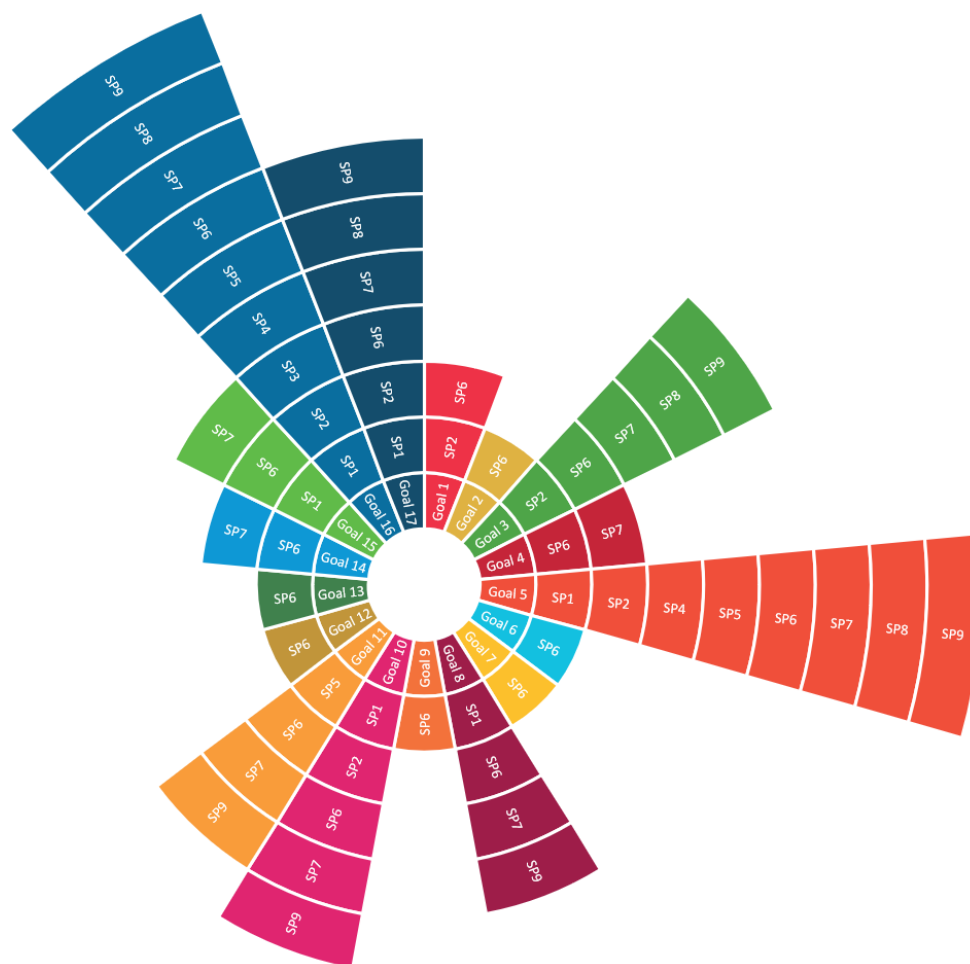
- 16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism with a view to promoting security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant United Nations conventions and General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions [45/179](#), [46/152](#) and [46/185 C](#). The thematic focus areas of the Office range from transnational organized crime to illicit trafficking; from drug prevention and treatment and alternative development to corruption; from criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention; and from research and trend analysis to policy support. The work of the Office is grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2018, transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development and good governance around the world. Cybercrime, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and environmental crime are increasingly linked to State fragility and undermine the rule of law. The cultivation, manufacture, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs remain a risk to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people. They lead to the loss of human life and the depletion of social cohesion and capital. UNODC support aimed at addressing those challenges to develop the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement policies for sustainable development will also continue to be provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account projects.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformative agendas

- 16.2 The mandates of UNODC guide the subprogrammes in producing their respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of each subprogramme's objective. The objectives of the subprogrammes are aligned with the Organization's purposes to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace; develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace; achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 16.I summarizes the specific Sustainable Development Goals with which the objectives, and therefore the deliverables, of the respective subprogrammes are aligned.

Figure 16.1

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice: alignment of subprogrammes with Sustainable Development Goals



- 16.3 The objectives of the subprogrammes are also aligned with 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, the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, Agenda 2063 of the African Union (as recognized in Assembly resolution [71/254](#)), Agenda 21 (see Assembly resolution [73/227](#)), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Istanbul Declaration on the Least Developed Countries, the Mauritius Declaration and Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Manado Ocean Declaration, the Paris Agreement, the SAMOA Pathway, the Vienna Declaration and Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, Assembly and Security Council resolutions on sustaining peace (Assembly resolution [70/262](#) and Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#)), the Action for Peacekeeping initiative (see Council resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#)), the women and peace and security agenda, pursuant to Council (resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#)), and the youth and peace and security agenda, pursuant to Council (resolution [2419 \(2018\)](#)).

Recent developments

- 16.4 In 2018, transnational organized crime and terrorism continued to pose major threats to security, development and good governance. Cybercrime is estimated to generate some \$1.5 trillion in revenue each year. As with most crime, it targets the most vulnerable: the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children is proliferating, and women and girls are disproportionately harmed. In the first *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants*, it is estimated that profits accruing to globally operating migrant smuggling networks total at least \$5.5 billion to \$7 billion, with the number of domestic victims of trafficking exceeding those trafficked internationally. Homicidal violence and organized crime-related violence also remained high across many regions of the world, with firearms remaining the most common weapon used for intentional killing. Corruption continued to adversely affect the rule of law, security and governance, denying many people around the world access to services and opportunities. The threat of terrorism remained acute, exacerbated by newly emerging challenges, such as foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating from armed conflict zones to their countries of origin or third countries and the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime.
- 16.5 The world drug problem remained a health and security concern. It is indicated in the *World Drug Report 2018* that more than 31 million people suffer from drug use disorders. Opioids continued to cause the most harm. The cultivation, manufacture, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs pose a threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to loss of human life and serious depletion of social cohesion and capital.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

- 16.6 UNODC has expanded and consolidated its integrated programming approach, in which it aims to provide better and more consistent support to Member States in their responses to drugs and crime. In line with the principles of the reform of the United Nations development system and the new generation of country teams and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks rolled out in 2019, UNODC integrated programmes are aimed towards: (a) field-based support for Member States for meeting the needs of national and regional counterparts; (b) cross-sectoral integration of all relevant elements of drugs, crime and terrorism and a clearer contribution to Member States' efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (c) stronger synergies and joint programmes involving other United Nations entities and working across borders and regions.
- 16.7 Essential to the further expansion of UNODC support for Member States is the full participation in and alignment of the UNODC field presence with the reform of the United Nations development system to ensure a strong presence and delivery capacity in countries. This includes the provision of technical expertise and advice in UNODC mandate areas to United Nations country teams and local counterparts with a view to developing sound and needs-based United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and resulting technical cooperation programmes, also in the context of more joint United Nations programmes.
- 16.8 UNODC is committed to supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which recognizes the interrelationship between sustainable development and the threats posed by violence, organized crime, terrorism and corruption. The fight against corruption is a vital component of the collective efforts of the international community to promote peace and security, human rights and sustainable development. Furthermore, lack of access to justice, to services for the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment of drug dependence disorders and to health and social services for people who use drugs undermines the very notion of sustainable well-being for all. The connections between the rule of law, security and sustainable development require greater coordination and cooperation among national agencies as well as among United Nations entities. Furthermore, UNODC recognizes that evaluation is a powerful tool for learning, fostering accountability and improving impact and, in that context, will increase its efforts to support Member

States in developing their evaluation capacities, by building on existing global structures and mechanisms for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals.

- 16.9 UNODC, while contributing to Member States' achievement of specific goals, recognizes the universal and unified nature of the 2030 Agenda by actively pursuing initiatives that cut across goals and targets in terms of the support that the Office provides. It is committed to strengthening a gender perspective as part of the normative and technical support it provides to Member States and thereby to ensuring that UNODC support for the achievement by Member States of Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) is effectively integrated across all of its mandated areas of work. UNODC is the custodian of 15 Sustainable Development Goal indicators at the global level and is an active co-facilitator of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a coordinating platform for Member States, the private sector, civil society and international entities.
- 16.10 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Extrabudgetary resources, including less-strictly earmarked special-purpose contributions, continue to be available, allowing the Office to respond to the changing nature and scope of transnational organized crime networks;
 - (b) Member States recognize and address challenges related to security, justice and the rule of law as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - (c) International financial institutions highlight the importance of combating drugs, crime and illicit financial flows as part of the technical advice provided to Member States, allowing UNODC to scale up the provision of technical expertise to States on strengthening their fiscal governance systems and preventing leakage from licit to illicit economies and the laundering of the proceeds of crime;
 - (d) Member States share real-time and other operational data with their counterparts across borders to mount effective, intelligence-led responses to dismantle organized crime networks.
- 16.11 UNODC integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, it pursues the coherent and coordinated implementation of global commitments on gender equality in line with the system-wide policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women endorsed in 2006 by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and continues to ensure that a gender perspective is actively and visibly mainstreamed in all of its practices, policies and programmes. The UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021) continues to provide a framework for coherence and for safeguarding the Office's support for the achievement by Member States of the 2030 Agenda and, specifically, Goal 5. A Gender Team is located in the Office of the Director General/Executive Director to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy, thus ensuring that gender issues are mainstreamed in programme approval processes; that programme managers integrate gender perspectives in the operational activities of each subprogramme, as applicable, and gender focal points are consulted in programme development; that gender analysis is integrated into all UNODC mandated areas; that staff receive and benefit from capacity-building assistance and tools to further gender mainstreaming; that lessons learned and good practices are exchanged systematically within the UNODC network of gender focal points; and that UNODC stays abreast of new developments in the field of gender equality, through both the systemwide network of focal points led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and inter-agency cooperation. Because of the enhanced focus on gender-related issues, several UNODC mandated areas have strengthened the integration of gender aspects relevant to their work. For instance, the 2020 planned result under subprogramme 5, Justice, demonstrates how the focus on gender is being translated into a concrete result. In 2018, the intersectionality between gender issues and corruption was explored. Gender issues were also considered in the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration in the context of the judiciary and the effect on judges' work of delivering justice.

- 16.12 With regard to cooperation with other entities, given its specific mandates and experience in mobilizing transnational cooperation, UNODC is working with other stakeholders, Member States and United Nations sister agencies at the country, regional and global levels to help Member States better understand the nature of the threats they face, as well as to design coherent programmes and policies to address those threats in the context of the targets under Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) that pertain to the mandates of UNODC. The Office will remain actively involved in the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a coordinating platform enabling Member States, the private sector, civil society and international entities to work together to promote Goal 16. UNODC is also active in the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies initiative, in which a group of Member States, international organizations, global partnerships and others come together to focus on the “SDG16-plus forum” on Goal 16 and the 2030 Agenda targets on peace, justice and inclusion. In addition, UNODC has concluded agreements with an array of international organizations to enhance common approaches and synergies in various areas of work relating to the 2030 Agenda, including the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Council of Europe, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- 16.13 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the United Nations system. They include access to justice for children (the United Nations Children’s Fund), gender equality and women’s empowerment (UN-Women), drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (the World Health Organization (WHO)), border management (the World Customs Organization), corruption (the United Nations Development Programme), trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling (the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons), and terrorism prevention (the Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat and the entities established in connection with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact). Since all those areas and partnerships are relevant to the 2030 Agenda, UNODC and its partners have linked their work and are demonstrating to external audiences the support provided to advance Member States’ achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through various publications and in its regular dialogues with Member States, including in the context of the meetings of the UNODC governing bodies, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Office remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and is the substantive leader in the area of HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who use drugs and in prison settings.

Evaluation activities

- 16.14 The following self-evaluations completed in 2018 have guided the programme plan for 2020:
- (a) Centralized self-evaluations:
- The cluster midterm in-depth evaluation of five global research projects of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch contributing to the thematic programme on research, trend analysis and forensics, 2015–2016 (subprogramme 6)
 - The midterm in-depth evaluation of the Paris Pact initiative phase IV-A partnership to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan (subprogrammes 1 and 8)
 - The thematic cluster evaluation of five law enforcement projects in Central Asia (subprogramme 1)

- (b) Decentralized self-evaluations of the following UNODC projects (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8):
- Sustainable livelihood and development in Myanmar
 - Assisting Nigeria to strengthen rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism
 - Implementation of the Doha Declaration
 - Strengthening of the drug law enforcement system for criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange
 - Support for the implementation of the regional programme for Central Asia
 - Strengthening anti-corruption institutions in Indonesia
 - Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating child sex offenders in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam
 - Support for drug demand reduction in Andean countries
 - Police reform programme in Kenya
 - Support for crime prevention and criminal justice reform
 - Support for the Economic Community of West African States regional action plan on drug trafficking, organized crime related to it and drug abuse in West Africa
 - Forensic human resources and governance development assistance for the Palestinian Authority
 - Strengthening of security and justice structures in the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza, Mexico
- 16.15 The findings of the self-evaluations referenced in paragraph 16.14 above have been taken into account in the programme plan for 2020.
- 16.16 The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2020:
- (a) Selected areas in the subprogrammes;
 - (b) Selected areas in Africa, West and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (cross-cutting subprogrammes);
 - (c) Decentralized evaluations covering various subprogrammes and regions.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

Programme of work



Subprogramme 1 Countering transnational organized crime

1. Objective

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

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.18 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

A milestone in the fight against transnational organized crime: the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime review mechanism

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by the General Assembly in 2000 (resolution [55/25](#)), is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It entered into force on 29 September 2003 and has almost universal adherence, with 189 States parties at present. The Convention is supplemented by three Protocols, which deal with specific areas of organized crime, namely, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms. Article 32 of the Convention calls for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to establish a review mechanism to assist States parties in identifying gaps in their implementation of the Convention so as to address those gaps, gather information on good practices, laws and policies to prevent and counter



Adoption of UNTOC review mechanism. Source: UNODC

organized crime and serve as a forum for the exchange of information among practitioners, particularly in regard to international cooperation in criminal matters and victim assistance.

From 2008 to 2018, UNODC supported the Conference of the Parties in its efforts to establish an implementation review mechanism by providing normative and policy advice and guidance at the global, regional and national levels. UNODC has, inter alia, advised Presidents of the Conference, members of the extended Bureau and Chairs of intergovernmental bodies set up by the Conference on matters related to discussing and negotiating a review mechanism; planned and organized the work of the extended Bureau; directly supported States parties in informal and formal consultations on building consensus; prepared background papers, presentations, information notes, non-papers and detailed cost estimates for the review mechanism; and supported States parties, upon request, in ratifying, acceding to or otherwise adhering to the Convention and the Protocols thereto, as well as in implementing those instruments through the provision of tailored technical assistance.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the establishment of the implementation review mechanism for the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

Evidence of the result includes the adoption by the Conference of the Parties, in its resolution 9/1, of procedures and rules relating to the mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and the launch of a preparatory two-year phase for beginning the review process, with specific tasks assigned to the Secretariat in support of the leading work of States parties.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 16.19 A planned result for 2018, which is increased technical assistance, implemented at the request of Member States, aimed at promoting the ratification and/or adoption of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and relevant operational provisions of the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (see resolution [S-30/1](#)), as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by one additional ratification of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and one additional ratification of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Crime in a box – cocaine smuggling

In 2018, drug trafficking within and out of countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region continued to represent a multi-billion-dollar illicit industry. Cocaine is a particularly lucrative drug in the region, linked to numerous large-scale smuggling operations. Brazil, Ecuador and Panama are crucial transport hubs; however, Colombia remains the key player in the cultivation, production and trafficking of cocaine. The United States authorities estimate that close to 90 per cent of the cocaine entering the country crosses its land border with Mexico, most of it entering the state of Texas. They further estimate that some 70 per cent of the cocaine leaves Colombia by way of the Pacific Ocean, and shipments from the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Peru are increasing. Despite this trend, Colombia remains the main source of cocaine found in Europe. From 2016 to 2017, cocaine production in Colombia increased from 772 to 921 tons, or 19 per cent. The interception and seizure of smuggled drugs are crucial to disrupting trafficking flows and the financing of organized criminal groups.

In order to reduce the cross-border movement of illicit goods, such as cocaine, the UNODC-World Customs Organization Global Container Control Programme has established air, land and sea units in 14 countries in the region, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname. The mission of the Programme is to build capacity in

24 countries seeking to improve risk management, supply chain security and trade facilitation in seaports, airports and land border crossings to prevent the aforementioned cross-border movement of illicit goods. As the global economy becomes increasingly interconnected and opportunities for trade expand in various regions of the world, the volume of goods transported by means of containerized shipping also continues to increase. The volume of international maritime cargo movement is estimated at 720 million 20-foot equivalent units per year, accounting for 90 per cent of global cargo shipments; however, less than 2 per cent of cargo is physically inspected by customs authorities. This gap provides ample opportunity for illicit activities, such as avoiding customs duties, circumventing quotas or smuggling nuclear materials, weapons and drugs.

In 2018, the Container Control Programme trained 2,866 relevant officers in 232 training events. During the year, units established under the Programme reported 144 seizures of cocaine totalling 50.5 tons in the region. In addition, 44 countries and 52 seaports participated in a two-week intercontinental maritime enforcement operation, which led to 14 seizures and the confiscation of 5,814 kg of cocaine.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that the coverage of the Programme was insufficient, as it left out several countries in the region, including Colombia.

In response, for 2020, the Programme will expand its operations in the region, particularly in Colombia, and stabilize the foundation that it has built, thereby supporting the increased effectiveness of operations of established port control units. Ten such units at six Colombian seaports will be established, including in Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, San Andres, Santa Marta and Uraba/Turbo. The units are expected to be operational by 2020. Selected officers assigned to the units will undertake a programme of training and mentoring to be offered over a three-year period, which will include theoretical, practical and advanced specialized training, as well as work/study tours and operational exchanges, to ensure information-sharing and cooperation with other established units. In view of the Women's Network initiative of the Container Control Programme, the Programme will actively encourage the participation of female officers.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is the reduction of cross-border movement of illicit goods, such as cocaine, from Colombia.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include seizures made at the 10 operational port control units at seaports across Colombia, as well as continued growth in other countries of the region and ongoing seizures in existing Container Control Programme units. Memorandums of understanding are expected to be signed with four countries in the region in 2020, namely, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Panama, as shown in the figure. With the addition of those countries to the Programme, in particular Colombia, it expects to seize 60 tons of cocaine in 2020.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Colombia meets with Container Control Programme officials to discuss the activities for future implementation of the Programme in the country	Colombia signs an agreement to become a Container Control Programme participating country and agrees to begin initial implementation activities	Memorandums of understanding with 4 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, including Colombia, are signed and 10 port control units are operational in the country

- 16.20 The following Security Council, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: Security Council resolution [2388 \(2017\)](#) on trafficking in persons in conflict situations; Assembly resolutions [72/1](#) on the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, [72/192](#) on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, [72/195](#) on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, [72/196](#) on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, and [72/198](#) on international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem; and Economic and Social Council resolutions [2017/15](#) on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and 2017/18 on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.21 Table 16.1 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.1

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	32	33	11	32
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	37	38	15	26
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	13	13	12	12
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Databases and substantive digital materials				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 16.22 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven by the anticipated need to increase the number of parliamentary documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups, owing to the establishment of the Organized Crime Convention review mechanism.
- 16.23 The variance in substantive services for meetings is driven by an increase in the number of meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including its working groups, in 2020, owing to the typical pattern of having more meetings in even-numbered compared with odd-numbered years.



Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

1. Objective

- 16.24 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem, integrating demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, and international cooperation.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.25 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Reduced flow of illegal drugs from Afghanistan

According to the *World Drug Report 2018*, opium production in Afghanistan, where an increase in opium poppy cultivation and gradually improving yields resulted in opium production reaching 9,000 tons, is at an all-time high. UNODC supports Member States in addressing the problem through a programme spanning all areas, including countering illicit drug trafficking; drug abuse prevention; treatment, care and rehabilitation of people suffering from drug use disorders; improving access to controlled drugs for medical purposes; HIV prevention, care and treatment for people who use drugs; and alternative development.

In 2018, the Office strengthened the operational capacities of the law enforcement agencies of Afghanistan and other countries in the region to increase communication across borders, cooperate on joint operations and coordinate efforts to identify and investigate the trafficking of drugs, as well as precursor chemicals.



Seizure of 15kg of heroin. Source: UNODC

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a reduction in the trafficking of drugs and precursor chemicals in Afghanistan.

Evidence of the result includes the seizure of 146 kg of heroin, 348 kg of opium, 2,559 kg of hashish and 2.4 kg of methamphetamine. A total of 37 suspects were arrested in relation to those seizures. In addition, 148 male and 14 female drug swallowers/traffickers intending to travel to international destinations, mainly New Delhi, were identified and arrested by the Airport Interdiction Unit at Hamid Karzai International Airport, comprising six Afghan Border Police officers (3 male and 3 female) and six Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan officers (3 male and 3 female). This led to the seizure of 111 kg of heroin, 4 kg of hashish, 13 kg of raw gold and \$170,300 cash.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 16.26 A planned result for 2018, which is improved capacity of UNODC to support Member States to provide sustainable livelihoods (basic social assistance) to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime as a result of social and economic marginalization, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by five countries having made basic social and economic services available to populations vulnerable to drug dependence, HIV/AIDS and crime, within their national contexts, in line with relevant international treaties and on the basis of scientific evidence. For example, in Afghanistan, in the area of alternative development, UNODC trained and provided extension services in poultry management to 1,950 women; trained another 1,420 farmers in dairy management and processing, disease control and market access; established 11 milk-collection centres; constructed 1,950 poultry coops; and trained 16 qualified female poultry veterinary workers and equipped them with technical poultry kits to enhance their economic security and provide them with a sustainable livelihood. In addition, 250 female farmers were trained in and received inputs and extension services to foster quality vegetable production. Furthermore, UNODC supported 1,025 farmers in planting 200 ha of new fruit orchards and provided 57,000 fruit tree saplings.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Addressing drug use, drug use disorders and related consequences in Kenya

In 2018, UNODC and WHO provided treatment and care services to people who use drugs and who were in contact with the criminal justice system as an alternative to conviction or punishment. The Office supported Kenya and other countries in reducing the transmission of HIV among people who use drugs in line with the WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS target-setting guide and helped those States to increase their capacity to provide sustainable livelihoods (basic social assistance) to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime as a result of social and economic marginalization.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to support Member States, given that, for many years, Governments in the region had prioritized anti-trafficking and law enforcement measures along their borders and ports to reduce trafficking in and the transiting of substances through their territories. Recently, the importance of the need for improved demand reduction measures as well as health services as alternatives to address the consequences of drug use has been recognized by Member States. For example, national authorities in Kenya have requested support in addressing HIV among people who use drugs in both community and prison settings.

In response, for 2020, UNODC will expand medication-assisted therapy services at the community level to ensure increased coverage, in line with targets 3.3 and 3.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNODC will also build the capacity of national partners in the Kenyan prison service to ensure continuity of care for people in contact with the criminal justice system. By 2020, it is expected that medication-assisted therapy services will be initiated and scaled up in Kenyan prisons and that people in contact with the criminal justice system will benefit from improved access to uninterrupted services.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is increased capacity of Member States to prevent drug use and other risky behaviours, adopt treatment as an alternative to incarceration or punishment for people with drug disorders and put in place relevant legal, policy and strategy instruments to enhance the response to HIV.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the number of countries that have improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Insufficient provision of HIV services in the community and measures on alternatives to conviction or punishment for people who use drugs and lack of continuity of HIV services between the community and prisons	Improved access to HIV services and alternatives to conviction or punishment measures for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system	Adoption by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards

- 16.27 The following General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: Assembly resolutions [67/193](#) on international cooperation against the world drug problem; [S-30/1](#), entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”; [S-20/2](#), [S-20/3](#) and [S-20/4](#), comprising the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem; [70/181](#) on the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016; [70/266](#) on the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030; and [72/198](#) on international cooperation to counter the world drug problem; and Council resolution 1987/34 on the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean region. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: Assembly resolution [73/186](#) on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular, its technical cooperation capacity. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.28 Table 16.2 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.2

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	10	10	10	10
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	27	27	27	27
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	11	11	11	11
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	24	24
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				



Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

1. Objective

- 16.29 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent and combat corruption in line with the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.30 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all, develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance and strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Fighting corruption together: strengthened integrity and prevention of corruption in the judicial system

The United Nations Convention against Corruption is the only legally binding global anti-corruption instrument with near-universal adherence. With the accessions of Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Samoa, the number of parties to the Convention stands at 186. Progress has also been achieved in the implementation of the Convention's peer review mechanism, which has served as a global framework for supporting international cooperation and the overall implementation of the Convention. The connections between corruption, terrorism and violent extremism have been recognized repeatedly by the Security Council and the General Assembly. Assets stolen through corruption can be used to finance other crimes, including violent extremist and terrorist acts. Countering corruption forms part of countries' efforts to strengthen good governance, achieve sustainable development, tackle transnational crime, protect human rights and maintain international peace and security.



*Putting corruption away: corruption complaint box in front of a courthouse.
Source: UNODC.*

The corrosive effects of corruption are particularly evident in the judiciary. Corruption in the justice system, whether actual or perceived, threatens confidence in the rule of law. At the same time, an independent judiciary is

instrumental in fostering and establishing the rule of law, a prerequisite for sustainable development. For sustainable development to be effective, judicial independence is essential.

In 2018, UNODC realized a two-year effort to facilitate consultations with approximately 4,000 judges worldwide and organized seven regional preparatory meetings, which resulted in the launch, in 2018, of the first-ever Global Judicial Integrity Network. The establishment of that platform allows judges to share good practices and lessons learned, support each other and join forces in developing new tools and guidelines, which will strengthen integrity and prevent corruption in the judicial system. One of the main deliverables within the framework of the Network was the development and roll-out of a judicial ethics programme comprising an e-learning course, a trainer's manual and an offline self-study coursebook. UNODC started building up an initial pool of trainers to train peers on judicial ethics. The Network addresses new and emerging challenges, including those posed by social media, as well as gender-related integrity challenges affecting judiciaries. An expert group meeting on the use of social media by judges, held in November 2018, made recommendations on how to develop, based on existing regional and national standards and other sources, a set of draft guidelines for the use of social media by judges for the further consideration of the Network.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is improved access for judiciaries to solutions to some of the challenges that they face in combating corruption within the judicial system, such as undue political interference by the executive and legislative branches in judicial appointments and decisions, budget reductions in the face of increasing caseloads and diminishing public confidence.

Evidence of the result includes views expressed by chief justices and judges from around the world that it was more important than ever to have an international network making it possible to share perspectives and encourage each other regarding the collective aspiration for an independent, impartial and ethical judicial system. As was stressed by Walter Samuel Nkanu Onnoghen, then the Chief Justice of Nigeria, during the launch, the Network could not have come at a better time. He stated that it was time to develop global measures and mechanisms for the attainment and sustenance of integrity, adding that accepted global standards and measures had a persuasive force, empowering national champions of judicial integrity and providing ready tools and weapons.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

-
- 16.31 A planned result for 2018, which is technical assistance provided by UNODC, upon the request of Member States, to support ratifications of or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the fact that 85 per cent of reports were made available six weeks prior to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Reviewing the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to spearhead national anti-corruption reforms

At its third session, in 2009, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption established an Implementation Review Mechanism, a country-led process whereby each State party is reviewed by two peers, resulting in a report identifying gaps in the implementation of the Convention as well as good practices and listing concrete actions to be taken to improve the effectiveness of implementation. Member States use the Mechanism as a learning opportunity to scrutinize legislative frameworks and assess their own record in combating corruption.

In 2018, UNODC provided technical and substantive support, upon request, to States parties with respect to the functioning of the Mechanism, including by preparing governmental experts for the conduct of reviews, analysing responses to self-assessment checklists, conducting country visits and facilitating the preparation of country review reports and executive summaries. The impact of the review process and its recommendations has been to accelerate

the implementation of the Convention: 86 per cent of States amended their legislation or adopted new laws to address their first-cycle review, and 58 per cent took measures related to the second cycle before it was launched.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to continue to accelerate the implementation of the Convention and the completion of the second cycle of country reviews. In the third year of the Mechanism, UNODC analysis identified the starting point of the country reviews as an area for further improvement. States parties acknowledged during the 2018 sessions of the Implementation Review Group that compiling the relevant information for their self-assessment at the start of the review process was more complex and time-consuming in the second cycle than it had been in the first, owing primarily to the wider nature of national stakeholder consultations required under chapter II of the Convention, on preventive measures.

In response, for 2020, UNODC will increase the number of training activities available to Member States, as well as its tailor-made advisory services and support for the timely completion of self-assessments. In addition, the Office will prepare an analysis of all of the recommendations from both review cycles, thereby providing Member States with a comprehensive set of tools with which to align national frameworks with their anti-corruption commitments under the Convention.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is the timely completion of country reviews.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include an increase in the number of completed self-assessment checklists submitted by Member States and the launch of the fifth and final year of the second review cycle as scheduled, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
76 submissions by States parties of their completed self-assessment checklists since the start of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, in 2016	Additional self-assessment checklists submitted by States parties, with UNODC assistance	Further additional self-assessment checklists submitted with the continued support of UNODC to States parties, resulting in the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Mechanism

- 16.32 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolutions [58/4](#) on the United Nations Convention against Corruption; [71/208](#) on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and [72/196](#) on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity. The following new mandates were entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: Assembly resolutions [73/186](#) on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity; and [73/190](#) on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.33 Table 16.3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.3

Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	63	65	100	80
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	29	29	86	42
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	3	3	8	5
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	3	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	2	2	4	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 16.34 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven mainly by a reduction in reports and background documents for the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies, owing to the fact that the Conference is held on a biennial basis, in odd-numbered years.
- 16.35 The variance in substantive services for meetings is driven mainly by a reduction in the number of meetings of States parties and subsidiary bodies, owing to the fact that the Conference of the States Parties is held on a biennial basis, in odd-numbered years.
- 16.36 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is due to a decrease in the number of days of expert group meetings, owing to the fact that a lower number of activities are planned for 2020 as compared with the period leading up to the eighth Conference of the States Parties, scheduled to take place at the end of 2019.



Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

1. Objective

- 16.37 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen a criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by Member States in accordance with the rule of law.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.38 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 16.39 The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to significantly reduce all forms of violence and strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Lake Chad Basin States: strengthened capacities to effectively respond to the Boko Haram crisis

In the Lake Chad Basin region, the terrorist organization Boko Haram has displaced millions and killed thousands of people, destroying lives, communities and livelihoods. The military advances of the Governments of Chad, the Niger and Nigeria against Boko Haram resulted in the detention of thousands of terrorist fighters and associated individuals, who surrendered or were apprehended by security forces. Considering the large number of detainees and the limited capability of the national justice systems of those countries, the screening of detainees and the investigation and prosecution of their cases have been recognized as major challenges.

In 2018, UNODC worked to strengthen the capacity of national criminal justice systems to address the crisis and trained prosecutors and judges on the handling of terrorism cases in all four countries of the region, which included training in due process and the rule of law.

In the Niger alone, over a thousand men suspected of being associated with Boko Haram had been placed in pretrial detention since 2015. The Niger accordingly faced challenges in investigating and prosecuting those cases expeditiously, owing to the lack of capacity, as well as the 1,500-km distance between the sites of the terrorist



Woman named Rukkaya, whose 17-year-old son was killed and 15-year-old child kidnapped by Boko Haram, with her two surviving children in Dalori camp in Maiduguri. Source: United Nations, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

attacks in the Diffa region and the capital, Niamey, where the counter-terrorism judicial unit is located. In addition to offering intensive training, UNODC supported a field mission to the Diffa region whereby specialized prosecutors and judges gathered evidence, and trained Nigerien lawyers to provide legal assistance to persons detained on terrorism charges. As a result, more than 600 Boko Haram suspects received legal aid, and UNODC-trained judges advanced 230 cases involving terrorism suspects in 60 days, which expedited their remand for trial or release.

In Chad, UNODC provided specialized training and supported a field mission for investigative judges and their clerks from the specialized counter-terrorism judicial pole to a detention facility in Koro Toro, where approximately 270 Boko Haram suspects were being held. The mission allowed the judges to interview the suspects, putting them in a much better position to process their cases. This led to 154 cases being considered in line with due process, while other cases advanced towards trial.

In Nigeria, where thousands of persons were detained in association with Boko Haram, the Office supported regular deployments of federal prosecutors to Borno State in north-eastern Nigeria, the region most affected by Boko Haram, to allow them to provide legal guidance and to work with the investigative unit to revise terrorism case files and effectively build cases for prosecution, while respecting human rights. By October 2018, prosecutors revised some 1,200 files of persons in detention associated with Boko Haram in Borno State in preparation for the upcoming trials. As a result, UNODC supported the conviction of 366 terrorism suspects and the discharge of 882.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is progress in the Lake Chad Basin region in providing legal aid to persons in detention, considering cases and expediting the judicial process.

Evidence of the result includes the reduction by local justice officials of the backlog of pending terrorism-related cases.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

-
- 16.40 A planned result for 2018, which is increased technical assistance provided by UNODC, upon the request of Member States, to contribute to the ratification of the international legal instruments related to prevention and suppression of terrorism, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was partially achieved, as evidenced by seven new pieces of counter-terrorism legislation having been adopted with the assistance of UNODC in 2018. For example, in Lebanon, UNODC reviewed its 1958 counter-terrorism law and assessed its harmonization with provisions of the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols that had been ratified by Lebanon. Advisory services on the drafting of legislation were also provided to Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Uzbekistan and Yemen, to mention a few.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Progress in the prosecution and adjudication of members of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh)

In 2018, following the liberation of Mosul from the control of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) (ISIL), UNODC launched a programme to help the Government of Iraq address numerous legal and criminal justice challenges and ensure that the members of ISIL could be prosecuted for their crimes in Iraqi courts.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to support the Government of Iraq, given that, in 2018, the Iraqi criminal justice system had more than 12,000 fighters in detention, including both Iraqi and foreign nationals, and the strain on the criminal justice system had only amplified. Furthermore, Iraqi prosecutors were facing an unprecedented challenge by having to revise more than 19,000 files of persons associated with ISIL that had gone to trial. Furthermore, supporting victims of acts of terrorism was identified as a fundamental element of the programme. UNODC supported the establishment of an association of victims of terrorism in Iraq and, with the help of the Supreme Judicial Council,

identified several victims who had experienced the most heinous crimes and instances of violence. In cooperation with a specialized non-governmental organization, the victims received counselling and psychological support as well as legal information regarding their rights.

In response, for 2020, and in close consultation with the recently established United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL, UNODC will draw on its multi-year efforts within the country to assist the Government in drafting legislation, as well as in training Iraqi judges in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of ISIL crimes. UNODC will provide, upon request, legal advisory services and specialized assistance on a wide range of criminal justice aspects related to preventing and countering terrorism globally.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is the ability of the Iraqi judicial system to ensure that members of ISIL can be effectively prosecuted for their crimes.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include steps taken towards the establishment of national judicial mechanisms or processes for the prosecution and adjudication of members of ISIL, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Iraq requests technical assistance for the development of national judicial mechanisms to prosecute and adjudicate ISIL-related crimes	Discussions ensue on national judicial mechanisms or processes for the prosecution and adjudication of members of ISIL	Steps taken towards the establishment of national judicial mechanisms or processes for the prosecution and adjudication of members of ISIL

- 16.41 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolutions [72/123](#) on measures to eliminate international terrorism, [72/180](#) on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, [72/194](#) on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and [72/196](#) on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: resolution [72/284](#) on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.42 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.4

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	1	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	12	12	8	12
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	3	4
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019**

- 16.43 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven by a reduction in the number of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in 2019, owing to the biennial nature of their publication.
- 16.44 The variance in substantive services for meetings is driven by the biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly, owing to its planned completion in 2020.
- 16.45 The variance in publications is driven by the report entitled “Supporting Legal Responses and Criminal Justice Capacity to Prevent and Counter Terrorism”, owing to its production on a biennial basis, due in 2020.



Subprogramme 5 Justice

1. Objective

- 16.46 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent crime and ensure more effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, as a basis for the rule of law and sustainable development.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.47 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere and to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres.
- 16.48 The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 11, which is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 16.49 Furthermore, the objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates; end abuse, exploitation and all forms of violence against and torture of children; promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; and strengthen relevant national institutions for building capacity, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat crime.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Threats at sea: reformed and strengthened criminal justice systems

Maritime crime represents a growing challenge for the international community. Offences range from piracy and the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean and other waters to drug and arms trafficking and charcoal smuggling in the Horn of Africa, the proceeds of which are financing the terrorist group Al-Shabaab.

In 2018, through its Global Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC delivered technical assistance to some 40 countries in regions around the world, training about 100 prosecutors and judges in investigation, law of the sea and maritime crime.

In addition, as part of a comprehensive approach to handling maritime crime cases, UNODC supported the promotion of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the other relevant international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice of which UNODC



GMCP supporting a simulated joint drugs inspection boarding exercise between the Italian Navy and the Ghana Navy and Ghana Marine Police. Source: UNODC

is the custodian. These were at the core of the training provided to prison staff in various countries, particularly Kenya and Somalia, where basic prison management training covering human rights and the Nelson Mandela Rules was delivered to 50 prison officers to strengthen the capacity of the national training institutions so as to ensure long-term sustainability.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the expanded delivery of fair and efficient trials in line with international human rights standards.

