



General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 April 2024

Original: English

Seventy-ninth session

Items 139 and 140 of the preliminary list**

Proposed programme budget for 2025

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2025

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 16

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Programme 13

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

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* The present document (A/79/6 (Sect. 16)/Part A), consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information (part II; see General Assembly resolution [77/267](#), para. 10), will be replaced by a document containing parts A and B (A/79/6 (Sect. 16)) once part B is issued.

** [A/79/50](#).

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



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A. Proposed programme plan for 2025 and programme performance in 2023

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

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

Strategy and external factors for 2025

- 16.2 As a United Nations entity whose mandate contributes to the three pillars of the United Nations, the Office supports Member States through three broad, interconnected and mutually supportive work streams:
- (a) Normative work, including policy, advocacy and legislative assistance to promote the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based, governing and other Member State-driven bodies that help identify priorities, challenges, responses and commitments in relevant mandate areas relating to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism;
 - (b) Research and policy support work to expand the evidence base and inform policymaking processes at the national, regional and global levels, through increased knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues;
 - (c) Technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of Member States and other stakeholders to prevent and counter illicit drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism at the local, national, regional and global levels through the Office's specialized assistance, expertise and extensive field presence.
- 16.3 In 2025, the work of the Office will continue to be guided by the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, to help Member States identify solutions to respond to drug and crime challenges while addressing their interrelationship, strengthening good governance and building inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. UNODC will continue to make use of its strong field presence and thematic expertise to deepen cross-sectoral partnerships, promote cross-border cooperation and ensure systematic coordination across its mandates. The implementation of specific thematic and geographic strategies will guide the Office in better supporting Member States in addressing distinct priority emerging threats. Moreover, the Office will strengthen its capacity in cross-cutting areas, including promoting human rights, mainstreaming a gender perspective and empowering youth, in all its work.

- 16.4 With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNODC will continue to work closely with a large number of international and regional organizations and promote systematic South-South cooperation, enabling information exchange and expertise between countries that share similar challenges. Moreover, the Office will facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement in partnerships with civil society across all UNODC workstreams. Within these partnerships, particularly with academia, UNODC will promote an evidence-based analysis and understanding of the nature of the challenges faced by Member States and design coherent programmes and policies to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- 16.5 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNODC will continue to coordinate and participate in all relevant groups linked to its mandate areas. It will continue to jointly implement projects on women's empowerment (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)); drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (World Health Organization (WHO)); corruption (United Nations Development Programme); terrorism prevention (Office of Counter-Terrorism of the Secretariat); access to justice for children (United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)); and measuring illicit financial flows (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). The Office also remains an active co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).
- 16.6 With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2025 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Member States recognize in their policies, programmes and budgets, that challenges related to security, justice, governance, and the rule of law must be addressed as part of an integrated effort to implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - (b) The United Nations system and other multilateral organizations highlight the importance of addressing issues under the UNODC mandate, to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other multilateral commitments in a holistic manner;
 - (c) Member States share real-time, statistical and operational data with the UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch and with their counterparts across borders;
 - (d) Extrabudgetary resources, including general-purpose funding for core functions, continue to be available.
- 16.7 The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. It will do so through the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026), which continues to guide the Office's support to Member States. The Office will work with Member States to integrate a gender perspective throughout UNODC mandate areas and will support women's inclusion at the decision-making levels in all its programmatic work and promote the collection of sex-disaggregated data.
- 16.8 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the Office will continue to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities throughout its work. Building upon lessons learned from previous action plans, the third iteration of the disability inclusion action plan (2025–2026) will be implemented. In 2025, UNODC will strengthen the twin-track approach on disability inclusion in technical assistance provided to Member States. Moreover, the Office will ensure that disability inclusion is mainstreamed in all UNODC evaluations.

Legislative mandates

- 16.9 The list below, which was reviewed in the preparation of the proposed programme budget, provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

Conventions and protocols

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

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration	69/237	Building capacity for the evaluation of development activities at the country level
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem	70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
34/180	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem
44/25	Convention on the Rights of the Child	70/177; 72/194	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
45/179	Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control	71/256	New Urban Agenda
46/104	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	72/197	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues
48/12	Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	73/164; 74/164	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief
48/104	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
49/168; 52/92	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking	73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals
59/162	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	74/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities	74/175; 78/226	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism
66/180; 68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking		
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking		

Part IV International cooperation for development

74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system	76/188	International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem
75/90	The situation in Afghanistan	76/270	Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
75/158 ; 77/194	Trafficking in women and girls	77/20	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
75/233	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	77/219	Human rights in the administration of justice
75/311	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife	78/1	Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly
76/137	Policies and programmes involving youth	78/223	Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
76/140 ; 78/181	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas		
76/141	Violence against women migrant workers		
76/146 ; 78/188	The girl child		
76/147	Rights of the child		
76/181	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice		

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1946/9 (I)	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1985/11	Cooperation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region	2008/23	Protection against trafficking in cultural property
1987/34	Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region	2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge of trends in specific areas of crime
1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2010/19	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2010/20; 2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
1997/41	Implementation of comprehensive measures to counter the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type substances and their precursors	2011/36; 2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations	2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	2013/42	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
2006/23; 2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct	2019/23	Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals
		2021/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

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

2022/14	Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse	Decisions 2022/316	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Decision 2022/317	Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Security Council resolutions

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities	27/5 30/3	International cooperation against trafficking in cultural property Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
24/2	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences		

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed	56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs	56/8	Promoting initiatives for the safe, secure and appropriate return for disposal of prescription drugs, in particular those containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet	56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		
53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists	56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes	57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs	58/5	Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature
54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem		
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances		

Part IV International cooperation for development

58/6	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective	61/8	Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids
58/7	Strengthening cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to various aspects of the world drug problem	61/9 62/2	Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration
58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62/3; 63/5 62/4	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy Advancing effective and innovative approaches, through national, regional and international action, to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs, particularly synthetic opioids
58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine	62/5	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes
59/5	Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes	63/1	Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities
59/7	Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies	63/2	Promoting and improving the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem
59/8	Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants	64/7	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
60/4	Preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances	65/2	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking
60/5	Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	65/3	Intensifying efforts to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors
60/6	Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic sectors, including the health, education and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug problem	66/1	Preparations for the midterm review to be held during the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2024
60/9	Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training		
61/5	Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		

**Subprogramme 1
Countering transnational organized crime***General Assembly resolutions*

64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	73/189; 77/236	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs
71/1	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants		

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

74/173	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing	76/32; 77/80	Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them
		76/72; 77/248	Oceans and the law of the sea
74/176; 76/186; 78/228	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons	76/185	Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment
74/247; 75/282	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes	76/196; 77/154	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development
76/7	2021 Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	76/232; 77/71	The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
		76/266	Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum

Security Council resolutions

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime	28/2	Countering the smuggling of commercial goods in cases falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
25/1	Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal	28/3	Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife
27/2	Preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	30/1	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants
27/3	Improving the protection of children against trafficking in persons, including by addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies	31/1	Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife
27/4	Strengthening measures against trafficking in persons	32/1	Taking action against trafficking in persons in business operations, public procurement and supply chains for goods and services

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

5/4	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	7/2	Importance of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
9/3; 11/1	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	8/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime
6/2	Promoting accession to and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	9/1	Establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
7/1	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto		

Part IV International cooperation for development

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

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

S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction	73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS		
S-30/1	Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem	73/144; 74/124	Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS	74/20	Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS	75/284	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030
70/266	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030	77/238	Addressing and countering the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

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

Decision 2009/250 Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users	62/6	Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV attributable to drug use among women and for women who are exposed to risk factors associated with drug use, including by improving access to post-exposure prophylaxis
58/4	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development	62/7	Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use
61/2	Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings	63/4	Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts
61/4	Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs	64/3	Promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery and related support services
61/6	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues	64/5	Facilitating access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based drug demand reduction services and related measures, including for people impacted by social marginalization
61/7	Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem	65/1	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment
61/11	Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users	65/4	Promoting comprehensive and scientific evidence-based early prevention
		66/4	Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy that is sustainable and inclusive

Commission on Narcotic Drugs statements and declarations

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

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

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

26/2 Ensuring access to measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prisons

**Subprogramme 3
Countering corruption**

General Assembly resolutions

S-32/1	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation	75/194; 77/235	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
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Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolutions and decisions

1/1; 2/1	Review of implementation	8/1	Strengthening of international cooperation on asset recovery and of the administration of frozen, seized and confiscated assets
1/4	Establishment of an intergovernmental working group on asset recovery		
1/5	Technical assistance	8/3	Promoting integrity in the public sector among States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption
2/3; 3/3	Asset recovery		
3/1	Review mechanism	8/4	Safeguarding sport from corruption
4/1	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	8/5	Enhancing integrity by raising public awareness
4/2	Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation	8/6	Implementation of international obligations to prevent and combat bribery as defined under the United Nations Convention against Corruption
4/4	International cooperation in asset recovery	8/7	Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies in fighting corruption
4/6	Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	8/8; 9/6; 10/3	Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption
5/6	Private sector	8/9	Strengthening asset recovery to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
6/1	Continuation of the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	8/10	Measurement of corruption
6/2	Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery and the return of proceeds of crime	8/12	Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment
6/3	Fostering effective asset recovery	8/13	Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption
6/5	St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption		
6/10	Education and training in the context of anti-corruption	8/14	Promoting good practices in relation to the role of national parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption in all its forms
7/1	Strengthening mutual legal assistance for international cooperation and asset recovery	9/1	Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery
7/2	Preventing and combating corruption in all its forms more effectively, including, among others, when it involves vast quantities of assets, based on a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	9/2	Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthening international cooperation: follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption
7/3	Promoting technical assistance to support the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption		
7/4	Enhancing synergies between relevant multilateral organizations responsible for review mechanisms in the field of anti-corruption	9/3	Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption, and the use of information and communications technologies
7/5	Promoting preventive measures against corruption		
7/7; 8/11	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States	9/4	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels
7/8	Corruption in sport	9/5	Enhancing international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation

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

9/7	Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime	10/9	Promoting transparency and integrity in public procurement in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
9/8	Promoting anti-corruption education, awareness-raising and training	10/10	Addressing the societal impacts of corruption
10/1	Atlanta 2023: promoting integrity, accountability and transparency in the fight against corruption	10/11	Follow-up to the Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery
10/2	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States	10/12	Providing incentives for the private sector to adopt integrity measures to prevent and combat corruption
10/4	Methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks	Decision 7/1	Work of the subsidiary bodies established by the Conference
10/5	Measures to address corruption involving organized criminal groups	Decision 8/1	Extension of the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
10/6	Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to strengthen asset recovery		
10/7	Promoting international cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings related to corruption as provided in the United Nations Convention against Corruption	Decision 10/2	Further extension of the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
10/8	Protection of reporting persons		

**Subprogramme 4
Terrorism prevention***Conventions and protocols*

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

General Assembly resolutions

58/136; 59/153	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention	68/178; 70/148 72/284; 75/291; 77/298 77/113; 78/115	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the reviews thereof Measures to eliminate international terrorism
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Security Council resolutions

1267 (1999)	1624 (2005)
1373 (2001)	2133 (2014)
1540 (2004)	2610 (2021)

**Subprogramme 5
Justice**

General Assembly resolutions

34/169	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)	65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)	67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
45/111	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	68/191; 70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)	69/194	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty	70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters	72/193	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released	74/170; 76/183	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	74/174	Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security	76/117; 77/110	The rule of law at the national and international levels
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women	76/182; 77/232; 78/224	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century		
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century		

76/226	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	77/233	Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse
		78/227	Equal access to justice for all

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
1984/50; 1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
1989/57; 2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary	2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of extralegal, arbitrary and summary executions	2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
1995/9	Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime	2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
1997/30 ¹ ; 1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice	2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power		
1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions	2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
1998/21 ² ; 2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
1998/22	Status of foreign citizens in criminal proceedings	2011/33	Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children
1998/23 ³	International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing	2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme	2016/17	Restorative justice in criminal matters
1999/25	Effective crime prevention	2016/18	Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice	2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies
1999/27 ⁴	Penal reform		
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters		
2002/13; 2005/22 ⁵	Action to promote effective crime prevention		

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

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

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

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

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

Part IV International cooperation for development

Decision 2005/247 Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions and decisions

17/2	Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services	25/2	Promoting legal aid, including through a network of legal aid providers
18/1	Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings	27/6 28/1	Restorative justice Strengthening the engagement of all members of society in crime prevention
18/2	Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety		

**Subprogramme 6
Research, trend analysis and forensics**

General Assembly resolutions

834 (IX) United Nations Narcotics Laboratory 1395 (XIV) Technical assistance in narcotics control

Economic and Social Council resolutions

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

19/5 International cooperation in the forensic field

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

42/3	Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation	58/9	Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation	59/3	Promoting informal networking within the scientific community and the sharing of scientific evidence-based findings that may inform policies and practices to address the world drug problem
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions	61/3	Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories	66/2	Safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs
50/9	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis	66/3	Strengthening information-sharing to increase scientific evidence-based support for international scheduling and the effective implementation of international scheduling decisions
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories	Decision 63/15	Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire
54/9	Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it		
56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling		

**Subprogramme 8
Technical cooperation and field support**

General Assembly resolutions

74/238; 76/220	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/302	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
74/301; 75/322	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	77/237; 78/229	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

54/7 Paris Pact initiative

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

General Assembly resolutions

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

1992/22 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Commission on Narcotic Drugs decisions

Decision 60/1 Strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Subprogramme 9, component 2
Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board**

Security Council resolutions

1817 (2008)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1966/1106 (XL)	Implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	1992/29	Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1967/1196 (XLII); 1991/48	Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	1996/29	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion
1973/1775 (LIV)	Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board		

Part IV International cooperation for development

2003/39	Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking	2004/38	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking
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Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture	62/1	Strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse	62/8	

Deliverables

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

Table 16.1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
Meetings of:				
1. The Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
3. The Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
4. On gender equality	1	1	1	1
5. On the independent evaluation function	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	7	13	8	15
6. Food-for-thought conferences and side events on gender equality	7	7	8	7
7. Trainings for national counterparts on gender equality	–	4	–	6
8. Side events and conferences on topics related to evaluation	–	2	–	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	20	19	21	22
9. On topics related to gender equality	4	1	5	3
10. On evaluation (independent, joint and system-wide evaluations and synthesis studies)	15	17	15	16
11. On evaluation tools, methodologies and approaches and evaluation capacity development	1	1	1	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services in the fields of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption, and terrorism prevention and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, as applicable; advocacy of drug control, crime prevention, anti-corruption and terrorism prevention issues with Member States and civil society.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: Unite Evaluations.				

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
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D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: evaluation briefs (approximately 17) and trainings; speaking engagements with internal and external stakeholders, conferences, information dissemination, public awareness and representation of the Secretary-General at international events and forums, as appropriate.