Evidence of the result includes more prosecutions for transnational maritime crime and greater disruption of the funding it provides to terrorist organizations, as well as a clearer legal framework for the States tackling those offences that is compliant with human rights norms. For example, through Member States' continued interest, the Global Maritime Crime Programme expanded its activities to the South-East Asian region and the Caribbean.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

-
- 16.50 A planned result for 2018, which is that crime prevention and criminal justice system reform initiatives within the UNODC mandate are developed and implemented in accordance with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by two additional countries having been assisted by UNODC in developing and implementing crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Helping women prisoners in the Plurinational State of Bolivia prepare for their lives after prison

Women account for about 8 per cent of the prisoner population in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and two thirds of them are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, usually related to the microtrafficking of drugs. With most coming from a low socioeconomic and educational background, and with the additional burden of being the main or even sole breadwinner in the family, formerly detained women can easily fall back into crime if they do not have the means to earn a steady and sufficient livelihood. Helping them to prepare for life after prison is a key factor in averting recidivism.

In 2018, UNODC launched a prisoner rehabilitation project in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, providing training in the construction field to 50 female prisoners in two prisons to help them rebuild their future upon release. In contrast to the traditionally female-dominated and low-paying sectors such as sewing, domestic services or the food sector, the Bolivian construction industry, a growing sector with a high demand for qualified female workers, offers a range of specializations (e.g. building, metalworking, plumbing, electrical work and carpentry) and pays at least 25 per cent more on average than the minimum salary.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to raise awareness among policymakers and criminal justice practitioners of the need to develop rehabilitation activities in prison that focus on fostering the effective reintegration of prisoners by giving them real opportunities to be employed upon release and thus reducing recidivism. In the above-mentioned case, UNODC worked on breaking gender stereotypes with respect to activities (e.g. sewing) carried out by women in prisons in order to find new opportunities in sectors (i.e. construction) that are expanding and looking for qualified female workers for women's employment upon release.

Further to providing women with technical skills, UNODC is developing additional activities aimed at strengthening their interpersonal skills and self-esteem and reinforcing their links to community-based service providers, which will further support them upon their release from prison.

In response, for 2020, UNODC will raise awareness of the necessity to develop prison-based rehabilitation activities in line with individual needs and labour market opportunities, based on its recently published *Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes*. UNODC will aim to replicate the project in other prison facilities in the country. In addition, six female prisoners and four members of the prison administration staff will become “replicators” who will train other female prisoners in the coming years, ensuring the sustainability of the project.

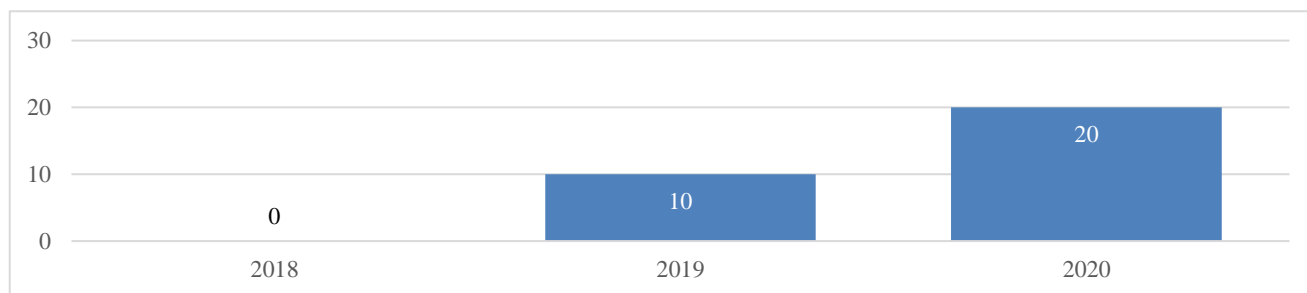
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is to increase the earning potential of trained women and improve the lives of women ex-prisoners and their families.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include an increase in the number of women prisoners who are gainfully employed after release, as shown in the figure. The sustainability of this result will be ensured by training a cadre of master trainers who could continue to provide support for vocational training programmes in prisons in the Plurinational State of Bolivia after the UNODC project ends.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of female prisoners trained and employed after their release



- 16.51 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolutions [65/228](#), annex, on the Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; [67/187](#) on the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems; [69/194](#) on the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; [70/174](#), annex, on 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; and [70/175](#) on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.52 Table 16.5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.5

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	2	1	4
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1	1	1	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	3	4	4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	40	40	40
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

- 16.53 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven by an additional report for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, owing to the completion of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the expert group meeting on restorative justice in criminal matters beyond the 2018 planning period owing to the timing of the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 16.54 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven by the increase in the number of reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and an increase in working papers for the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, owing to the timing of the issuance of reports in 2020 for the Congress, including the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the implementation of safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.
- 16.55 The variance in substantive services for meetings is driven by an increase in servicing of meetings relating to the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020, owing to their quinquennial nature.



Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis and forensics

1. Objective

- 16.56 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance knowledge of trends on drugs and crime for scientific evidence-based policy formulation.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.57 Given its broad scope, the objective is aligned with all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances: predict, prevent and protect

In recent years, over 800 potentially harmful psychoactive substances have emerged on global drug markets, with several of these resulting in emergency room admissions, hospitalizations and fatalities. Some of those substances have been implicated in the ongoing opioid crisis, which, according to the *World Drug Report 2018*, is estimated to have claimed tens of thousands of lives in North America and parts of Europe and to pose a threat to countries in Africa and Asia. Established by UNODC in 2013 to ensure timely global sharing of information on potentially dangerous substances in order to protect human health and welfare and reduce the associated social and economic costs, the Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances today connects 117 countries worldwide. The timeliness of the information provided by the system, its ability to track market dynamics and round-the-clock accessibility to the tens of thousands of records it holds have contributed to national, regional and international efforts to better understand the phenomenon, design effective responses and reduce the availability of those substances, including through tailored support for national law enforcement and forensic science institutions.

In 2018, UNODC incorporated an innovative feature to the Early Warning Advisory for the global monitoring of hospitalizations and fatalities due to potentially dangerous substances.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is countries' ability to identify, for the first time, the most harmful substances, as a first step towards implementing appropriate supply reduction, prevention and treatment strategies in order to protect future generations from the associated health and social harms.

Evidence of the result includes the placement under international control, in 2018, of 12 substances, including a number of potent synthetic opioids and synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, the use of which has been associated with both hospitalizations and fatalities.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 16.58 A planned result for 2018, which is enhanced access to increased knowledge to formulate strategic responses to address existing and emerging drugs and crime issues, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the increased number of references in research publications to documents or information generated by UNODC, which was 1,800 in 2018 and which is on track towards achieving the cumulative target of 2,600 by

the end of 2019. The achievement of the result is also evidenced by the increased percentage of positive assessments of relevance and usefulness of research outputs for strategic response formulation, which rose to 72 per cent from 70 per cent in the previous biennium, as measured by an online questionnaire. The increase was confirmed by the findings of two independent assessment exercises conducted in 2017 and 2018 on the relevance and usefulness of UNODC research outputs for strategic response formulation, which indicated that 83 per cent of respondents found the global research reports useful and 79 per cent of respondents found the statistics published by UNODC useful.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Estimating the number of hidden victims of trafficking in persons

For many years, the international community has sought a way to accurately gauge the number of victims of trafficking. That quest has received renewed impetus following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, of which three explicitly refer to trafficking in persons.

Until 2018, UNODC had been collecting data on detected victims of trafficking in persons from national criminal justice and other official sources and publishing them in the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. In line with recommendations to bring global research closer to the field, UNODC has been developing research approaches that will empower Member States to develop their own national estimates and develop appropriate policies.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that it is difficult to measure hidden phenomena, and detected victims only present a partial picture. For example, a pilot study carried out by UNODC in one country estimated that there were five non-detected victims for every detected victim. That means that there is a large group of hidden victims who will not have access to their rights and will not get the support and protection that they should receive. Because trafficking in persons manifests itself in different forms, the number of hidden victims differs by country.

In response, for 2020, UNODC will develop United Nations standards on the measurement of trafficking in persons, on the basis of the findings of the pilot study, and will assist four additional countries in applying them.

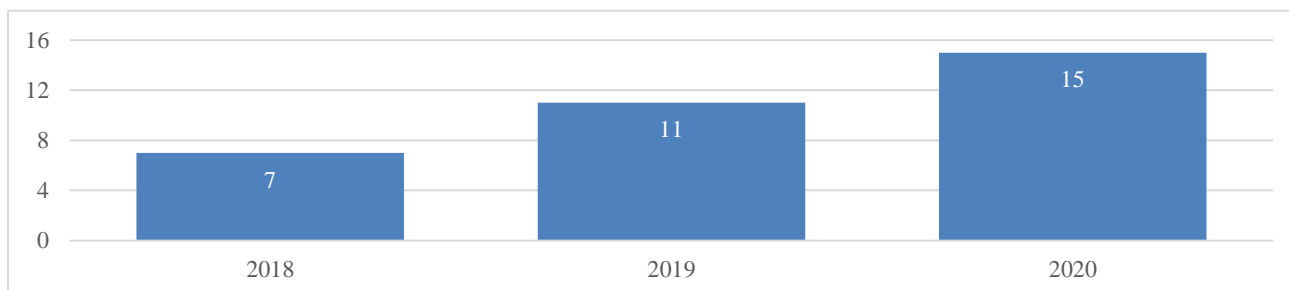
Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is the identification of robust and comparable estimates for the prevalence of trafficking in persons.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include an increase to 15 in the number of countries that report an estimated number of trafficking victims based on a consistent methodology and drawing from uniform sources, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of countries reporting an estimate of the prevalence of trafficking in persons, including non-detected victims



- 16.59 The following General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme in the areas of drug research, standard setting and institutional strengthening, with a focus on monitoring global drug trends, health consequences and responses: Assembly resolutions 834 (IX) on the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, 1395 (XIV) on technical assistance in narcotics control, [45/179](#) on enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, [48/12](#) on measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, [49/168](#) on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking, [S-20/2](#) and [S-20/4 A](#), comprising the Political Declaration and the action plan against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, [67/193](#), [69/201](#), [70/182](#) and [71/211](#), on international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem, [S-30/1](#), entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, and [72/197](#) on promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues and [72/198](#) on international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem; and Council resolutions 1992/29 on measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1993/40 on the implementation of those measures and 2001/14 on the prevention of the diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs. The following General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice-related research work: Assembly resolutions [46/152](#) on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, [56/119](#) on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and [64/293](#) on the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons; Council resolutions [1984/48](#) on crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, [2013/37](#) on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development and [2013/40](#) on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.60 Table 16.6 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.6

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (Number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	9	10
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	14	14	14

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 16.61 The variance in the number of publications is driven by the research publications on drug control and crime prevention, owing to the biennial nature of the publication of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the next issue of which is due in 2020.



Subprogramme 7 Policy support

1. Objective

- 16.62 The objective, to which the subprogramme contributes, is to advance institutional reform and strengthen policy and operational responses by Member States on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.63 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development), Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership For Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Blue Heart Campaign: awareness on the prevention of trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons is a lucrative, multimillion-dollar industry for organized crime, affecting every country in the world, whether as a place of origin, place of transit or destination, or a combination of all three.

Since air transport is a mode commonly used by traffickers, the sector plays an important role in both prevention and detection. In 2018, UNODC collaborated with the aviation industry to promote its anti-trafficking efforts through the Blue Heart Campaign, partnering with Airline Ambassadors International and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which covers over 80 per cent of the world's air traffic. Several airlines joined the Blue Heart Campaign and pledged to raise awareness about trafficking in persons through broadcasts, in-flight magazines, websites and social media and by placing communication materials in departure halls and at ticket counters.



Video message of Mira Sorvino, actress and UNODC Goodwill Ambassador on the Global Fight to End Human Trafficking, at the seventy-fourth IATA annual general meeting and World Air Transport Summit, held in Sydney, in June 2018. Source: UNODC

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is increased awareness of trafficking in persons among thousands of airline passengers.

Evidence of the result includes an increase in the number of airlines publishing articles in their in-flight magazines about trafficking in persons and the Blue Heart Campaign. In 2018, Aeroméxico, Brussels Airlines and TAME of Ecuador joined the Campaign.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 16.64 A planned result for 2018, which is the advanced capacity of Member States to implement relevant international conventions and standards and norms under the UNODC mandate, through partnerships with relevant civil society entities, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the increased number of partnership and/or funding agreements, in the amount of \$613.9 million, with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations, other relevant civil society organizations and private sector entities. An example of that achievement, as illustrated above, is the Office's partnership with IATA and IATA-affiliated airlines, through which UNODC is committed to addressing the increasingly complex challenges and new threats relating to trafficking in persons facing the world today.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Whole-of-government approaches to safer, more inclusive and more resilient societies

The limited policy coherence seen with regard to addressing issues related to drugs, crime, including corruption, and violent extremism has emerged as a problem area in recent years. That fact was recognized by Member States in General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development". Failing to consider the potential positive impact of cross-sector initiatives on overall progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals can put national efforts at risk.

In 2018, in response to limited upscaling of whole-of-government approaches, the subprogramme participated in a joint United Nations-World Bank mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support strategy mission for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Uzbekistan, co-leading the team on governance and corruption. The mission was conducted on the invitation of the Government of Uzbekistan and built on the country's national action strategy for 2017–2021. Under the overall coordination of the subprogramme, UNODC contributed to the assessment of the country's governance reform agenda and made specific recommendations on transparency mechanisms, judicial integrity and public service reform. In particular, in the final report, it recommended strengthening the institute of legislative and parliamentary research to ensure that all draft laws were vetted from a corruption-prevention perspective and to allow Parliament to focus on reducing overlaps, augmenting positive sectoral spinoffs and removing internal inconsistencies. Other recommendations included the introduction of e-justice systems and the division of responsibility between prosecutors and investigators in the Office of the Prosecutor General. Each of those recommendations is expected to enhance access to justice and ensure that public resources are not stolen and funnelled out of the country.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to engage all UNODC areas of work in formulating a unified approach to supporting the Government of Uzbekistan in implementing the 2030 Agenda, as reflected in the national action strategy for 2017–2021.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme plans to expand the modality of integrated policy and programmatic support by conducting training and knowledge-building exercises for government counterparts and other stakeholders on the issues outlined above. In addition, the subprogramme will engage with local governments to analyse their context-specific challenges related to safety and governance and assist them in developing and implementing appropriate programmatic responses, with a specific focus on addressing urban challenges.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is improved governance transparency through comprehensive oversight mechanisms and the adoption of a safety governance approach, leading to safer, more inclusive and more resilient cities.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the adoption by cities of cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Cities have limited capacity to develop cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism	Cities have enhanced capacities to develop cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism	Cities adopt cross-sectoral and coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime and violent extremism

- 16.65 The following General Assembly, and Economic and Social Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: Assembly resolutions [65/227](#) on the realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework,

69/195 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 and 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system; and Council resolutions 1999/30 on the review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and 2009/23 on support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of UNODC. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: Assembly resolution 73/183 on enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.66 Table 16.7 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.7

Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	–	5	30
Non-quantified deliverables				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 16.67 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven mainly by new seminars, workshops and training events to be held in 2020 on the effective participation of civil society organizations in implementation reviews of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and new training events and workshops on mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5 and 16 into national development plans, owing to an increase in demand from beneficiaries for training, information and support on those matters.



Subprogramme 8 Technical cooperation and field support

1. Objective

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

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.69 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse.
- 16.70 The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 16.71 Furthermore, the objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to build the capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, to end violence against children, to promote the rule of law, to combat organized crime and to reduce corruption.
- 16.72 Finally, the objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17, which is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to implement effective capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Strengthened cooperation in the Sahel against crime and terrorism

Among the 20 country and regional programmes implemented in 2018, the regional programme for West Africa supports drug and crime control action in the five States members of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G-5 Sahel). The response to the security situation in the Sahel has been accepted as a joint responsibility of countries in the region and the international community, as recognized in Security Council resolution 2391 (2017), in which the Council welcomed the establishment of the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel. Despite numerous challenges and threats, Governments in the region remain committed to improving their joint responses to illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and are increasingly cooperating with each other, bilaterally and within the G-5 Sahel. In line with the United Nations



Regional leaders gather at the second ordinary summit of Heads of State of the G-5 Sahel countries. Source: UNODC

integrated strategy for the Sahel, UNODC has built up a close and strategic partnership with the States members of the G-5 Sahel and its secretariat.

In 2018, UNODC supported the establishment of the police component of the Joint Force, providing the countries of the Sahel region with legal and institutional advice on establishing the component, facilitating multilateral negotiations between the States members of the G-5 Sahel and supporting needs assessments for the component's operationalization. In line with the component's mission to ensure proper judicial follow-up of instances of organized crime and terrorism identified by the Joint Force, specialized judicial units have been established or designated by the countries in the region, most recently in Chad, in August 2018. UNODC has also supported the G-5 Sahel in developing its law enforcement cooperation infrastructure from the outset, most notably the G-5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform, and supported the design of the legal framework, communications equipment and software for the Platform. The Platform is coordinated by a regional "antenna" based in Nouakchott and has national "antennas" in each of the States members of the G-5 Sahel, which exchange intelligence through law enforcement databases.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is greater law enforcement cooperation in the Sahel.

Evidence of the result includes countries using the new communication equipment and encrypted messaging service to provide operational information on suspects to the regional Security Cooperation Platform. For example, the central anti-narcotics office of Mauritania arrested a Malian national who regularly trafficked drugs to Nouakchott, as a result of investigations conducted following the seizure, in Bamako in January 2018, of 100 kg of Indian hemp bound for Mauritania.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

-
- 16.73 A planned result for 2018, which is strengthened cooperation between and among Member States, regional entities and partners in drug and crime control matters, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 115 countries participating in integrated programmes implemented in the field. Those countries implemented new drug and crime control measures that were started under the relevant regional and country programmes, all of which were tailored to the needs and environments of the participating Member States.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Switching from opium to coffee in Myanmar

UNODC supports Member States in their efforts against the cultivation and production of drugs through integrated country, regional and global programmes that address alternative development and sustainable livelihoods in countries like Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru and in the Asia and Pacific region. One such example is its cooperation with the Government of Myanmar.