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

Evaluation activities

- 16.11 The following independent evaluations and evaluative work completed in 2023 by the UNODC Independent Evaluation Section have guided the proposed programme plan for 2025:
 - (a) Seven in-depth evaluations, including one joint evaluation, on UNODC work on corruption, crimes affecting the environment, violence against children, nuclear terrorism, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, justice systems, and alternatives to imprisonment;
 - (b) Eight project evaluations of global, regional and country projects and programmes on transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, justice and prison management, the rule of law, and good governance;
 - (c) Two evaluations and syntheses on UNODC work in Eastern Africa and Mexico.
- 16.12 In response to the results of the evaluations referenced above, UNODC supported Member States in undertaking country-led evaluations and developed a successor programme on legal empowerment and aid delivery in Kenya, as well as a revised programming on counter-terrorism. UNODC also strengthened stakeholder engagement and partnerships for future system-wide efforts on evaluation, following requirements for evaluative evidence across individual entities. An evaluation and synthesis informed the development of a new regional framework in Eastern Africa. Evaluation capacity training courses for UNODC staff and the strengthening of projects in Mexico were implemented using Unite Evaluations. The related lessons learned will be used in 2025 to build national evaluation capacity across UNODC mandate areas.
- 16.13 The following evaluations are planned for 2025 (themes will be determined with Member States, UNODC senior management and project staff):
 - (a) Strategic and subprogramme evaluations;
 - (b) Evaluations at the programmatic, country, regional and project levels;
 - (c) Evaluations and syntheses at the thematic, regional or functional levels.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Countering transnational organized crime

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.15 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, including by developing tools and providing targeted assistance to policymakers, legislators and criminal justice practitioners, as well as collecting and disseminating knowledge on organized crime;
 - (b) Support the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, by assisting States parties in participating successfully in the review process, both as countries under review and reviewers;
 - (c) Provide technical assistance to Member States in preventing and countering transnational organized crime, including in its evolving and emerging forms, ranging from human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms to other forms of organized crime and trafficking, such as trafficking in cultural property and falsified medical products, crimes that affect the environment, the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and money laundering related to such crimes;
 - (d) Promote international cooperation on transnational organized crime, by building the capacities of central authorities and other criminal justice actors in international cooperation in criminal matters and acting as a facilitator of mutual legal assistance requests through its support to international judicial cooperation networks and to individual Member States, particularly in trafficking cases as well as through global, regional and interregional initiatives;
 - (e) Provide support to Member States to strengthen border management, interdict contraband and develop post-seizure criminal justice cooperation along drug and other trafficking routes aimed at disrupting the organized crime groups behind them, involving, as appropriate, relevant international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other actors and actively promote the use of special investigative techniques against drug trafficking and in organized crime investigations.
- 16.16 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Active and effective participation of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and strengthened legislative and strategic frameworks to prevent and counter organized crime;
 - (b) Increased international cooperation and strengthened institutional and legislative capacity of Member States to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime and new and emerging crimes;
 - (c) Reduced trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and trafficking in drugs, firearms and other contraband, through the dismantling of greater numbers of organized criminal groups.

Programme performance in 2023

Malaysia is better equipped to investigate virtual assets-enabled crimes

- 16.17 As documented by UNODC in its report published in 2020, in South-East Asia, an increasing use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes by organized criminal groups, including the misuse of virtual assets, is an enabler of all forms of transnational crime. Blockchain analysis can provide crucial leads to detect and investigate organized criminal activity, including the identification of suspected individuals, affected States and criminal trends to obscure traceability, such as multiple node hopping and the use of cryptomixers. In 2023, the subprogramme contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Royal Malaysia Police to identify, trace and analyse virtual

assets-enabled criminal activity, cementing the capabilities of the cryptocurrency analysis laboratory to work independently and supporting other countries in the region.

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

Table 16.2
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)
Increased awareness among criminal justice practitioners in South-East Asia on emerging threats, including crimes enabled by specialized encrypted networks	Malaysia establishes the first cryptocurrency analysis laboratory in South-East Asia	The Royal Malaysia Police undertake investigations on the basis of specialized forensic analysis tools and processes
The Royal Malaysia Police are better equipped to conduct virtual assets and blockchain investigations through training and mentoring	The Royal Malaysia Police are equipped with specialized forensic equipment and tools	32 criminal analysis reports (90 per cent increase from 2021) developed independently, including international cases

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: strengthened implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime through participation in its Implementation Review Mechanism and enhancement of normative frameworks against organized crime

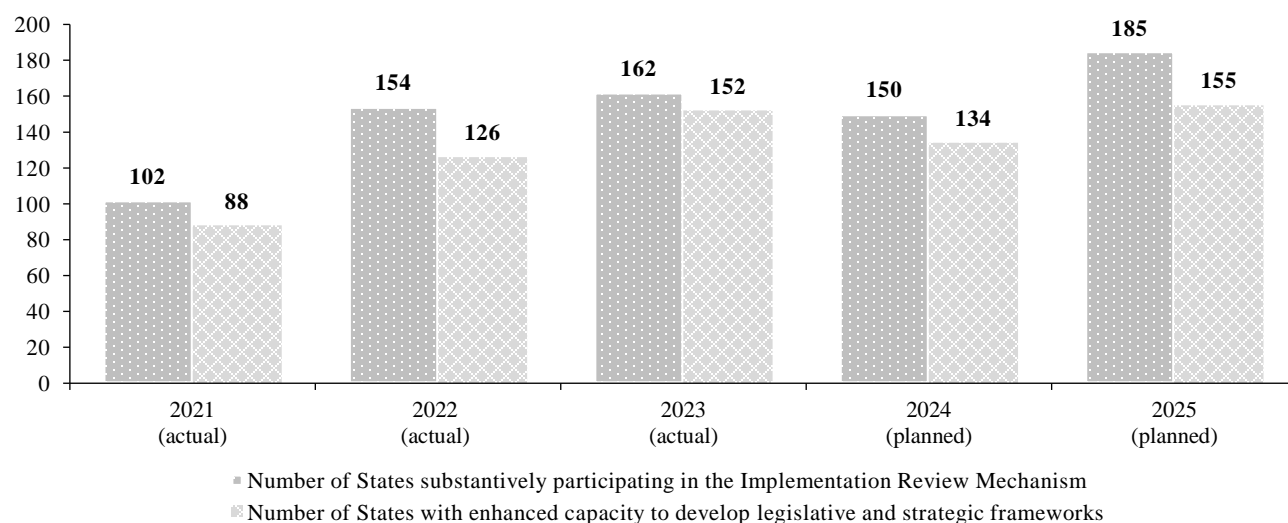
Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.19 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 162 States parties actively engaged in the review mechanism and 152 States with enhanced capacity to develop legislative and strategic frameworks against organized crime, which exceeded the planned targets of 140 and 110 States, respectively.

16.20 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.I).

Figure 16.I

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



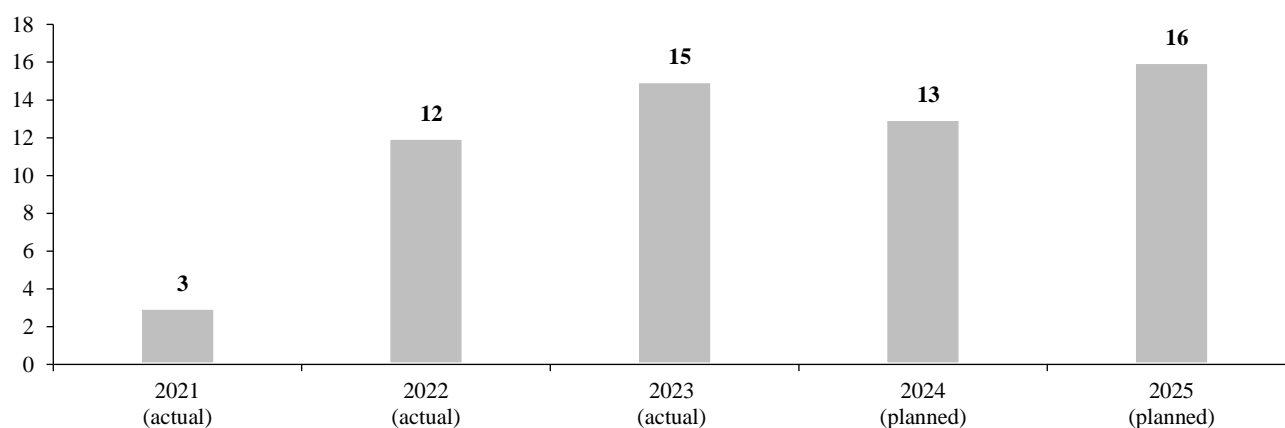
Result 2: increased cooperation between countries along human trafficking and migrant smuggling routes, especially countries of origin and transit countries, including through South-South cooperation

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.21 The subprogramme's work contributed to 15 South-South cooperation instances between countries along human trafficking and migrant smuggling routes, especially countries of origin and transit countries, which exceeded the planned targets of 12 instances.
- 16.22 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.II).

Figure 16.II

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



Result 3: improved registration and traceability of firearms, parts, components and ammunition

Proposed programme plan for 2025

- 16.23 To effectively fight the illicit trafficking of firearms, proper recordkeeping systems are needed. Digitalized central databases not only increase the effectiveness of firearms control but also reduce the risks of theft and losses. The subprogramme developed goIFAR, a software for Member States consisting of a set of interrelated systems to improve the registration of firearms, parts, components and ammunition. The system monitors the movement of registered firearms at the national level, thus preventing diversion to the illegal market, and allows for the registration of seized firearms, facilitating the tracing of illicit firearms and analysis of trafficking trends.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.24 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need for country-specific and customizable national firearms recordkeeping systems to offer a functional system harmonized with national legislation that also allows for a level of standardization in firearms recordkeeping for possible exchanges between countries. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work with national and technical experts to further customize the functionalities of the software and adjust to specific national needs following piloting in selected countries.
- 16.25 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.3).

Table 16.3
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
–	The beta version of goIFAR undergoes internal and external review	Honduras and Senegal develop action plans to customize goIFAR	Honduras and Senegal adopt goIFAR Two additional countries develop action plans to customize goIFAR	Two additional countries adopt goIFAR

Deliverables

16.26 Table 16.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.4
Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	68	27	42	32
1. Documents of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and its working groups	34	21	32	32
2. Documents of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes	34	6	10	–
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	84	82	46	26
3. Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, including its working groups	26	20	26	26
4. Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes	58	62	20	–
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	13	12	11	11
5. To prevent and combat transnational organized crime	3	2	2	2
6. To prevent and combat trafficking in illicit goods and strengthen border management	4	5	5	5
7. To prevent and combat trafficking in firearms and related crimes	1	1	1	1
8. To prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	2	2	1	1
9. To prevent and combat the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and money-laundering	3	2	2	2
Publications (number of publications)	3	9	5	10
10. On organized crime and illicit trafficking	3	9	5	10

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
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C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto for 15 remaining non-parties to those instruments; advisory services on legislative implementation of the instruments for 20 States parties; advocacy on the implementation of the instruments for all 191 States parties; advisory services for five Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board in relation to the three drug control conventions.

Databases and substantive digital materials: Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) platform, containing over 12,000 annotated legislative excerpts and more than 3,500 case summaries covering 15 crime types; e-learning course on cryptocurrencies.

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

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.28 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote comprehensive and balanced approaches to countering the world drug problem in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the three international drug control conventions and in line with scientific evidence and assist Member States, upon request, in:
 - (i) Implementing the three international drug control conventions and all the international drug policy commitments to address and counter the world drug problem;
 - (ii) Establishing and/or expanding drug use prevention approaches and services, as well as drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services and systems for people with drug use disorders;
 - (iii) Establishing and/or expanding HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care and support services for people who use drugs, including people in prison and other custodial settings;
 - (iv) Establishing and/or expanding access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific use;
 - (b) Support Member States' progress in each of the above-mentioned areas through advocacy, technical assistance, capacity-building, the provision of standards and operational guidelines based on science and evidence, and the development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers based on science and evidence;
 - (c) Assist Member States, upon request, by promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce the illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;
 - (d) In coordination with subprogramme 1, promote the exchange of criminal intelligence and encourage multilateral operations targeting transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and provide enhanced technical assistance in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility;

- (e) Build the capacity of national counterparts, at the request of Member States, to detect, interdict, investigate and prosecute drug-related offences, including the illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (f) Facilitate the exchange of best practices and training curricula, methodologies and materials through the network of law enforcement training institutions, in coordination with subprogramme 1, helping Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16.

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

- (a) Increased access to quality health-care services that include scientific evidence-based interventions in the areas of drug abuse prevention, drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and access to controlled substances, for medical and scientific use;
- (b) Increased resilience, quality of life and diversified, licit, sustainable income for families in rural areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (c) Reduced illicit supply of drugs through joint and coordinated work by law enforcement authorities to strengthen maritime, air and land border control, and to track and dismantle networks engaging in drug production, trafficking and distribution.

Programme performance in 2023

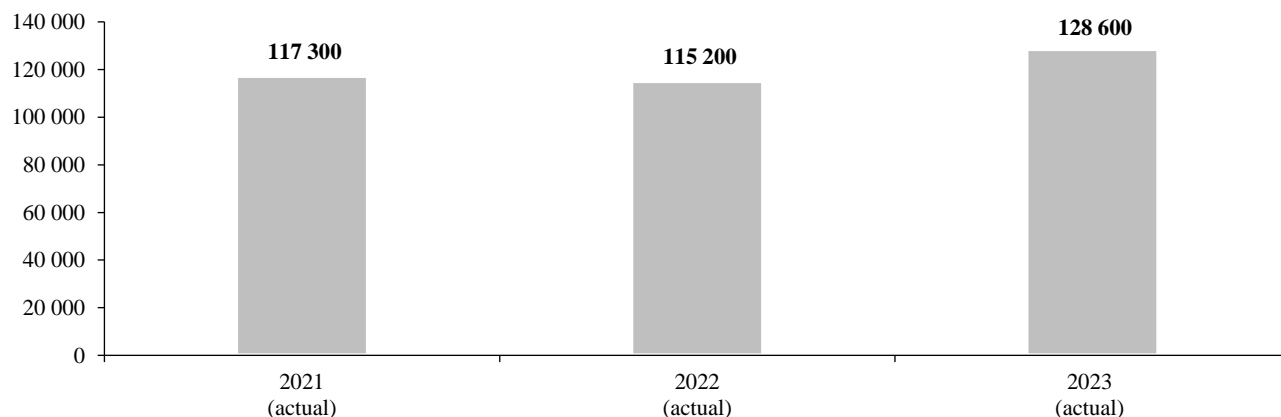
Member States in Latin America implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the world drug problem

16.30 The subprogramme supported Member States in improving their health and development responses to take into account international standards, including the following: (a) family-based prevention, ensuring the quality of drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services, including treatment for adolescents with drug use disorders and in mobile populations; (b) prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prison; (c) identifying opportunities for alternative development interventions, including for indigenous communities, in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Peru and, for the first time, the State of Guerrero in Mexico; and (d) policy dialogue on environmentally sound practices in the provision of sustainable livelihoods.

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

Figure 16.III

Performance measure: number of individuals in Latin America who benefited from better health and socioeconomic outcomes in the context of addressing the world drug problem (annual)



Planned results for 2025

Result 1: sustainable livelihoods through alternative development

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.32 The subprogramme’s work contributed to developing a practical guide on alternative development and the environment, resulting in communities implementing alternative development initiatives that consider the environment and climate change, which met the planned target.
- 16.33 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.5).