From 2012 to 2018, UNODC supported the Government of Myanmar in the implementation of the ceasefire arrangement of 2012, through the provision of alternative development projects in south Shan State, where 90 per cent of the opium poppy in Myanmar is cultivated. UNODC has been working with farmers in 55 villages in Shan State to implement a long-term strategy that involves supporting the shift from opium production to high-value, permanent and sustainable cash crops such as coffee, while respecting the environment and promoting gender equality. The first coffee crop was planted in 2014, and the Green Gold cooperative, which involves 968 farmer members, of whom 18 per cent are women, was established in 2015.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to ensure the sustainability of the programme initiative and guarantee access to the market. The cooperative has allowed for a more direct integration of farmers into value chains and increased their negotiation power based on fair terms. So far, the project has been able to create strong market links, through a five-year

agreement signed by an upmarket French coffee company that will purchase all coffee from Green Gold at above-market prices until 2022. Despite the short project duration, 42 per cent of the farmers have already abandoned illicit opium poppy cultivation. The first container of select coffee was exported in October 2018.

In response, for 2020, the project will be focused on obtaining fair trade and organic certification for the coffee. In addition to expanding on the transition from illicit poppy to long-term cash crops, UNODC plans to further expand areas used for coffee cultivation and reforestation. The reforestation aspect not only fosters the sustainable use and management of timber, but also serves as an eco-friendly process to provide necessary shade to young coffee bushes. UNODC will also support the issuance of land titles and community forest certificates, which will give farmers access to formal finance, as banks require land titles as collateral.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is reduced dependence on illicit crop cultivation, contributing to improved security and peace conditions in the project areas. The cooperation agreement with the coffee company targets a growing world market with stable coffee prices to support the project areas currently used for illicit crop cultivation.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include Green Gold becoming the largest coffee producer in Myanmar and reduced cultivation of illicit poppy in the project area.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
First container of Green Gold coffee shipped from Myanmar (October 2018)	Fair trade certification for Green Gold obtained	Green Gold obtains organic certification and becomes the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar

- 16.74 The following Economic and Social Council resolution comprises the main mandate entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 2009/23 on support for the development and implantation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: General Assembly resolution [72/279](#) on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.75 Table 16.8 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.8

Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	20	20	20	22
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
E. Enabling deliverables				
Safety and security				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019**

- 16.76 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects is driven by an increase in technical cooperation and field support for country and regional programs, owing to the Office's plan to expand its country-level operations and programmes as part of the new United Nations country teams in the context of the reform of the United Nations development system.



Subprogramme 9

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

1. Objective

- 16.77 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, to is to ensure effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies in dealing with issues relating to drugs, crime and terrorism; of the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-based mandate of monitoring and promoting the implementation of and full compliance with international drug control treaties; and of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in fulfilling its advisory role.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 16.78 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Improved access of patients and health professionals to indispensable controlled medicines

The importance of capacity-building in ensuring adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing diversion and abuse was recognized by the international community in the outcome document of the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem” (resolution [S-30/1](#), annex).

Also in 2016, the International Narcotics Control Board launched a learning project to address the legal, regulatory, cultural and capacity-related obstacles to ensuring adequate availability of indispensable controlled substances, in particular by raising awareness and building capacity through the delivery of training to competent national authorities, the development of online training tools and the promotion of the International Import and



Internationally controlled medicines, such as morphine, are essential in the treatment of pain and in palliative care, but patients in many countries are not able to access these medicines; the International Narcotics Control Board provides support to Governments to ensure that patients' medical needs are met. Source: Pixabay

Export Authorization System. The first two regional training seminars were held in 2016, for 9 countries in East Africa and 19 countries in South and East Asia and the Pacific. In 2017, three regional seminars were held for 29 countries in Europe, 9 countries and one territory in Oceania and 2 countries in Central America.

In 2018, a regional training seminar was held in Dakar for national authorities of 11 countries in francophone Africa, for which all Board training material was translated into French. Also in 2018, e-learning tools were developed to assist Member States in improving compliance with the three international drug control treaties. The six regional training seminars given between 2016 and 2018 resulted in the training of over 180 officials from 79 countries and territories, representing almost half of the world population. In addition, awareness-raising segments were held to promote dialogue between Governments, international organizations and civil society, so as to improve access to opioids for pain relief and to psychotropic substances for the treatment of mental health and neurological conditions. The training seminars and workshops were held in cooperation with WHO and UNODC.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is increased capacity of national authorities to ensure availability of essential medication.

Evidence of the result includes improved reporting performance by a number of participating countries, including the submission by one country of estimates and assessments for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the first time in seven years, the submission by one country of estimates for narcotic drugs for the first time in four years, the resubmission by another country of more complete and accurate estimates for narcotic drugs for 2019 and the submission by a country of an updated assessment of requirements for psychotropic substances for the first time in four years. One country submitted its assessment of requirements for psychotropic substances for the first time in ten years, as well as, for the first time ever, its full annual statistics for psychotropic substances. Two countries submitted quarterly trade statistics for narcotic drugs for the first time in six years, pointing to an increase in monitoring capacity as trade can play an important role in ensuring the availability of and access to controlled medicines. This overall improvement in reporting performance among the participating countries makes it more likely that health professionals and patients in those countries will have access to the medicines they need in 2019.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 16.79 A planned result for 2018, which is that the International Narcotics Control Board be enabled to monitor and promote compliance with the international drug control conventions, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 100 per cent rate of implementation by the Secretariat of the decisions of the Board and the full satisfaction expressed by 91.6 per cent of members of the Board with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda: the Crime Congress returns to Kyoto in 2020

In 2018, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice intensified preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in April 2020, 50 years after the fourth Crime Congress, which was also held in Kyoto and was the first to adopt a declaration, which called on Governments to take effective steps to coordinate and intensify their crime prevention efforts in the context of economic and social development.

Over the last 60 years, the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies has been preparing and servicing the Crime Congresses, which are the most diverse gatherings of policymakers and practitioners in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice owing to the participation of parliamentarians, individual experts, academia and representatives of civil society and the media. The fourteenth Crime Congress will be a highlight among the intergovernmental meetings to be conducted in 2020 with the support of the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies.

Challenge and response

The challenge is for the 2020 Crime Congress to inscribe its work and outcome into a global policy framework, maximizing its potential as global forum for shaping international and national crime prevention and criminal justice policy. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies provided advice to Member States aimed at enriching the focus of the Commission and the Congress so they could become important tools for contributing to the implementation of 2030 Agenda in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

In response, for 2020, the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies will support the attendance of participants, including ministerial-level Member State representatives, parliamentarians, individual experts, academia and representatives of civil society, including young people, and the media. It will also support the conduct of inclusive discussions, with a view to making a substantive contribution to the achievement by Member States of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda. To ensure a focus on how the criminal justice system can contribute to the promotion of peaceful and just societies based on good governance, in line with Goal 16, the Secretariat provides advice and information material, including a substantive discussion guide on the agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress. Transparency and inclusiveness are at the centre of the preparations and conduct of the Crime Congresses. The Secretariat will manage a dedicated website and social media accounts to enhance the engagement and contributions of stakeholders. The Secretariat will organize regional preparatory meetings in 2019 to capture regional perspectives and to help Member States, using the preparations for and conduct of the fourteenth Crime Congress as an opportunity to define the role that the criminal justice system can play for the achievement of the Goals by Member States.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is recognition that the work of the Commission and the Crime Congresses can drive implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include an increased percentage of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
50 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development	60 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development	70 per cent of Member States reflecting in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development

- 16.80 The following General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: Assembly resolutions 415 (V) on the transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, [S-20/2](#), entitled “Political Declaration”, [45/179](#) on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, [S-30/1](#), entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, [72/196](#) on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity and [72/305](#) on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council; Council resolutions 1946/9 (I) on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1966/1106 (XL) on the implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1967/1196 (XLII) on administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board, 1973/1775 (LIV) on keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the Board, 1974/1845 (LVI) on cooperation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region, 1985/11 on cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region, 1987/34 on the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region, 1990/30 on the establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region, 1991/38 on the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1991/48 on administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board, 1992/1 on the establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and 1992/22 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [46/152](#) concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; and Council decisions 2017/236 on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and 2017/241 on preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019. The following new mandates were entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: Assembly resolution [73/192](#) on international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem; and Council resolutions [2018/15](#) on enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, [2018/16](#) on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and [2018/17](#) on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 16.81 Table 16.9 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 16.9

Subprogramme 9: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	116	119	138	134
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	249	247	292	285
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	99	98	98
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	3	3
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	4	8	4
Publications (number of publications)	2	4	5	5
Technical materials (number of materials)	56	56	56	56
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

- 16.82 The variance in publications is driven mainly by schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions, owing to the fact that Member States had submitted calls for the reclassification of substances, which required the production of two additional publications in 2018, ahead of scheduling activities for the three conventions in 2019 and 2020.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

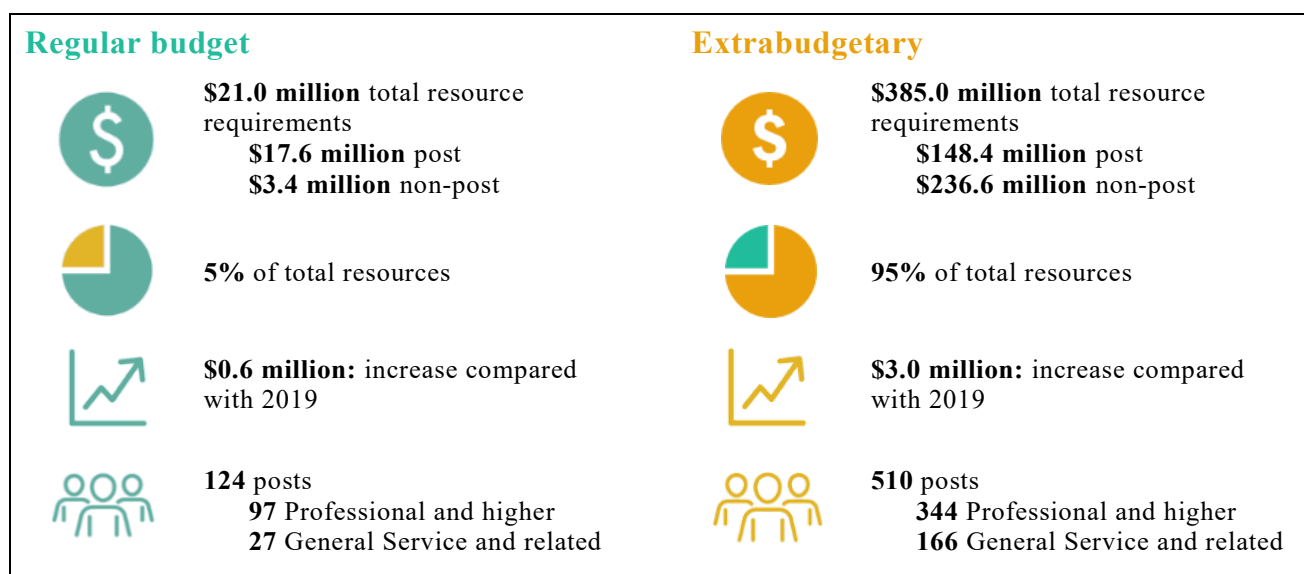
- 16.83 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven mainly by training for national authorities to improve compliance with drug control treaties and increase the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing diversion and abuse, owing to the fact that a higher number of States requested capacity-building support in 2019 as compared with 2020.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Overview

16.84 The total resource requirements for 2020, comprising the regular budget and projected extrabudgetary resources, are reflected in figure 16.II and table 16.10.

Figure 16.II
2020 in numbers



Note: Estimates before recosting.

Table 16.10

Overview of financial and post resources by component, subprogramme and funding source

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Regular budget			Extrabudgetary			Total		
	2019 appropriation	2020 estimate (before recosting)	Variance	2019 estimate	2020 estimate	Variance	2019 estimate	2020 estimate	Variance
Financial resources									
Polymaking organs	808.0	1 329.5	521.5	–	–	–	808.0	1 329.5	521.5
Executive direction and management	804.5	804.5	–	3 554.0	3 988.0	434.0	4 358.5	4 792.5	434.0
Programme of work									
1. Countering transnational organized crime	2 877.7	2 877.7	–	121 358.7	123 269.1	1 910.4	124 236.4	126 146.8	1 910.4
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	737.4	737.4	–	113 104.1	119 759.6	6 655.5	113 841.5	120 497.0	6 655.5
3. Countering corruption	2 389.8	2 590.3	200.5	21 762.5	11 754.9	(10 007.6)	24 152.3	14 345.2	(9 807.1)
4. Terrorism prevention	1 321.3	1 321.3	–	14 377.0	13 603.2	(773.8)	15 698.3	14 924.5	(773.8)
5. Justice	1 275.1	1 275.1	–	44 160.2	45 945.6	1 785.4	45 435.3	47 220.7	1 785.4
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	2 904.0	2 904.0	–	27 399.9	31 693.2	4 293.3	30 303.9	34 597.2	4 293.3

Part IV International cooperation for development

	<i>Regular budget</i>			<i>Extrabudgetary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>
7. Policy support	1 000.7	1 000.7	–	5 443.7	5 591.9	148.2	6 444.4	6 592.6	148.2
8. Technical cooperation and field support	590.7	590.7	–	10 809.0	9 746.6	(1 062.4)	11 399.7	10 337.3	(1 062.4)
9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	5 206.2	5 075.6	(130.6)	1 823.5	1 984.7	161.2	7 029.7	7 060.3	30.6
Subtotal, programme of work	18 302.9	18 372.8	69.9	360 238.6	363 348.8	3 110.2	378 541.5	381 721.6	3 180.1
Programme support	520.3	520.3	–	18 195.3	17 690.5	(504.8)	18 715.6	18 210.8	(504.8)
Total	20 435.7	21 027.1	591.4	381 987.9	385 027.3	3 039.4	402 423.6	406 054.4	3 630.8
Post resources									
Executive direction and management	4	4	–	18	18	–	22	22	–
Programme of work									
1. Countering transnational organized crime	18	18	–	103	103	–	121	121	–
2. A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	4	4	–	25	25	–	29	29	–
3. Countering corruption	18	18	–	38	38	–	56	56	–
4. Terrorism prevention	8	8	–	24	24	–	32	32	–
5. Justice	8	8	–	33	33	–	41	41	–
6. Research, trend analysis and forensics	18	17	(1)	73	73	–	91	90	(1)
7. Policy support	6	6	–	27	27	–	33	33	–
8. Technical cooperation and field support	4	4	–	61	61	–	65	65	–
9. Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	37	37	–	8	8	–	45	45	–
Subtotal, programme of work	121	120	(1)	410	410	–	535	534	(1)
Programme support	–	–	–	100	100	–	100	100	–
Total	125	124	(1)	510	510	–	635	634	(1)

Note: Extrabudgetary posts include posts administered by UNODC and funded from special-purpose funds as from December 2018. In addition, as from January 2019, there are 1,416 local field office positions (46 National Professional Officer, 85 Local level and 1,285 service contract) administered by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of UNODC. Many such posts are of a temporary nature and their numbers and levels are subject to frequent changes.

Overview of resources for the regular budget

- 16.85 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 16.11 and 16.12. The proposals reflect a net increase due mainly to the addition of requirements for the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020. Further details are provided under the respective components. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 16.11

Evolution of financial resources by component and main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Component										
Policymaking organs	683.6	808.0	(144.5)	666.0	–	521.5	64.5	1 329.5	21.6	1 351.1
Executive direction and management	835.7	804.5	–	–	–	–	–	804.5	37.3	841.8
Programme of work	19 446.5	18 302.9	69.9	–	–	69.9	0.4	18 372.8	1 333.6	19 706.4
Programme support	508.1	520.3	–	–	–	–	–	520.3	9.0	529.3
Total	21 473.8	20 435.7	(74.6)	666.0	–	591.4	2.9	21 027.1	1 401.5	22 428.6
Main category of expenditure										
Post	19 069.3	17 475.0	200.5	–	(49.4)	151.1	0.9	17 626.1	1 345.0	18 971.1
Non-post	2 404.5	2 960.7	(275.1)	666.0	49.4	440.3	14.9	3 401.0	56.5	3 457.5
Total	21 473.8	20 435.7	(74.6)	666.0	–	591.4	2.9	21 027.1	1 401.5	22 428.6

Table 16.12

Evolution of established post resources by category

	2019 approved	Changes			2020 estimate	Variance
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other		
Professional and higher						
USG	1	–	–	–	1	–
D-2	3	–	–	–	3	–
D-1	7	–	–	1	8	1
P-5	14	–	–	–	14	–
P-4	33	–	–	(1)	32	(1)
P-3	26	–	–	–	26	–
P-2/1	13	–	–	–	13	–
Subtotal	97	–	–	–	97	–
General Service						
Principal level	3	–	–	–	3	–
Other level	25	–	–	(1)	24	(1)
Subtotal	28	–	–	(1)	27	(1)
Total	125	–	–	(1)	124	(1)

Note: The breakdown of post changes by component, subprogramme and post level is provided in annex II.

Abbreviation: USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Policymaking organs

- 16.86 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to standing intergovernmental organs and expert bodies, special sessions of the General Assembly and intergovernmental processes, the servicing of which is the responsibility of UNODC. The provisions for experts serving on committees in their individual capacity are in accordance with Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII), as amended by resolutions [41/176](#), [42/25](#), section VI, and [43/217](#), section IX, while the provisions for members of the functional commissions are in accordance with Assembly resolutions 1798 (XVII), 2128 (XX) and 2245 (XXI). Tables 16.13 and 16.14 provide information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 16.13

Policymaking organs

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1	The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a functional body of the Economic and Social Council. It is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations with respect to crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission has been entrusted with the functions of a preparatory body for the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In addition to being the governing body of the UNODC crime programme, the Commission is authorized to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.	40	—	2: Twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions	50.7	50.7
Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies	Economic and Social Council resolutions 9 (I) 1999/30	The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the principal policymaking body of the United Nations with respect to international drug control and has specific mandates deriving from international drug control treaties. The Commission is authorized to approve the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Economic and Social Council has established subsidiary bodies of the Commission to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement cooperation at the regional level. The subsidiary bodies are: (a) the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, of which there are 23 representatives; and (b) the regional	53	—	2: Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth sessions	146.6	146.6

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

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
		meetings of the operational heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, whose membership is based on that of the relevant regional commission.					
Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Economic and Social Council decisions 2009/251 and 2017/236	The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group was established to improve the governance and financial situation of UNODC. The working group plays an important role in preparing decisions and action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in a number of key areas, including strategic and budgetary matters, the programmatic work of UNODC and its financial situation, evaluation and oversight, and improving the methods of work of the Commissions.			1: Fifth mandate, comprising 1 formal meeting and 10 informal meetings		
United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 56/119 and 73/184	The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice provides a forum for: (a) the exchange of views among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; (b) the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development; (c) the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice; (d) the provision of advice and comments on selected matters submitted to it by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and (e) the submission of suggestions for the consideration of the Commission regarding possible subjects for the programme of work.	193	–	1: Fourteenth session	144.5	666.0
International Narcotics Control Board	General Assembly resolution 1774 (XVII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1966/1106 (XL) and 1967/1196	The International Narcotics Control Board is a treaty-based, quasi-judicial body responsible for evaluating, promoting, assisting Governments in and monitoring their compliance with the provisions of the three international drug control treaties (Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and	13		3: 127th, 128th and 129th sessions	466.2	466.2

Part IV International cooperation for development

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
	(XLII); and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, article 11	<p>the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988). The Board assesses national and international drug control efforts, establishes and maintains an ongoing dialogue with Governments, conducts technical training and publishes various annual and technical reports mandated under the Conventions. In the event a country fails to cooperate with the Board or a country takes action that may endanger the aims of the Conventions, that country may consequently face measures invoked under article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, article 19 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances or article 22 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.</p> <p>The Board continually examines the functioning of the international drug control regime, identifies shortcomings in its implementation by Governments party to the three main international drug control treaties and formulates recommendations for further action addressed to national drug control agencies and relevant international and regional organizations. Those recommendations, which are aimed at assisting Governments in fully complying with their treaty obligations and at further developing the international drug control regime, are included every year in the annual report of the Board, for dissemination to all Governments. In addition, the Board produces an annual report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and two annual technical publications on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, respectively.</p>					
Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against	General Assembly resolutions 55/25 and 55/255 ; the United	The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and	189		1: Tenth session		

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

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Transnational Organized Crime	Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, article 32, and rule 3 of the rules of procedure for the Conference	review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. Over the years, the Conference has established the following series of working groups to assist it in promoting and reviewing the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto (listed in chronological order of establishment): the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance; the Working Group on International Cooperation; the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons; the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants; the Working Group on Firearms; and the open-ended intergovernmental meeting to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto					
Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies	General Assembly resolution 58/4, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, article 63, and rule 3 of the rules of procedure for the Conference	The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States parties to achieve the objectives set forth in the Convention and to promote and review its implementation. UNODC is the secretariat of the Conference, which provides policy guidance to UNODC for the development and execution of anti-corruption-related activities. The Conference has established the Implementation Review Group and two open-ended intergovernmental working groups to further the implementation of specific aspects of the Convention (asset recovery and prevention, respectively), as well as open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings on international cooperation.	189				
Total						808.0	1 329.5

16.87 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,329,500 and reflect a net increase of \$521,500 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 16.III to 16.V and table 16.14.

Figure 16.III

Resources for policymaking organs as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

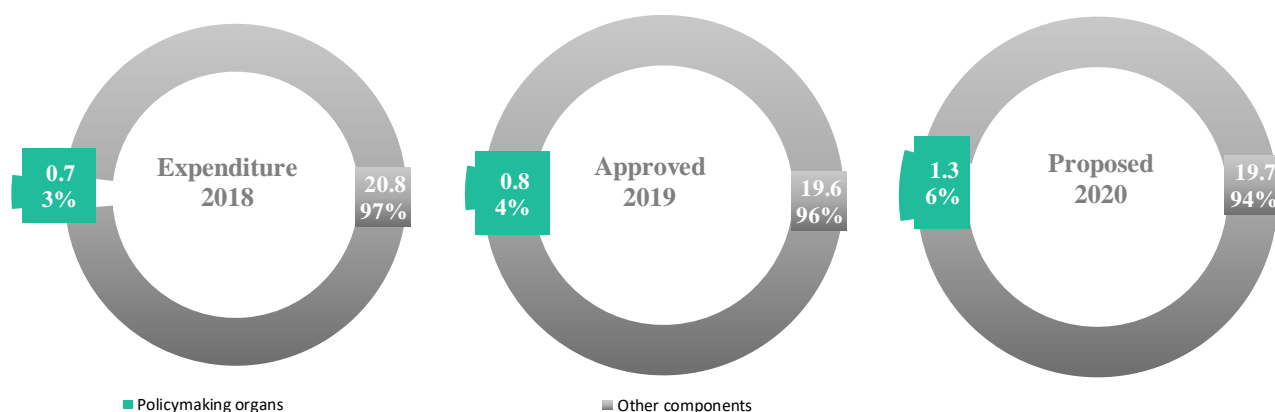


Table 16.14

Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes			Total	Percentage	2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other			
Non-post	683.6	808.0	(144.5)	666.0	—	521.5	64.5	1 329.5

Figure 16.IV

Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

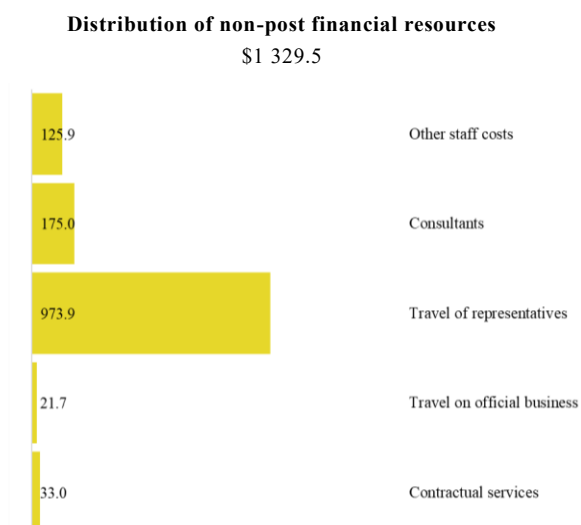
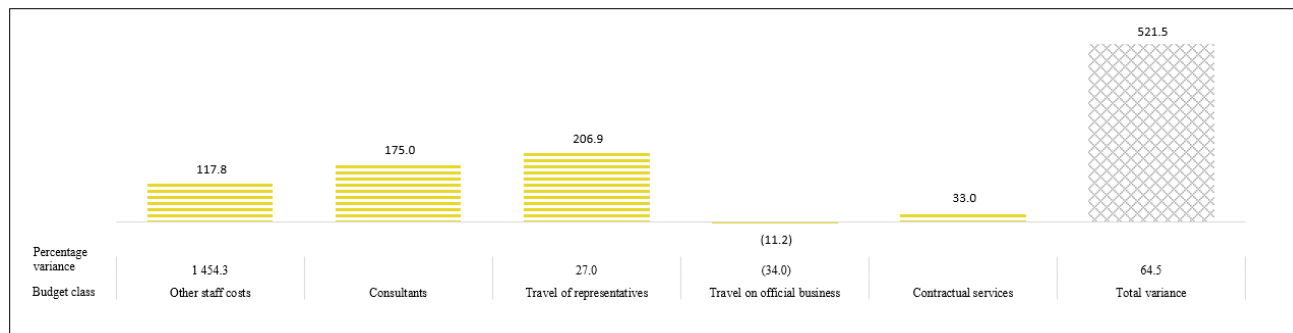


Figure 16.V

Policymaking organs: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



16.88 The variance of \$521,500 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The reduction of \$144,500 relates to the discontinuation of a non-recurrent provision in 2019 for preparatory activities for the fourteenth United Nations Crime Congress, falling under travel of representatives (\$103,500), official travel (\$32,900) and other staff costs (\$8,100);
- (b) **New and expanded mandates.** The increase of \$666,000 relates to new mandates concerning the holding of the fourteenth United Nations Crime Congress in 2020, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution [2018/16](#) and General Assembly resolution [73/184](#), and consists of requirements under travel of representatives (\$310,400), consultants (\$175,000), other staff costs (\$125,900), contractual services (\$33,000) and official travel (\$21,700).

Executive direction and management

- 16.89 The Executive Director is responsible for coordinating and providing leadership for all United Nations drug control and crime prevention activities to ensure the coherence of actions within the programme and the coordination, complementarities and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system. In that capacity, the Executive Director participates in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Executive Director acts on behalf of the Secretary-General in fulfilling the responsibility that devolves upon him under the terms of international treaties and resolutions of United Nations organs relating to international drug control or crime prevention. The responsibilities are combined with those of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Office of the Executive Director is integrated with that of the Director-General and is supported with resources from the regular budget under part C of section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination.
- 16.90 The core functions of the Office of the Executive Director are: (a) to assist the Executive Director in the overall executive direction and management of UNODC; (b) to facilitate inter-office cooperation in the implementation of workplans and administrative matters; (c) to ensure the timely implementation of decisions and the coordination of inputs from all organizational units to the activities of the Office; and (d) to support the Executive Director in the overall leadership and coordination of the activities of UNODC with extensive research and substantive information to advise on issues of policy, resources and results management.
- 16.91 The Office of the Executive Director also coordinates cross-cutting institutional change processes, such as the systematic inclusion of gender equality aspects in all areas of UNODC work and reaching gender parity in staff. To that end, the Office of the Executive Director includes a gender team that coordinates the implementation of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action

Plan for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (2018–2021) to ensure delivery on United Nations commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including on Sustainable Development Goal 5.

- 16.92 The Independent Evaluation Section is a functionally and operationally independent part of the Office of the Executive Director. In 2018, 15 evaluations were completed and published on the UNODC website, and an additional 24 evaluations were ongoing. The Section further developed an innovative web-based evaluation management and knowledge-sharing application, Unite Evaluation, to ensure highly efficient evaluation management, aggregate results reporting in respect of Sustainable Development Goal targets and strengthened accountability through improved tracking of recommendations. The Section has developed dedicated guidance material to ensure that evaluation in UNODC continues to support transformative change. It also supported Member States in strengthening national evaluation capacities in line with General Assembly resolution 69/237 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the development of a Master's-level module on evaluation and the Sustainable Development Goals and related e-learning trainings.
- 16.93 In 2020, in line with the Secretary-General's reform, including, inter alia, the funding compact between Member States and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group entities, the Independent Evaluation Section will increase its capacity to engage and communicate with Member States as well as with other United Nations evaluation functions for collaborative evaluations, translating United Nations management reform into concrete action. The Section will further focus on increased utilization of aggregate evaluation results and improved evaluation-based analysis at metalevel, using "Unite Evaluation" to tag evaluations related to the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition to managing strategic and joint evaluations, the Section will also continue investing in information technology as well as innovative knowledge management tools, particularly systems that monitor the uptake of evaluation results and inform long-lasting change.
- 16.94 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 72/219, the Office is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. In 2018, the Vienna-based organizations of the common system improved waste management by treating all waste prior to its entry into the Austrian waste system, which resulted in a decreased use of electricity and water, further reducing the carbon footprint of the Vienna International Centre. In 2020, the Office will introduce new copier/printer technology to increase document security, reduce print service and improve productivity, resulting in further sustainability gains.
- 16.95 Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 16.15.

Table 16.15
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

	<i>Planned 2018</i>	<i>Actual 2018</i>	<i>Planned 2019</i>	<i>Planned 2020</i>
Timely submission of documentation	100	89	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	100	16.2	100	100

- 16.96 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$804,500 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 16.VI and 16.VII and table 16.16.

Figure 16.VI

Resources for executive direction and management as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)



Table 16.16

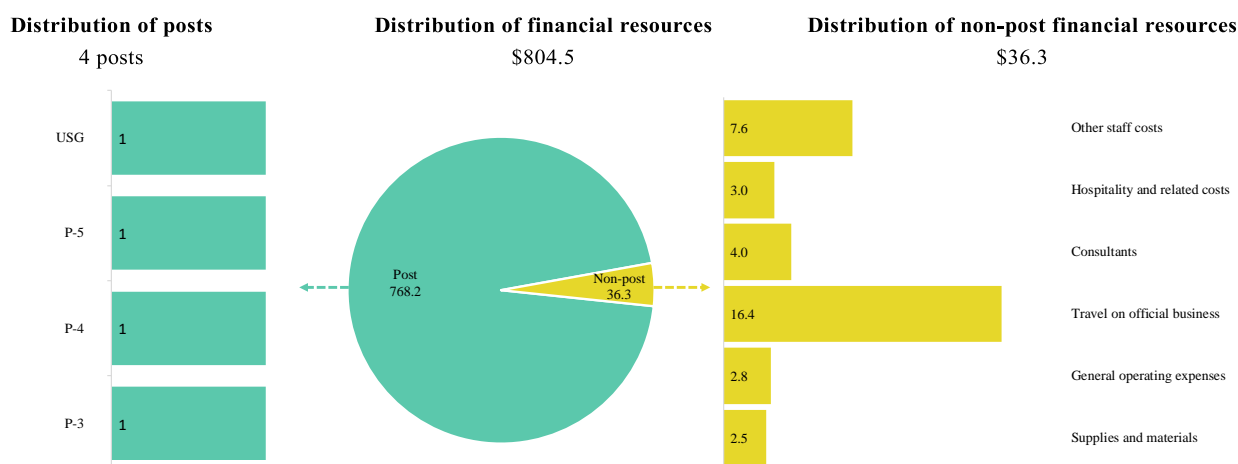
Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2020 estimate (before recosting)
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	803.8	768.2	—	—	—	—	—	768.2
Non-post	31.9	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	36.3
Total	835.7	804.5	—	—	—	—	—	804.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.VII
Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: USG, Under-Secretary-General.

- 16.97 The executive direction and management component is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$3,988,000, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 18 posts in the Office of the Executive Director and in the Independent Evaluation Section. Under the Office of the Executive Director, the resources would also provide for the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (2018–2021). Under the Independent Evaluation Section, they would also provide for continued investments in innovative evaluation products and services, national evaluation capacity-building, knowledge management, communication and information technology tools. The increase of \$434,000 relates to additional contributions expected for gender equality activities.

Programme of work

- 16.98 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$18,372,800 and reflect a net increase of \$69,900 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 16.VIII and 16.IX and table 16.17.

Figure 16.VIII
Resources for the programme of work as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

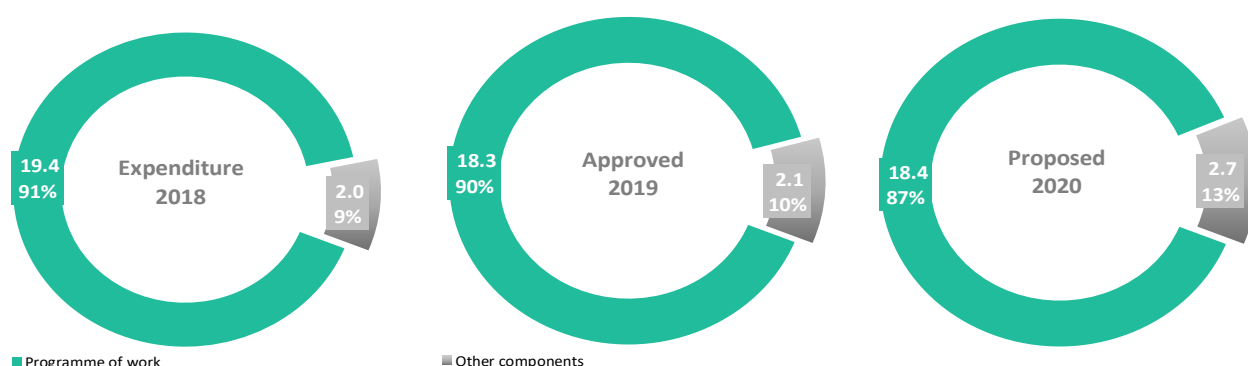


Table 16.17

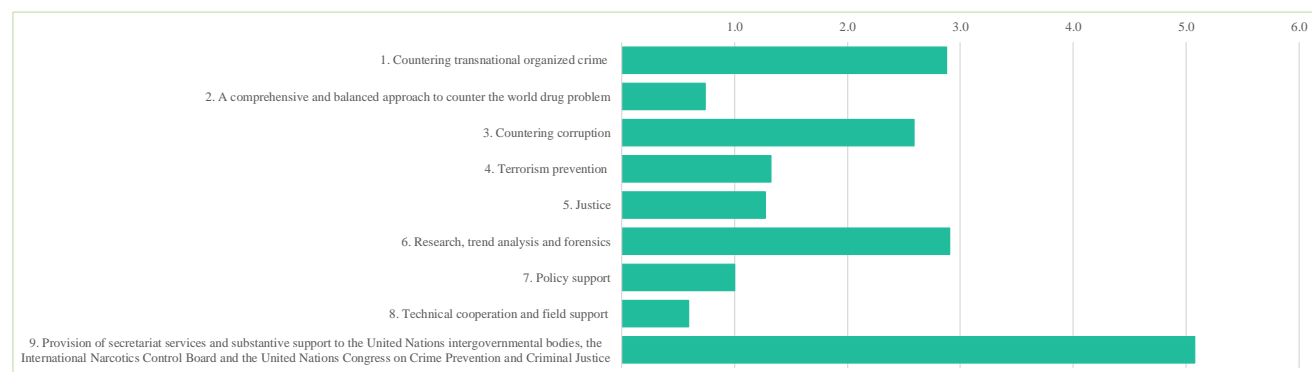
Programme of work: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

		Changes						2020 estimate (before recosting)	
		2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by subprogramme									
1.	Countering transnational organized crime	2 932.0	2 877.7	—	—	—	—	—	2 877.7
2.	A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	704.5	737.4	—	—	—	—	—	737.4
3.	Countering corruption	2 753.9	2 389.8	200.5	—	—	200.5	8.4	2 590.3
4.	Terrorism prevention	1 080.1	1 321.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 321.3
5.	Justice	1 324.0	1 275.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 275.1
6.	Research, trend analysis and forensics	3 147.2	2 904.0	—	—	—	—	—	2 904.0
7.	Policy support	1 199.9	1 000.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 000.7
8.	Technical cooperation and field support	613.9	590.7	—	—	—	—	—	590.7
9.	Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	5 691.0	5 206.2	(130.6)	—	—	(130.6)	(2.5)	5 075.6
Total		19 446.5	18 302.9	69.9	—	—	69.9	0.4	18 372.8
Financial resources by main category of expenditure									
Post		18 265.5	16 706.8	200.5	0.0	(49.4)	151.1	0.9	16 857.9
Non-post		1 181.0	1 596.1	(130.6)	0.0	49.4	(81.2)	(5.1)	1 514.9
Total		19 446.5	18 302.9	69.9	0.0	0.0	69.9	0.4	18 372.8
Post resources by subprogramme									
1.	Countering transnational organized crime		18	—	—	—	—	—	18
2.	A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
3.	Countering corruption		18	—	—	—	—	—	18
4.	Terrorism prevention		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
5.	Justice		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
6.	Research, trend analysis and forensics		18	—	—	(1)	(1)	(5.6)	17
7.	Policy support		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
8.	Technical cooperation and field support		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
9.	Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice		37	—	—	—	—	—	37
Total			121	—	—	(1)	(1)	(0.8)	120

Figure 16.IX
Distribution of proposed resources for 2020 by subprogramme

(Millions of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 1 Countering transnational organized crime

16.99 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,877,700 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.18 and figures 16.X and 16.XI.