Table 16.5
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
Malongo signs a long-term agreement with the Vanmai Coffee Cooperative and issues the first payment to coffee growers in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Malongo signs a long-term agreement with a Colombian cooperative to export high-quality coffee to Europe Increased policy dialogue on environmentally sound practices in the provision of economic and environmentally sustainable livelihoods	Environmental considerations are mainstreamed in alternative development initiatives, following the launch of a practical guide on alternative development and the environment Malongo increases coffee exports from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Myanmar Producers in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic sign an agreement with the fair-trade company Ethiquable, replicating the private-public model and expanding it to tea Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development commemorated by taking stock and looking forward	Two additional countries affected by illicit crops design pilot alternative development projects New communities implement alternative development initiatives, with due consideration to addressing environmental issues and climate change The partnership model with Malongo is replicated with other fair trade-certified companies for the export of products	Local communities implement alternative development initiatives that simultaneously address economic, environmental and social sustainability Alternative development initiatives increased in response to the needs and priorities expressed by beneficiary countries and new countries

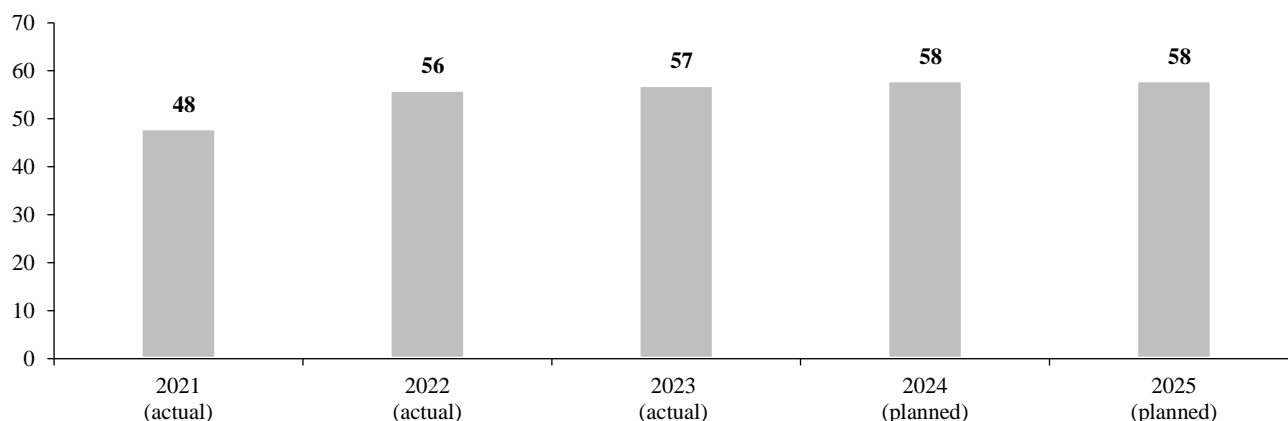
Result 2: Member States in South-East Asia implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the world drug problem

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.34 The subprogramme's work contributed to strengthening 57 interventions in South-East Asia on drug prevention, treatment and care; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care; alternative development and access to controlled substances for medical purposes, while preventing diversion and illicit use, which met the planned target.
- 16.35 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IV).

Figure 16.IV

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



Result 3: Member States in sub-Saharan Africa implement stronger health and development interventions in the context of addressing the world drug problem

Proposed programme plan for 2025

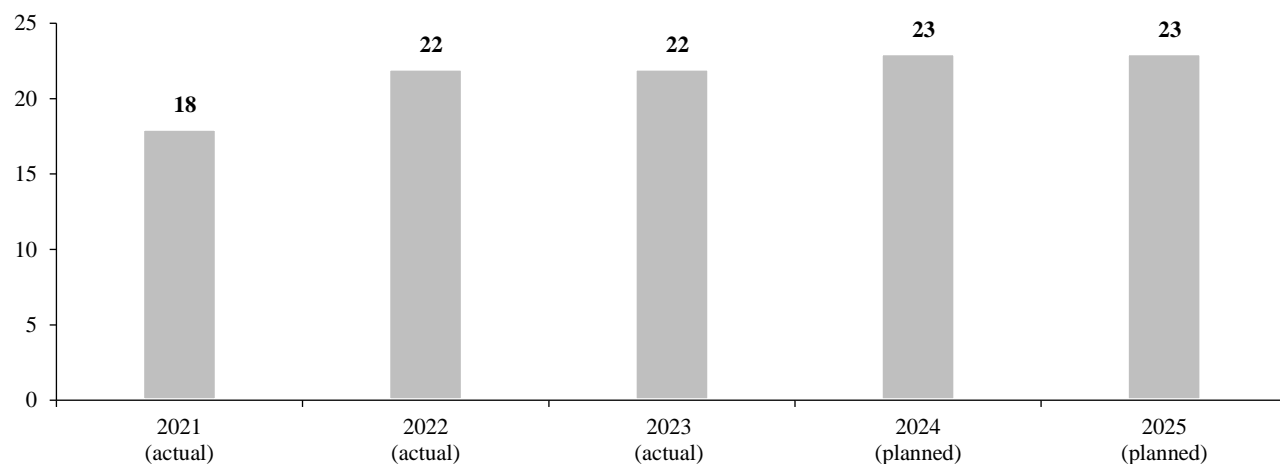
- 16.36 The subprogramme works in sub-Saharan Africa to strengthen Member States' health and development responses to take into account international standards through the following: (a) family-based drug prevention; (b) improving the quality of drug treatment, care and rehabilitation, including providing services as alternatives to conviction or punishment; (c) supporting increased access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prisons; (d) strengthening interventions to address stigma and discrimination, including in health-care facilities and prison settings, to enhance the use of testing and treatment services; and (e) ensuring access to controlled medicines while preventing diversion and illicit drug use.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.37 The lesson for the subprogramme was that interventions are more effective if partnerships are integrated in national systems of health, drug control and development, given that close cooperation among different sectors can ensure more inclusive and holistic interventions, a more efficient use of resources and increased outreach for awareness-raising. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will strive to build and support multisectoral partnerships among the health, law enforcement, justice, education and social welfare sectors, as well as among governmental agencies, community-based and non-governmental organizations, researchers, academia and the private sector.
- 16.38 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.V).

Figure 16.V

Performance measure: number of health and development responses of Member States in sub-Saharan Africa that take into account international standards (annual)



Deliverables

16.39 Table 16.6 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.6

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	10	5	10	5
1. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made by Member States in fulfilling the commitments in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and resolutions pertaining to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters and alternative development	3	3	3	3
2. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on regional drug trafficking trends	5	–	5	–
3. Note to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on coordination and alignment between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	42	39	42	39
Meetings of:				
4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on issues related to drug demand reduction and related matters, HIV/AIDS, drug supply reduction and related matters and alternative development	21	21	21	21
5. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East)	15	12	15	12
6. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on issues related to drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
7. Expert groups on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	5	5	5	5

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects^a (number of projects)	11	11	11	3
8. On drug use prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation, and availability of and access to controlled substances for medical purposes	5	5	5	1
9. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	5	5	5	1
10. On alternative development and sustainable livelihoods	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	24	24
11. Training courses on drug control conventions and drug supply reduction	15	15	15	15
12. Training on drug demand reduction, HIV/AIDS and alternative development	9	9	9	9
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
13. On drug use prevention and treatment, and access to controlled substances	2	2	2	2
14. On HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on law enforcement and the implementation of the drug control conventions; substantive and technical advice on evidence-based drug prevention, treatment and care; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care; access to controlled substances for medical and scientific use; and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: social media campaigns and events on International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Mental Health Day and World AIDS Day.				

^a For field and technical cooperation projects on drug supply reduction and publications thereon, please refer to deliverables B.6 and B.10 under table 16.4.

Subprogramme 3 Countering corruption

Objective

- 16.40 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent and counter corruption through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Strategy

- 16.41 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide policy and legislative advice, build the capacities of relevant actors and facilitate the transfer of expertise in the areas of prevention, international cooperation, asset recovery, criminalization and law enforcement;
 - (b) Assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening public sector institutions and the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia, youth and the general public in the prevention of corruption, including by providing technical assistance to States in the follow-up to country reviews conducted under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as other types of technical assistance;
 - (c) Implement the mandates given by policymaking and treaty bodies, in particular the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, its subsidiary bodies and other governing organs, and support related intergovernmental processes, including the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption held in 2021;

- (d) Promote international cooperation regarding the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences and provide technical assistance on the recovery of stolen assets, including through the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) and the convening of expert group meetings;
- (e) Develop and disseminate knowledge products on the implementation of the Convention and assist States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research into corruption, including in collaboration with academia and other stakeholders, and further emphasize South-South cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge and good practices at the national and regional levels.

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

- (a) States parties participating actively and effectively in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (b) States' legal, policy and institutional frameworks addressing corruption risks in line with the Convention;
- (c) States being able to systematically and in a timely manner trace, seize, freeze, confiscate and return assets stolen by officials through acts of corruption, within the framework of the Convention;
- (d) Anti-corruption practitioners and other stakeholders having and using the capacity to prevent and counter corruption;
- (e) Policymakers, practitioners and other stakeholders using evidence-based knowledge and tools on anti-corruption to inform decision-making;
- (f) Partners actively supporting and promoting implementation of the Convention in a coordinated effort.

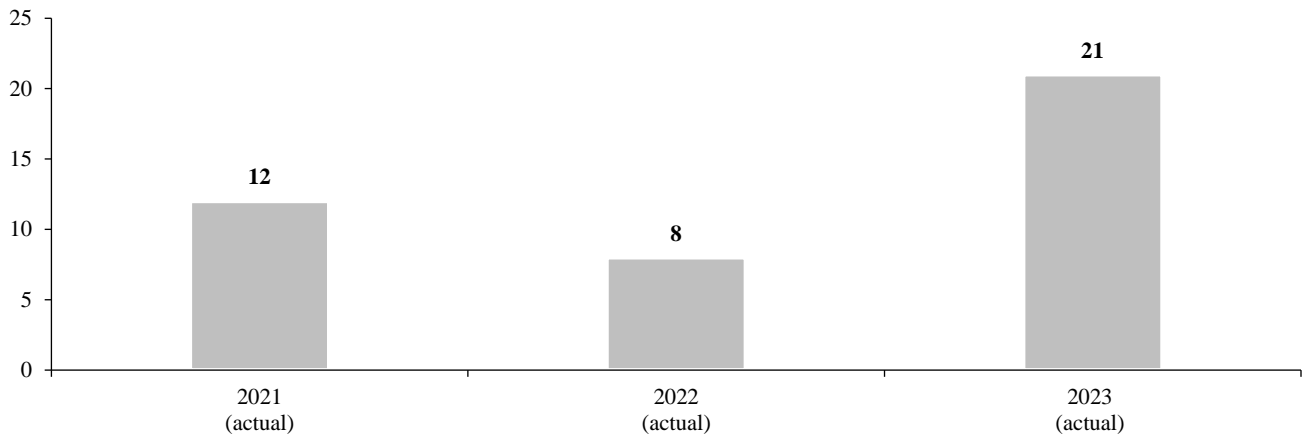
Programme performance in 2023

States advance the fight against corruption through the Implementation Review Mechanism

16.43 The Convention's Implementation Review Mechanism has broken new ground in efforts to tackle corruption. Since its inception, States have learned from and helped each other to strengthen their anti-corruption frameworks, sharing good practices to promote whistle-blower protection, recover stolen assets, prevent money-laundering and engage the private sector and civil society in anti-corruption efforts. The subprogramme facilitates peer reviews by training governmental experts from States parties, supporting the country reviews and producing thematic reports on implementation trends and related identified technical assistance. The findings of the review process are encapsulated in the executive summaries, which highlight key recommendations, good practices and technical assistance needs identified during the review process. In particular, the recommendations on how to improve a State's response to corruption have become point of reference and benchmark for advancing effective anti-corruption measures. In many countries, action plans, anti-corruption strategies and legislation were initiated as a direct result of or in the context of the implementation reviews. In 2023, the subprogramme facilitated 21 executive summaries.

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

Figure 16.VI
Performance measure: number of Member States that completed executive summaries in the framework of the Implementation Review Mechanism (annual)



Planned results for 2025

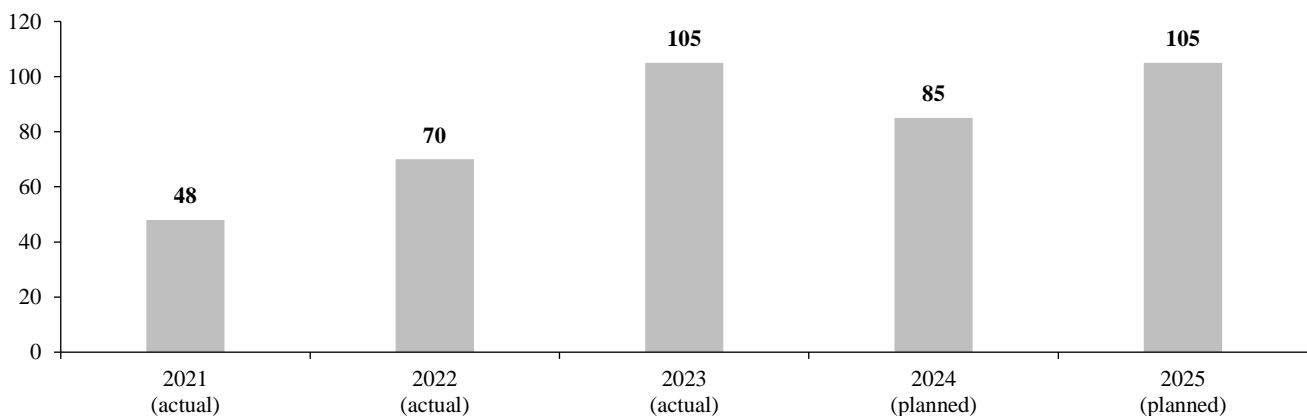
Result 1: enhanced cross-border cooperation between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.45 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the fostering of informal cross-border cooperation through information exchange between anti-corruption authorities through the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), with 187 members from 105 countries, which exceeded the planned target of 80 countries.

16.46 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VII).