Table 16.18
Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 690.3	2 566.8	—	—	—	—	—	2 566.8
Non-post	241.7	310.9	—	—	—	—	—	310.9
Total	2 932.0	2 877.7	—	—	—	—	—	2 877.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		13	—	—	—	—	—	13
General Service and related		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 16.X

Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

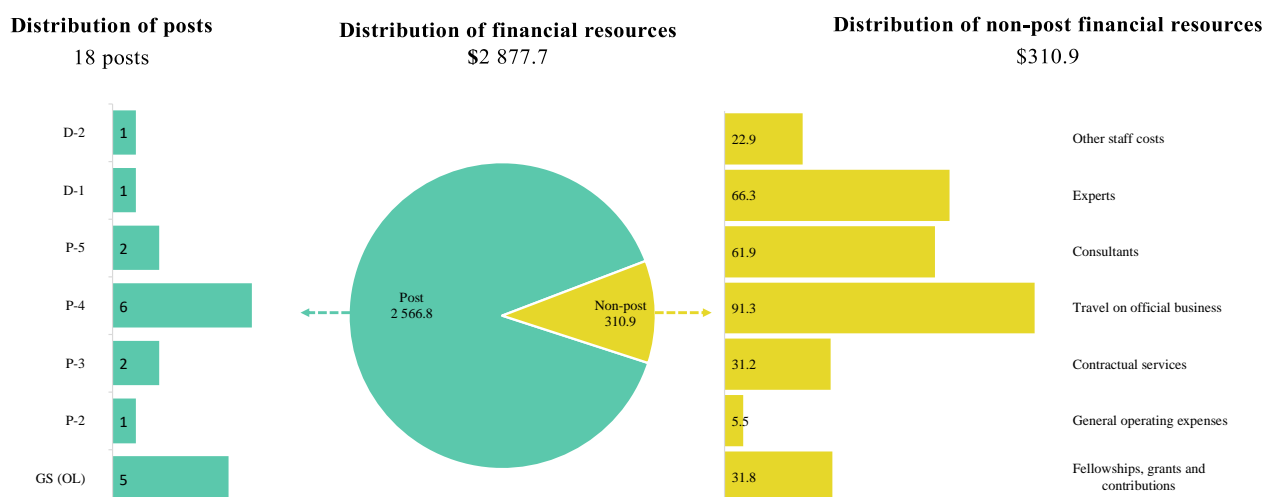
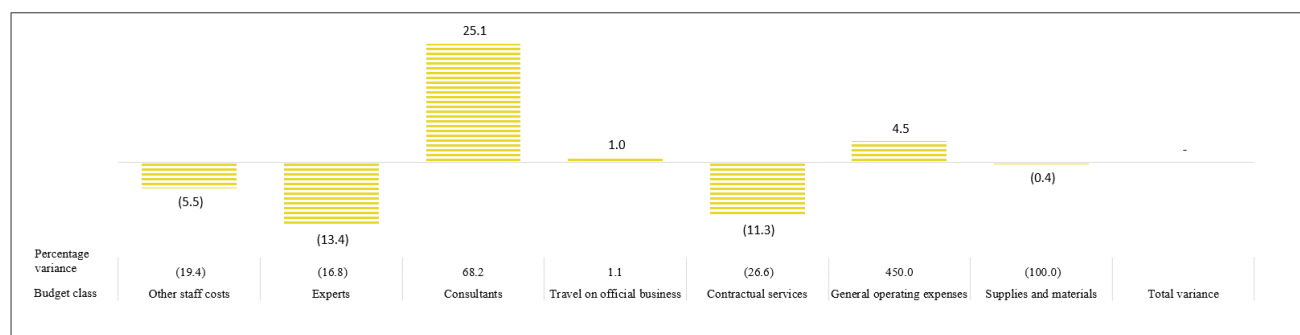
*Abbreviation:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 16.XI

Subprogramme 1: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



16.100 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources on a cost-neutral basis, to better support operational requirements for 2020.

16.101 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$123,269,100, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 103 posts and support to Member States in implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, including addressing various forms of serious crime through legal advisory services and other technical cooperation activities, as well as specialized expertise and advisory services for expert meetings, the development of tools and manuals and support for country and regional operations. The projected increase of \$1,910,400 compared with 2019 reflects a greater number of programme activities anticipated under the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 2

A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

- 16.102 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$737,400 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.19 and figure 16.XII.

Table 16.19

Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

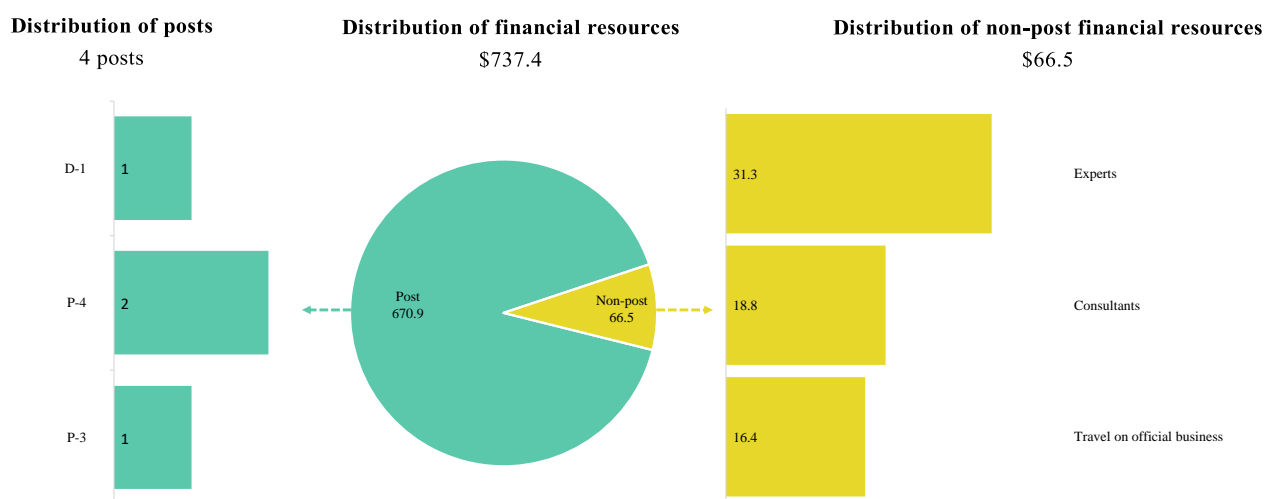
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	670.5	670.9	—	—	—	—	—	670.9
Non-post	34.0	66.5	—	—	—	—	—	66.5
Total	704.5	737.4	—	—	—	—	—	737.4
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XII

Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



- 16.103 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$119,759,600, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 25 posts and support effective, comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem in compliance with the three drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations treaties through normative and technical cooperation activities, as well as specialized expertise and advisory services for expert meetings,

the development of tools and manuals and support for country and regional operations. The projected increase of \$6,655,500 compared with 2019 reflects a greater number of programme activities planned in the area of alternative development in Colombia under the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

- 16.104 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,590,300 and reflect an increase of \$200,500 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.20 and figure 16.XIII.

Table 16.20

Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

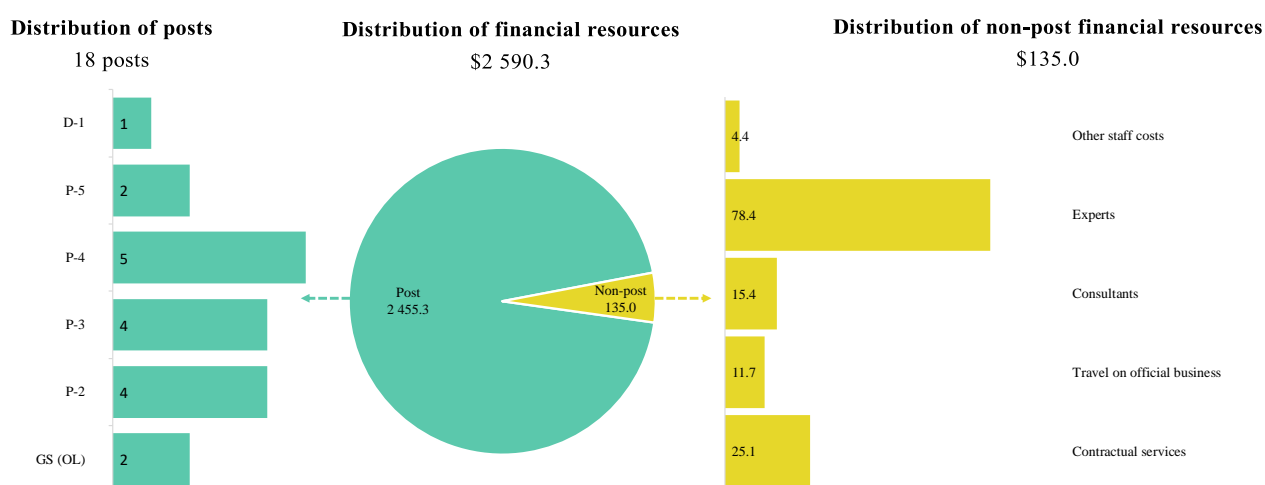
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2020 estimate (before recosting)
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 676.7	2 254.8	200.5	—	—	200.5	8.9	2 455.3
Non-post	77.2	135.0	—	—	—	—	—	135.0
Total	2 753.9	2 389.8	200.5	—	—	200.5	8.4	2 590.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		16	—	—	—	—	—	16
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 16.XIII

Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

16.105 The variance of \$200,500 reflects:

Technical adjustments. The increase of \$200,500 reflects the delayed impact of the establishment of three new posts (1 P-4 and 2 P-3) in the biennium 2018–2019, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/208, to support the work of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

16.106 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$11,754,900, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 38 posts and support to Member States in the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption through normative and technical cooperation activities, as well as specialized expertise and advisory services for expert meetings, the development of tools and manuals and support for country and regional operations. The projected decrease of \$10,007,600 compared with 2019 reflects mainly the anticipated end of the global programme for the implementation of the Doha Declaration.

Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

16.107 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,321,300 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.21 and figure 16.XIV.

Table 16.21

Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

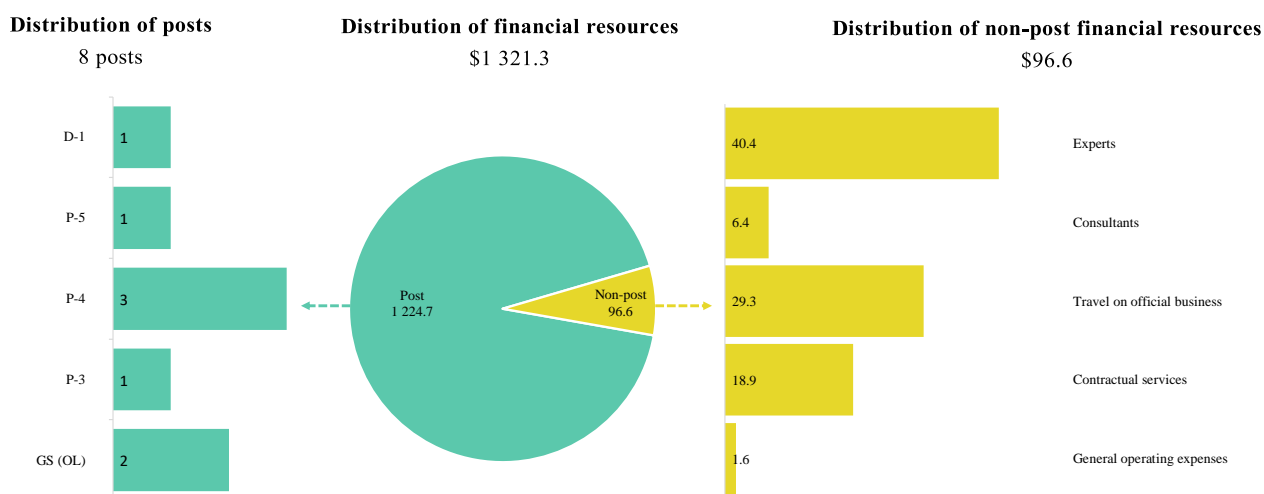
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 029.7	1 224.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 224.7
Non-post	50.4	96.6	—	—	—	—	—	96.6
Total	1 080.1	1 321.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 321.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 16.XIV

Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

*Abbreviation:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

- 16.108 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$13,603,200, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 24 posts and support to Member States in their responses to the prevention and countering of violent extremism terrorism through the provision of expert normative and technical assistance activities, as well as specialized expertise and advisory services for expert meetings, the development of tools and manuals and support for country and regional operations. The projected decrease of \$773,800 compared with 2019 reflects the completion of specific technical assistance activities.

Subprogramme 5

Justice

- 16.109 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,275,100 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.22 and figures 16.XV and 16.XVI.

Table 16.22

Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2020 estimate (before recosting)
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 293.2	1 215.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 215.3
Non-post	30.8	59.8	—	—	—	—	—	59.8
Total	1 324.0	1 275.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 275.1

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage		
Post resources by category									
Professional and higher		8	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8	

Figure 16.XV

Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

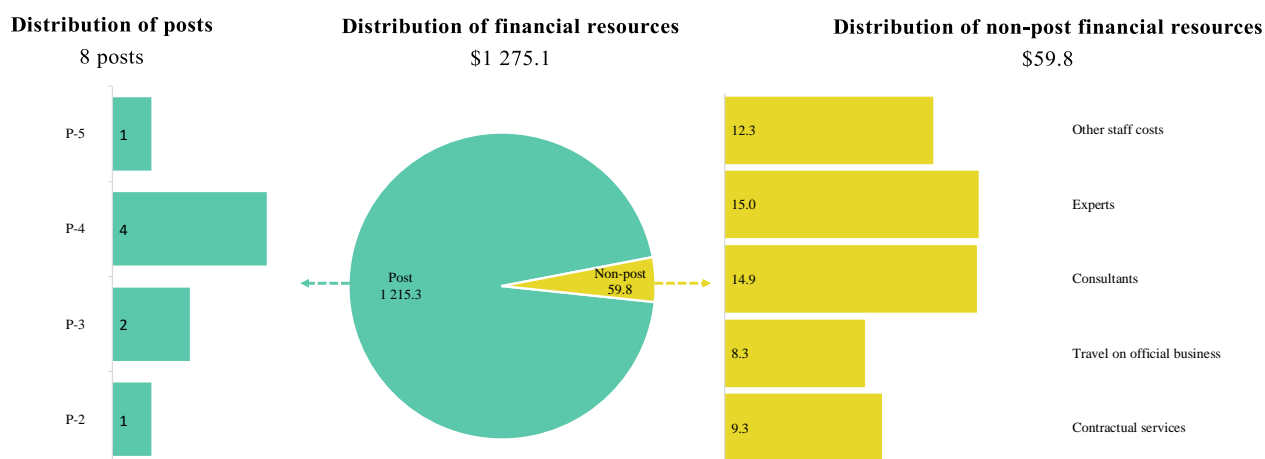
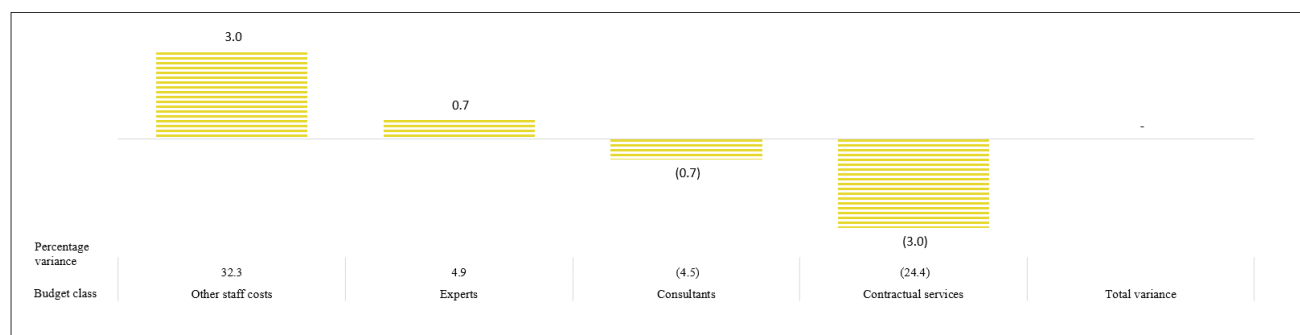


Figure 16.XVI

Subprogramme 5: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



16.110 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources on a cost-neutral basis, to better support operational requirements for 2020.

16.111 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$45,945,600, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 33 posts and support to Member States in the development of new standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and other advisory services, as well as specialized expertise and

advisory services for expert meetings, the development of tools and manuals and support for country and regional operations. The projected increase of \$1,785,400 compared with 2019 reflects mainly the greater number of programme activities planned for the Global Maritime Crime Programme.

Subprogramme 6

Research, trend analysis and forensics

- 16.112 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,904,000 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.23 and figures 16.XVII and 16.XVIII.

Table 16.23

Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources

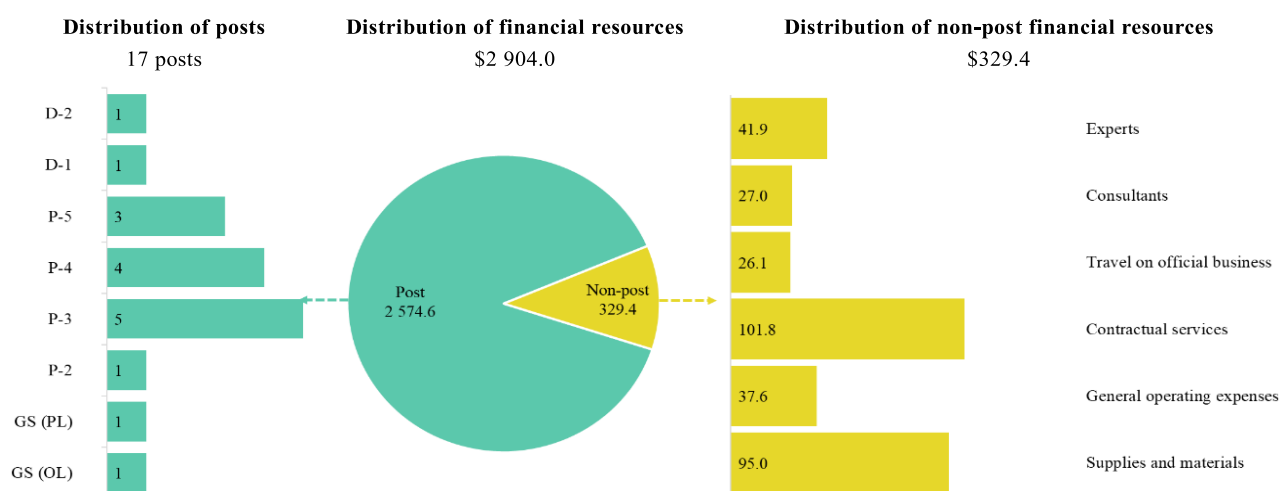
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 893.3	2 624.0	—	—	(49.4)	—	—	2 574.6
Non-post	253.9	280.0	—	—	49.4	—	—	329.4
Total	3 147.2	2 904.0	—	—	—	—	—	2 904.0
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		15	—	—	—	—	—	15
General Service and related		3	—	—	(1)	—	—	2
Total		18	—	—	(1)	—	—	17

Figure 16.XVII

Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

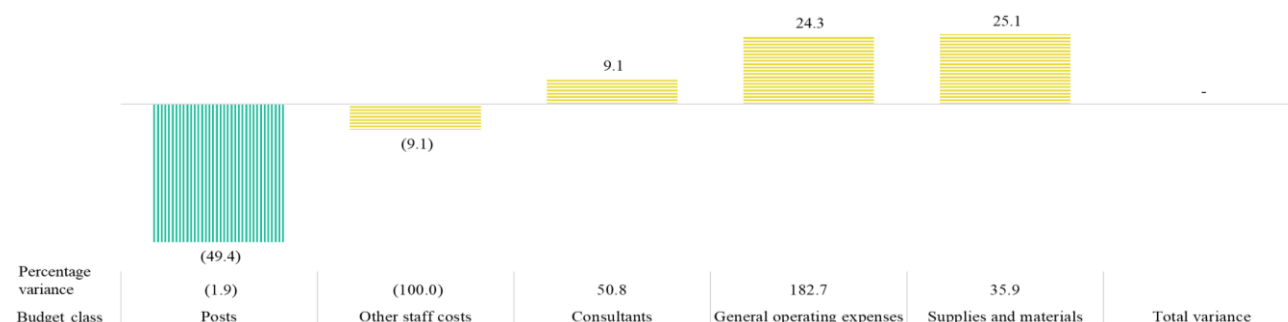


Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

Figure 16.XVIII

Subprogramme 6: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



16.113 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources on a cost-neutral basis, to better support operational requirements for 2020.