Figure 16.VII
Performance measure: number of countries joining the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (cumulative)



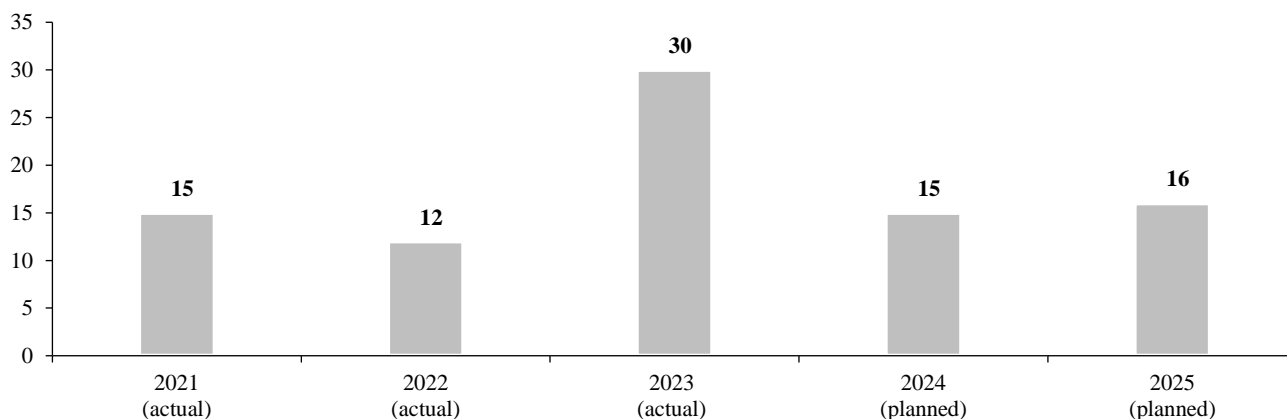
Result 2: national anti-corruption institutions are strengthened

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.47 The subprogramme’s work contributed to building the institutional capacities of 30 countries, which exceeded the planned targets of 14 countries.
- 16.48 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.VIII).

Figure 16.VIII

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



Result 3: States’ use of beneficial ownership information in anti-corruption efforts strengthened

Proposed programme plan for 2025

- 16.49 Beneficial ownership transparency is a critical policy tool for combating corruption and tackling the misuse of legal structures to conceal the proceeds of corruption and other crimes. In December 2021, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption adopted its resolution 9/7, in which the Conference urged States parties to enhance the use of beneficial ownership to facilitate the identification, recovery and return of proceeds of crime. The subprogramme provides technical assistance and mentorship on beneficial ownership reforms.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.50 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to address the strong demand for advisory services and technical assistance, both at the national level to collect and use beneficial ownership information and at the regional and international levels to share such information for law enforcement purposes. In applying the lesson, and drawing on previous experience, the subprogramme will provide mentorship and peer-learning opportunities and complement those with further practical guidance to build capacity at the national and international levels and expand partnerships with expertise in beneficial ownership transparency.
- 16.51 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.7).

Table 16.7
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
First beneficial ownership resolution adopted	Three countries strengthened their national frameworks for disclosing beneficial ownership information	11 countries enhance their knowledge base on beneficial ownership Second beneficial ownership resolution adopted	Five countries strengthen cooperation, information-sharing and peer-learning on beneficial ownership	Three countries develop policies and practices on beneficial ownership

Deliverables

16.52 Table 16.8 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.8
Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	80	80	80	80
1. Reports on the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	7	6	6	7
2. Thematic reports on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	2	2	2	2
3. Regional reports on the Implementation Review Mechanism and other background documents	8	8	16	8
4. Background documents for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties and for the subsidiary bodies of the Conference (including executive summaries of country review reports for the consideration of the Implementation Review Group)	63	64	56	63
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	58	56	42	56
Meetings of:				
5. The Conference of the States Parties and its subsidiary bodies	58	56	42	56
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
6. To prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
7. Expert group seminars on developing guidance or tools for specific areas of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including based on the needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
8. On anti-corruption	3	3	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	6	6	6	6
9. On anti-corruption	4	4	6	6
10. E-learning modules	2	2	–	–

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
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C. Substantive deliverables

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

Databases and substantive digital materials: database of laws and jurisprudence, as well as other knowledge relevant to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including for issues related to asset recovery; database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; the online anti-corruption portal “Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge” (TRACK); the GlobE Network portal; electronic tools and training materials on standards, policies, operational procedures and good practices in the implementation of the Convention by States parties.

Subprogramme 4 Terrorism prevention

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.54 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide normative and capacity-building support to prevent terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, at the request of Member States, by initiating and supporting the development of cooperation frameworks with Member States at the national, regional and global levels, based on the strategic objectives of Member States and in line with internationally agreed rule of law and obligations under relevant United Nations conventions and binding resolutions;
 - (b) Implement projects in coordination and through integrated planning with partners, that support Governments with terrorism prevention, in particular the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact led by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and its working groups, helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16;
 - (c) Deliver counter-terrorism technical assistance tools and training activities to requesting Member States, in accordance with its mandate under resolutions of the General Assembly⁶ and the Security Council,⁷ as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the Assembly in 2006 in its resolution 60/288, and the biennial reviews of the Strategy.
- 16.55 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Ratification by Member States of an increased number of international legal instruments against terrorism, and enactment and revision of domestic counter-terrorism legislation;
 - (b) Development by Member States of strategies, policies and action plans for preventing and combating terrorism;

⁶ See General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284 and 74/175.

⁷ See Security Council resolution 2482 (2019) and previous related Council resolutions.

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

Programme performance in 2023

Recovery and reintegration of Iraqi victims of terrorism

- 16.56 Victims of terrorism require comprehensive support to help them address their trauma. This includes mechanisms, policies, laws and strategies to facilitate their recovery and reintegration into society, as well as legal assistance to support them in criminal justice proceedings to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice. In partnership with civil society, the subprogramme supported Iraqi victims of terrorism. As part of those efforts, national authorities in Iraq identified legislative, procedural gaps and challenges related to the existing provisions for victims of terrorism to gain access to their rights within the national legal framework and mechanisms in place, as well as their role within criminal justice proceedings.
- 16.57 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.9).

Table 16.9

Performance measure

<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>
Victims and witnesses of terrorism have access to improved support services, namely, psychosocial and legal assistance	Victims of terrorism are supported in their reintegration into society through newly established support networks	Measures to improve services for victims of terrorism in Iraq advance, following the identification of legislative, procedural gaps and challenges related to victims' protection in criminal proceedings
Victims of terrorism receive support in criminal justice proceedings, including mechanisms regarding their legal aid and protection		

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: strengthened response to growing terrorism challenges in Central, West and South Asia

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.58 The subprogramme's work contributed to Member States adopting measures to address terrorism, including detecting the movement of foreign terrorist fighters and supporting their prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration.
- 16.59 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.10).

Table 16.10
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
Member States reassess their counter-terrorism technical assistance needs following the Taliban takeover	Member States in Central Asia request and receive support to develop criminal justice measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism	Member States adopt measures to address terrorism, including detecting the movement of foreign terrorist fighters and supporting their prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration	Member States report improved measures and mechanisms to prevent and counter terrorism	Member States enhance cooperation across borders, including the sharing of good practices

Result 2: increased institutional capacity of Member States to prevent and counter terrorism

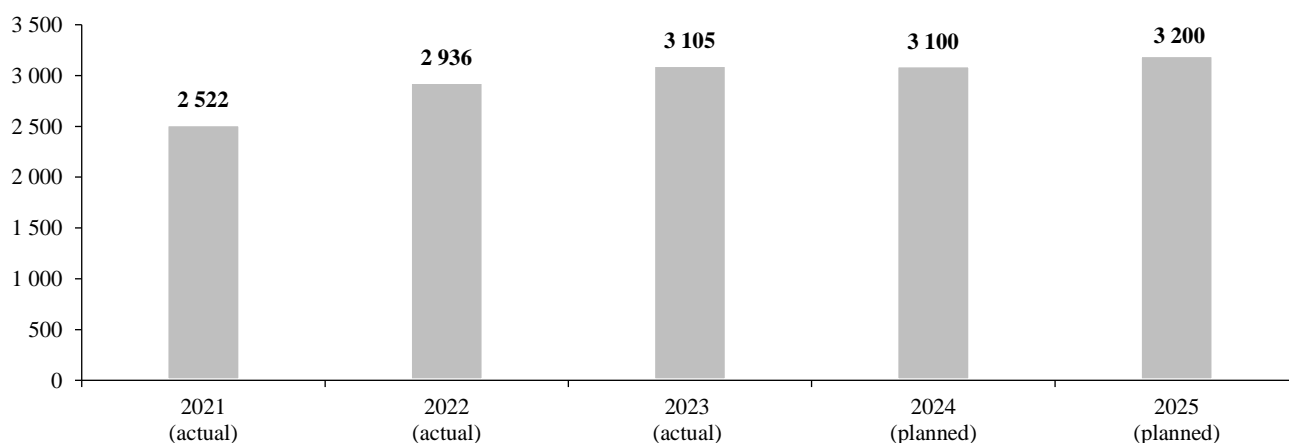
Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.60 The subprogramme’s work contributed to building Member States’ counter-terrorism normative frameworks and policies and enhancing the skills and knowledge of 3,105 criminal justice officials to prevent and counter terrorism, which met the planned target.