16.114 The decrease of \$49,400, under posts, and the increase of \$49,400, under non-post, reflect:

Other changes. The decrease of \$49,400 under posts relates to: (a) the proposed reclassification of the post of Chief of Data Development and Dissemination Unit (P-4) as Chief of the Data Development and Dissemination Section (P-5), to reflect the overall complexity and sensitivity of the UNODC statistical programme and to strengthen the work of the Section in meeting increasingly complex demands from Member States in collecting, disseminating and providing statistical standards to improve crime statistical systems, in particular within the context of the 2030 Agenda and the work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda (General Assembly resolutions [70/1](#) and [71/313](#), respectively); (b) the proposed reclassification of the post of Chief of the Laboratory and Scientific Section (P-5) as Chief of the Laboratory and Scientific Service (D-1), to reflect the increased complexity of requirements for providing expert scientific and technical advice to senior government officials and senior officials of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotic Control Board and the World Health Organization; and (c) the proposed abolishment of one post of Programme Assistant (General Service (Other level)) due to a redistribution of work pursuant to restructuring throughout the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The increase \$49,400 under non-post reflects mainly additional provisions for supplies and materials (\$25,100) and general operating expenses (\$24,300) to cover the regular maintenance and replacement of drug-testing equipment and increased requirements for chemical reference standards for drugs under international control.

16.115 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$31,693,200, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 73 posts, complement regular budget resources for the annual *World Drug Report* and the biennial *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* and support Member States in improving their systems for the collection and dissemination of drug and crime statistics. The resources would also provide for guidance and expert advice to support drug-testing laboratories and forensic institutions, to improve national forensic capabilities and to promote the integration of forensic laboratories and scientific support into national and regional crime and drug control frameworks and market analysis. The projected increase of \$4,293,300 compared with 2019 relates mainly to additional contributions expected for research activities in Africa and the Middle East.

Subprogramme 7

Policy support

- 16.116 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,000,700 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.24 and figure 16.XIX.

Table 16.24

Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

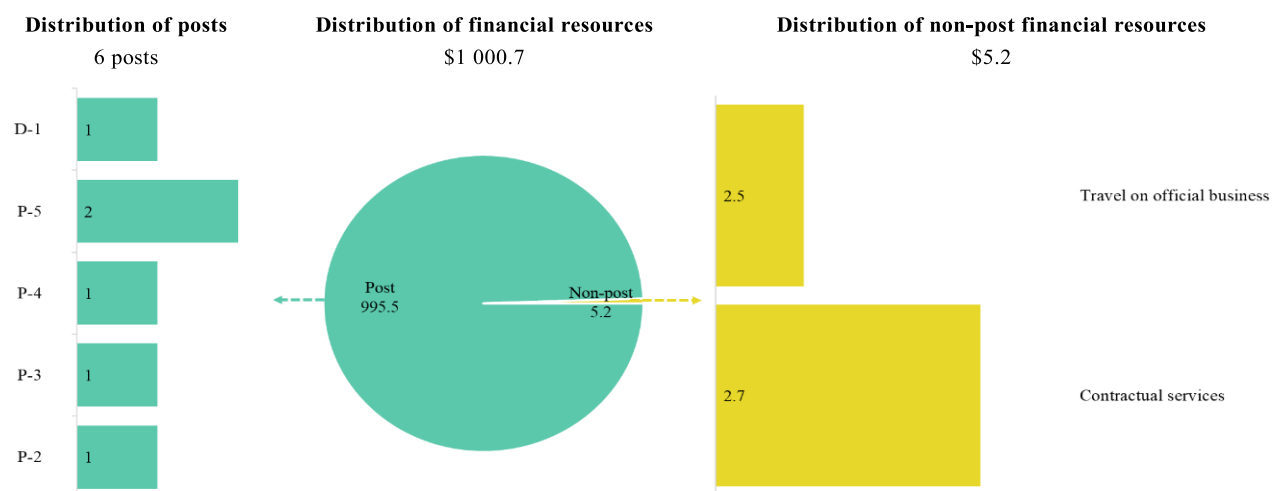
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 197.7	995.5	—	—	—	—	—	995.5
Non-post	2.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2
Total	1 199.9	1 000.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 000.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		6	—	—	—	—	—	6

Figure 16.XIX

Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



- 16.117 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$5,591,900, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 27 posts and programme activities, such as results-based planning, monitoring, reporting and accountability, as well as for building partnerships for mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda into the work of the Office; conducting dialogues with development partners including the private sector, civil society and the non-governmental organizations; organizing events, such as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, International Anti-Corruption Day and the World Day against Trafficking in Persons; and supporting advocacy activities, including the production and dissemination of public information materials. The

projected increase of \$148,200 compared with 2019 reflects a higher level of voluntary contributions expected to be received under the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 8 Technical cooperation and field support

- 16.118 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$590,700 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.25 and figure 16.XX.

Table 16.25

Subprogramme 8: evolution of financial and post resources

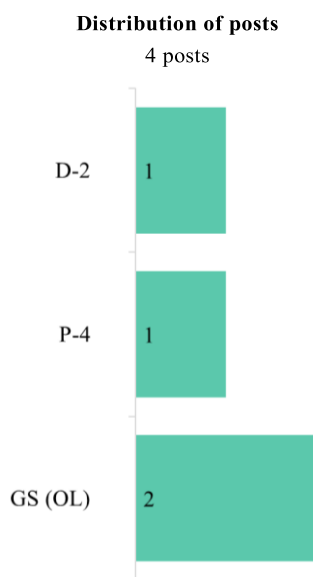
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	613.9	590.7	—	—	—	—	—	590.7
Total	613.9	590.7	—	—	—	—	—	590.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Service		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 16.XX

Subprogramme 8: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

- 16.119 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$9,746,600, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 61 posts and support the Office in providing policy direction, strategic advice, technical guidance, field security support and central functions for the management, delivery and oversight of the field-based technical cooperation programme of UNODC, as well as for other global activities of the Division for Operations. The projected decrease of \$1,062,400 compared with 2019 reflects a lower level of voluntary contributions expected to be received under the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 9

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

- 16.120 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$5,075,600 and reflect a decrease of \$130,600 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 16.26 and figures 16.XXI and 16.XXII.

Table 16.26

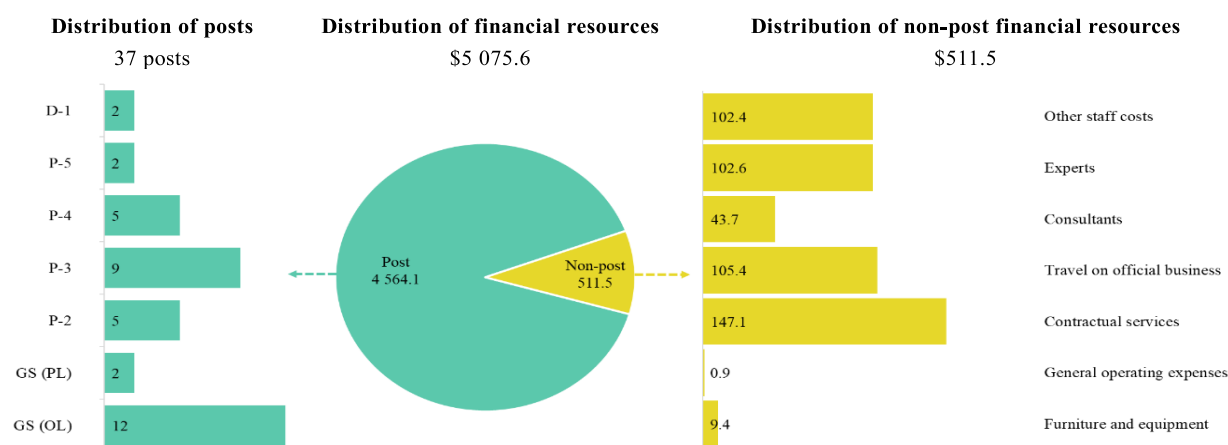
Subprogramme 9: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	5 200.3	4 564.1	—	—	—	—	—	4 564.1
Non-post	490.8	642.1	(130.6)	—	—	(130.6)	(20.3)	511.5
Total	5 691.0	5 206.2	(130.6)	—	—	(130.6)	(2.5)	5 075.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		23	—	—	—	—	—	23
General Service and related		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total		37	—	—	—	—	—	37

Figure 16.XXI
Subprogramme 9: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

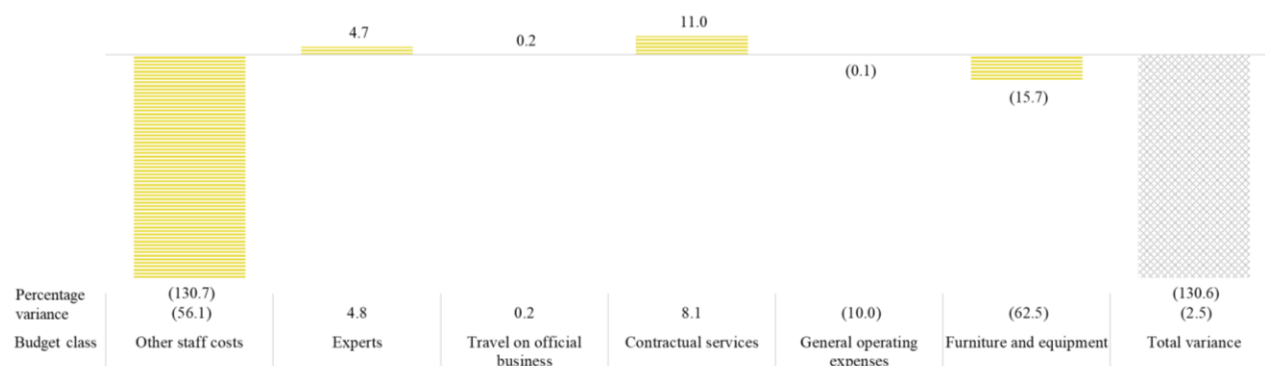
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

Figure 16.XXII
Subprogramme 9: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



16.121 The variance of \$130,600 reflects:

Technical adjustment. The decrease of \$130,600 reflects the removal of a one-time requirement for temporary assistance to provide technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in conducting follow-up to the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and in preparing for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019.

16.122 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$1,984,700, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 8 posts and the International Narcotics Control Board data bank and precursor control, as well as strengthened capacity for the control of licit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. The projected increase of \$161,200 compared with 2019 reflects a higher level of voluntary contributions expected to be received under the subprogramme.

Programme support

- 16.123 Programme support services are provided by the United Nations Office at Vienna for the activities carried out at its headquarters, which comprise the Financial Resources Management Service, the Human Resources Management Service and the Information Technology Service of the Division for Management of the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC. All regular budget posts related to programme support are presented in section 29F, Administration, Vienna.
- 16.124 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$520,300 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 16.XXIII to 16.XXV and table 16.27.

Figure 16.XXIII

Resources for programme support as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

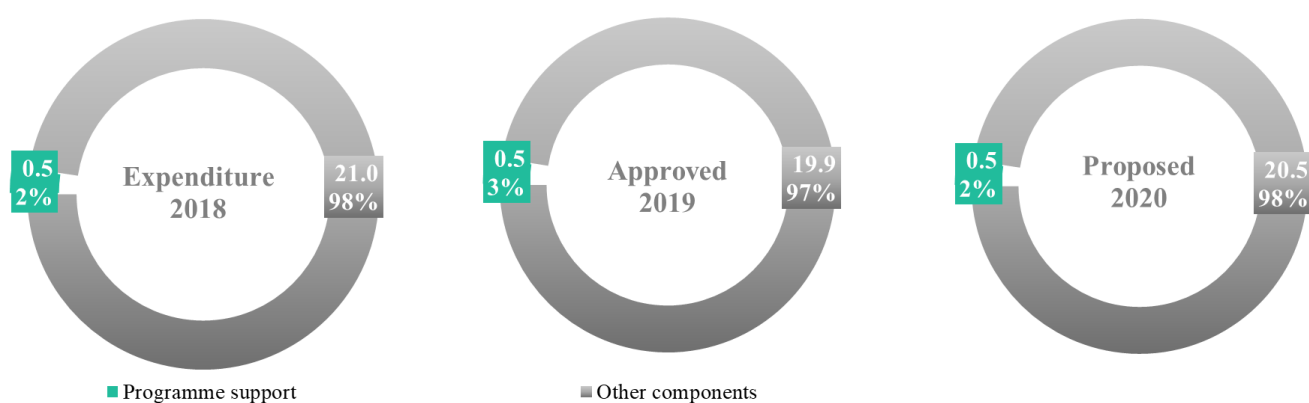


Table 16.27

Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Non-post	508.1	520.3	—	—	—	—	—	520.3
Total	508.1	520.3	—	—	—	—	—	520.3

Figure 16.XXIV

Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

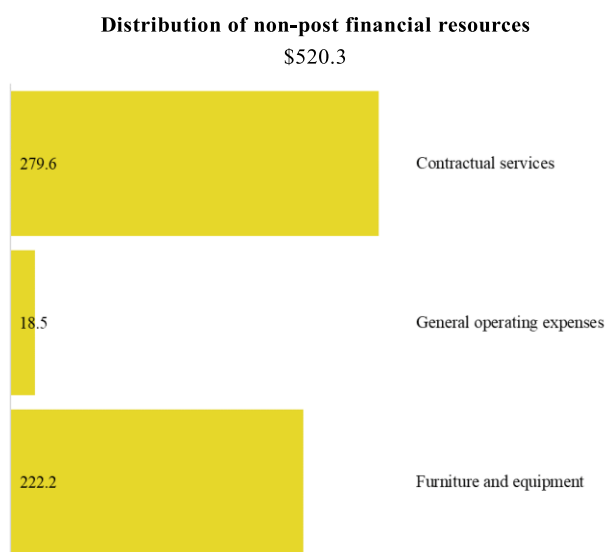


Figure 16.XXV

Programme support: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)

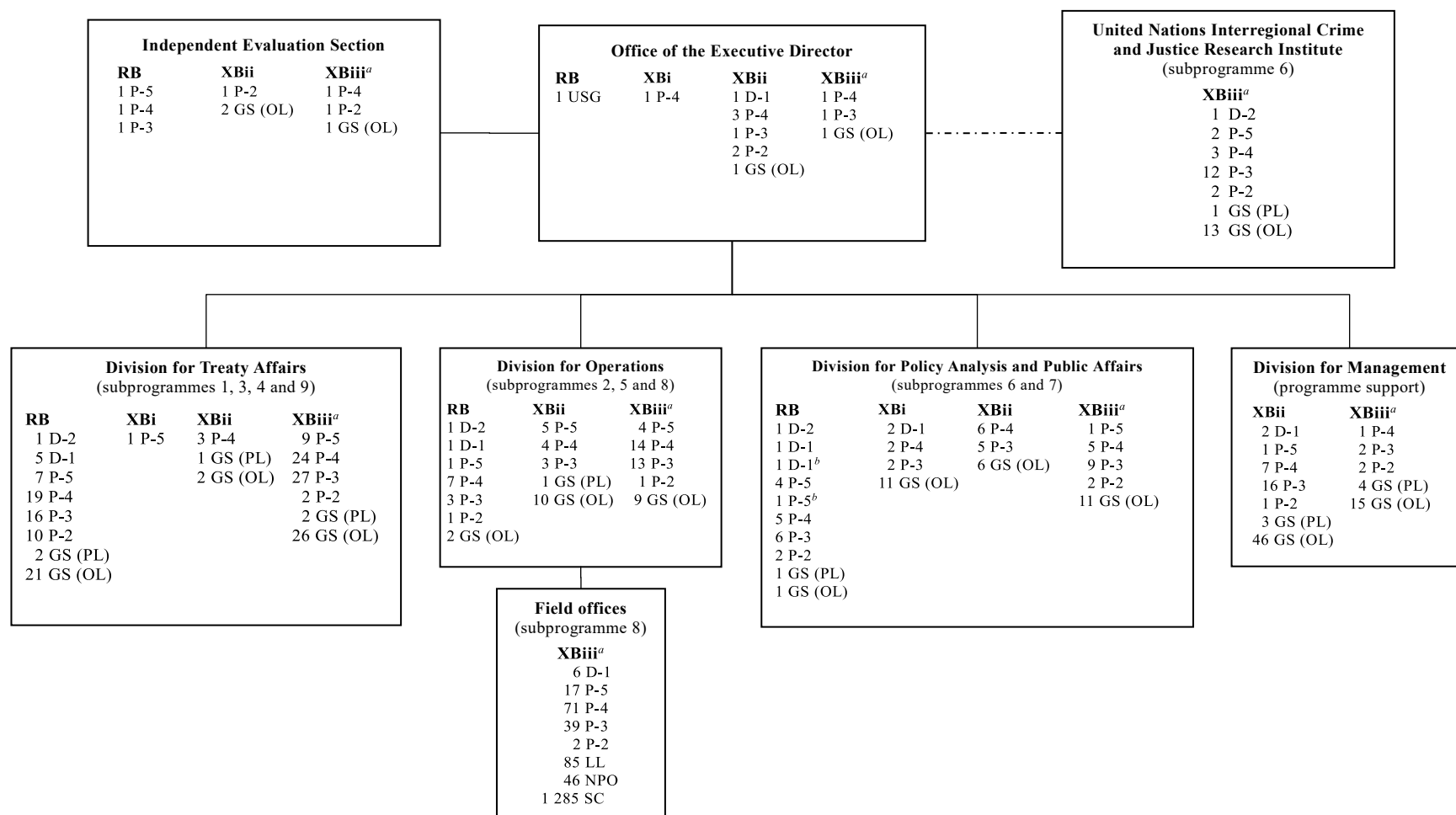


- 16.125 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020.
- 16.126 The programme support component is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$17,690,500, as reflected in table 16.10. The resources would provide for 100 posts and support the programme support functions in the Division for Management, including the implementation and harmonization of the Secretary-General's management reform initiatives. Extrabudgetary resources would also continue to support the information technology component of technical cooperation projects. The projected decrease of \$504,800 compared with 2019 reflects the lower level of information technology requirements planned under the component.

Annex I

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2020

A. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

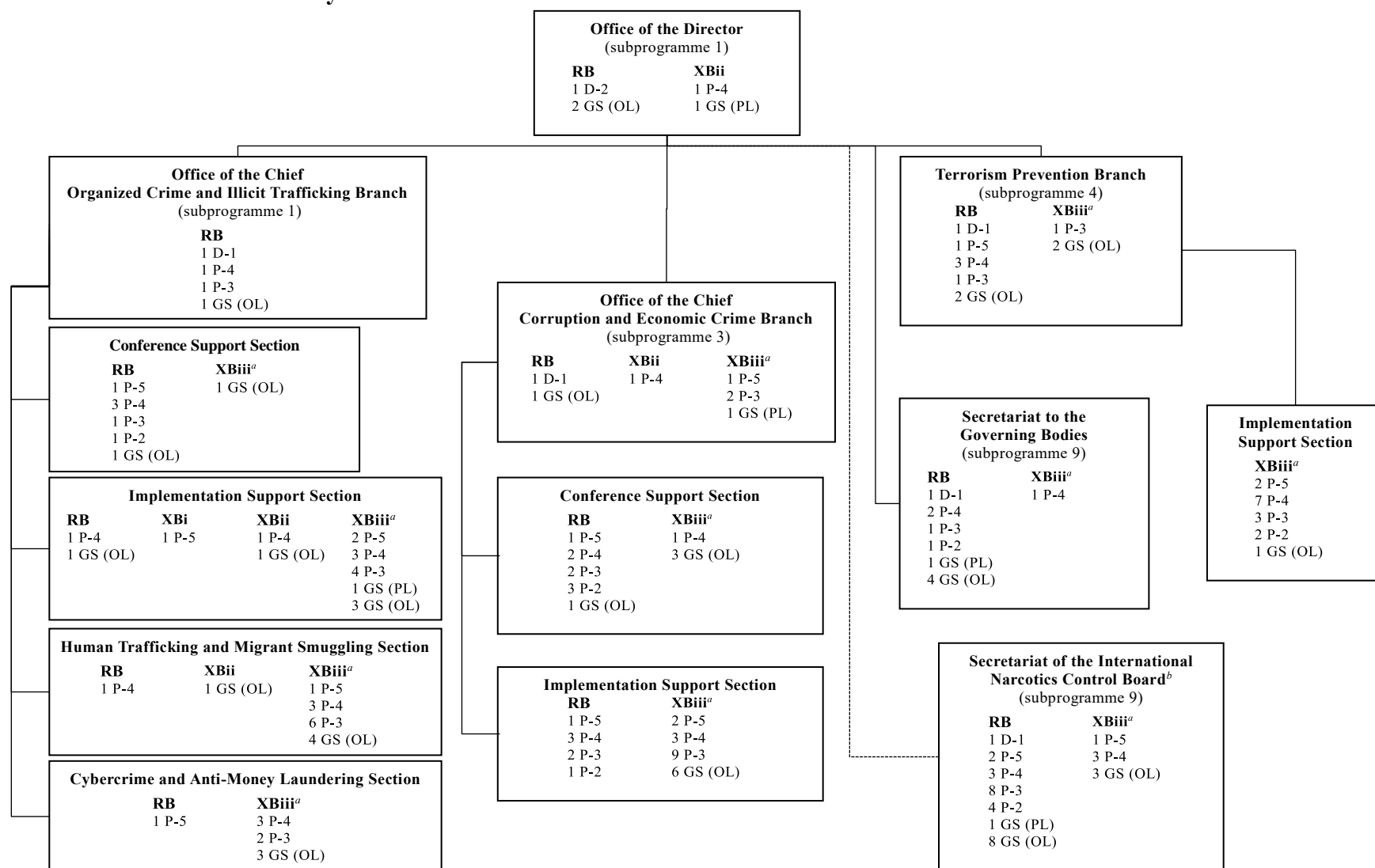


Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; RB, regular budget; SC, service contract holders; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XBii, general-purpose funds; XBii, programme support cost funds; XBiii, project funds.

^a Includes posts administered by UNODC and field office local positions (NPO, LL and SC) administered by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of UNODC, funded from special-purpose funds as from January 2019. Many such posts are of a temporary nature and their numbers and levels are subject to frequent changes.

^b Reclassification.

B. Division for Treaty Affairs

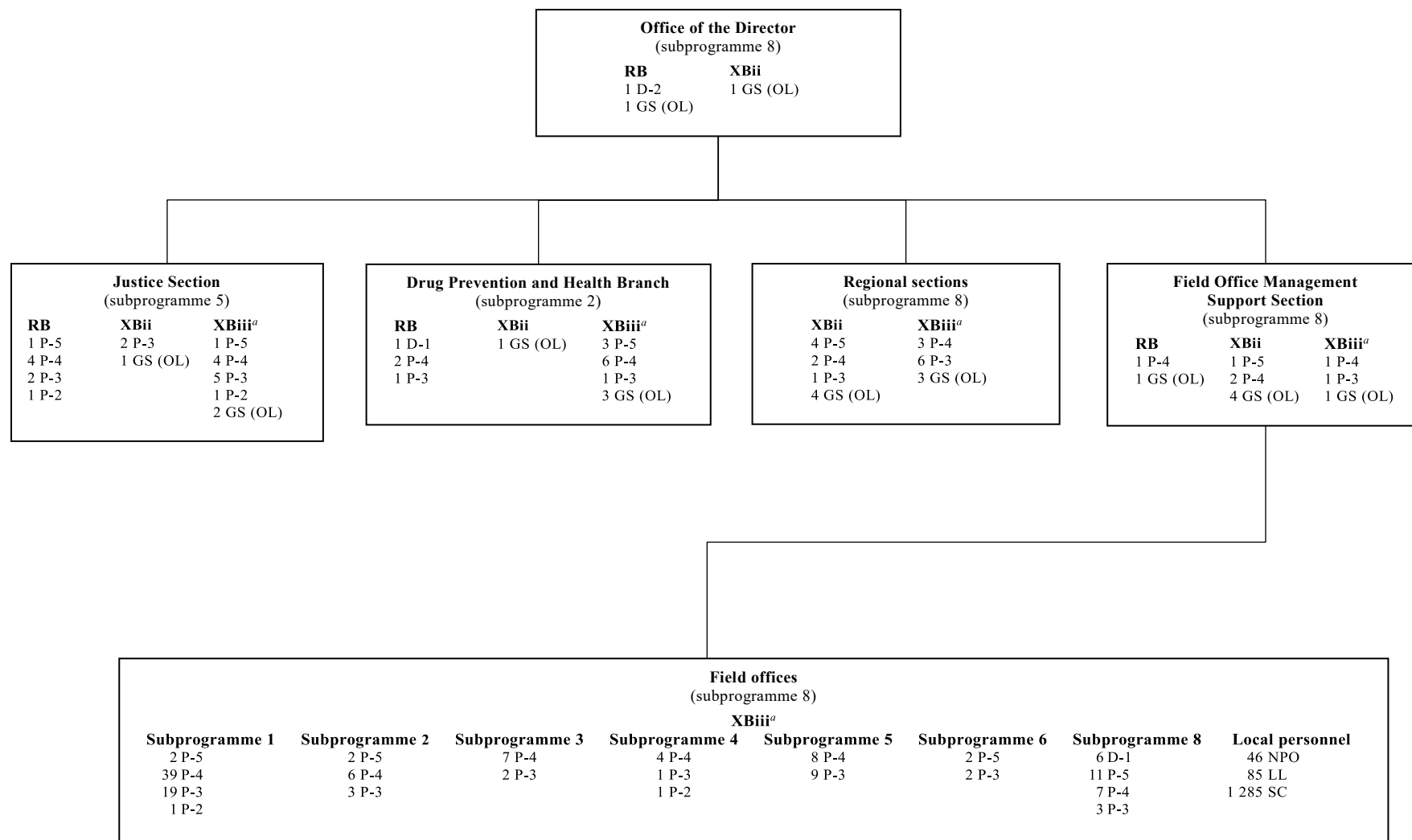


Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); RB, regular budget; XBi, general-purpose funds; XBii, programme support cost funds; XBiii, project funds.

^a Includes posts administered by UNODC funded from special-purpose funds as from January 2019. Many such posts are of a temporary nature and their numbers and levels are subject to frequent changes.

^b The secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board is responsible to the Board on substantive matters and to the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs administratively.

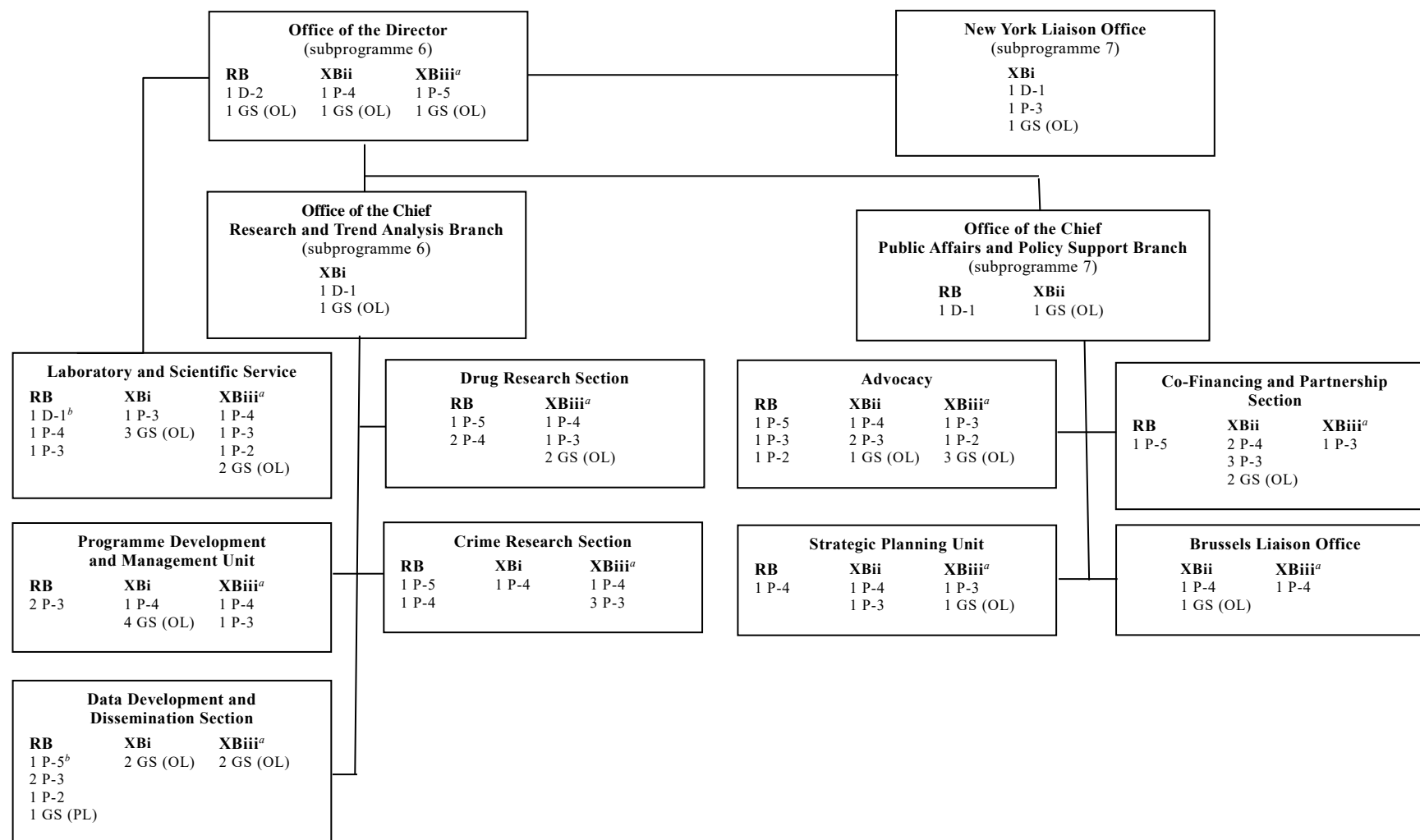
C. Division for Operations



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; RB, regular budget; SC, service contract holders; XBi, general-purpose funds; XBii, programme support cost funds; XBiii, project funds.

^a Includes posts administered by UNODC and field office local positions (NPO, LL and SC) administered by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of UNODC, funded from special-purpose funds as from January 2019. Many such posts are of a temporary nature and their numbers and levels are subject to frequent changes.

D. Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs

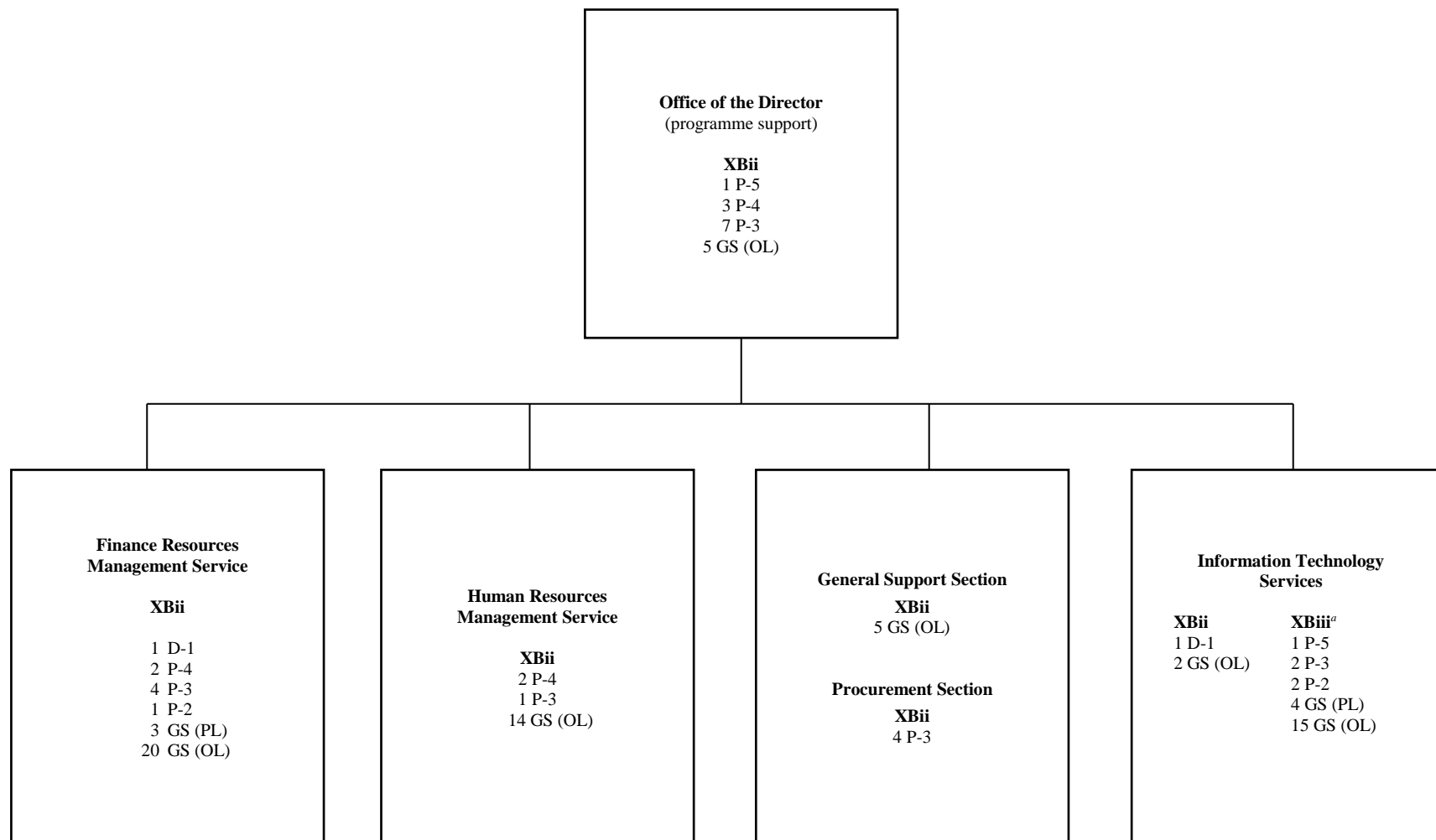


Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); RB, regular budget; XBi, general-purpose funds; XBii, programme support cost funds; XBiii, project funds.

^a Includes posts administered by UNODC funded from special-purpose funds as from January 2019. Many such posts are of a temporary nature and their numbers and levels are subject to frequent changes.

^b Reclassification.

E. Division for Management



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); XBii, programme support cost funds; XBiii, project funds.

^a Includes posts administered by UNODC funded from special-purpose funds as from January 2019. Many such posts are of a temporary nature and their numbers and levels are subject to frequent changes.

Annex II

Summary of proposed changes in established and temporary posts, by component and subprogramme

	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Subprogramme 6 Research, trend analysis and forensics	(1)	GS (OL)	Abolishment of 1 post of Programme Assistant	As a result of the redistribution of work pursuant to restructuring throughout the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
	(1) 1	P-4 P-5	Reclassification of 1 post from Chief of Unit (P-4) to Chief of Section (P-5)	To reflect the overall complexity and sensitivity of the UNODC statistical programme and to strengthen the work of the Section in meeting increasingly complex demands from Member States in collecting, disseminating and providing statistical standards to improve crime statistical systems, in particular within the context of the 2030 Agenda and the work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda (General Assembly resolutions 70/1 and 71/313 , respectively)
	(1) 1	P-5 D-1	Reclassification of 1 post from Chief of Section (P-5) to Chief of Service (D-1)	To reflect the increased complexity of requirements for providing expert scientific and technical advice to senior government officials and senior officials of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotic Control Board and the World Health Organization

Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).