16.61 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.IX).

Figure 16.IX

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



Result 3: institutional change in Southern Africa to build strong and accountable criminal justice systems and counter terrorism

Proposed programme plan for 2025

16.62 To support countries in Southern Africa in addressing emerging terrorism challenges, the subprogramme works with requesting Member States to build strong and accountable criminal justice systems that are in line with relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice. In Mozambique, for instance, the subprogramme helped to establish a core

group of over 600 trained counter-terrorism officials and a national inter-agency network of counter-terrorism focal points.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.63 The lesson for the subprogramme was that effecting sustainable structural change requires efforts to ensure national ownership. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will focus on supporting key national counterparts on the ground to apply and transfer to their peers the knowledge and skills gained through the subprogramme’s technical assistance. This approach will promote institutional capacity for more effective counter-terrorism measures and responses.
- 16.64 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.11).

Table 16.11
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
Mozambique establishes a pool of counter-terrorism officials	Mozambique establishes the Central Cabinet against Transnational Organized Crime and a specialized team on counter-terrorism investigations within the National Criminal Investigation Service	Mozambique develops a framework for training and mentoring with the Mozambique Legal and Judicial Training Centre	One country supports the establishment of a counter-terrorism prosecutions unit	One country promotes and strengthens national policies and legal and institutional counter-terrorism frameworks

Deliverables

- 16.65 Table 16.12 lists all the deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.12
Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	2	2
1. Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
2. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly	–	–	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	24	45	5	18
3. Meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	2	1	2	1
4. Meetings of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies	5	4	2	2
5. Biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	4	25	–	–
6. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	13	15	1	15

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
7. Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism	1	1	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	3	1	3	3
8. On specific thematic issues related to counter-terrorism	3	1	3	3

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services on legislative drafting and strategies and plans of action; consultation on the development of technical assistance plans; advisory services on the visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; advice to national training institutions; advice and advocacy related to the 19 international legal instruments.

Databases and substantive digital materials: SHERLOC counter-terrorism tools, including the database of national central authorities for counter-terrorism cases; and the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform.

D. Communication deliverables

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

Digital platforms and multimedia content: website and social media accounts; dedicated communication campaigns for international days related to counter-terrorism matters.

Subprogramme 5 Justice

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.67 To contribute to the objective the subprogramme will:
- (a) Promote the application and facilitate the development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through support to criminal justice reform and coordination with all relevant sectors in national criminal justice systems and all crime prevention and criminal justice reform actors;
 - (b) Provide assistance, upon request, to Member States' crime prevention and criminal justice actors by supporting Member States, upon request, with institution-building and providing capacity-building and technical advice in cooperation with other sectors, including education, health and social services, in the areas of: community and knowledge-based crime prevention to address risk factors and root causes of offending and reoffending; access to justice, including through policing with full respect for human rights, access to legal aid, alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice; preparation, response and recovery from crisis; violence against women; violence against children; as well as penal and prison reform, including related to treatment of violent extremist⁸ prisoners, radicalization and social reintegration upon release;

⁸ The terms "violent extremist" and "violent extremism" refer to violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (see General Assembly resolution [77/237](#)).

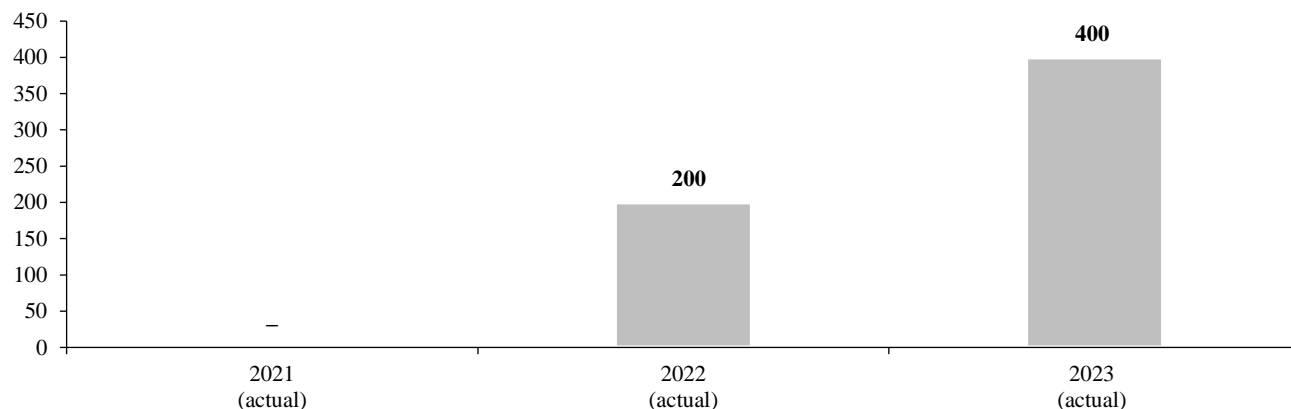
- (c) Develop and disseminate practical tools, such as guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula and model legislation, and support crime prevention and criminal justice actors in applying these tools, and share studies, good practices and online resources;
 - (d) Incorporate cross-cutting issues related to: developments in the delivery of justice through the use of new technology; victims and witnesses; gender equality in the criminal justice system; and children in the criminal justice system.
- 16.68 In doing so, the subprogramme will help Member States to make progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, Goals 5, 11 and 16.
- 16.69 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Improved frequency and quality in application of alternatives to imprisonment in appropriate cases, effective and efficient prison management and humane treatment of prisoners and enhanced capacity of and coordination between justice actors to address excessive and arbitrary police and pretrial detention;
 - (b) Improved prosecution and adjudication of cases of violence against women and girls and improved prevention of and responses to violence against children;
 - (c) Increased equal access to justice for people in vulnerable situations and increased public trust in the justice system, including through nationwide legal aid services that are accessible to all and are tailored to the rights and needs of the population;
 - (d) Enhanced support for social reintegration of prisoners and prevention of recidivism;
 - (e) Prevention of victimization and creation of safer communities;
 - (f) Empowerment of women and girls within crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and systems;
 - (g) Continued functioning of criminal justice systems during health and other crises and reduced risk of violations of the rights of those affected disproportionately, in particular detainees, prisoners and victims of crime.

Programme performance in 2023

Criminal investigation processes improved through investigative interviewing

- 16.70 By adopting the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law, which highlights the importance of non-coercive investigative methods, emphasizing their effectiveness, Member States committed to improving criminal investigation processes, encouraging the use of evidence-based interviewing methods and collaborating on international guidelines for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards. The subprogramme contributed to the development of the Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigations and Information-Gathering and a United Nations manual on effective interviewing to promote the “Méndez Principles”, which recognize the need for efficient criminal investigations that respect human rights and endorse investigative interviewing methods that safeguard human rights as the most effective tools for law enforcement in solving crimes. The subprogramme also developed three eLearning modules and three mini-modules on investigative interviewing within the framework of its Global eLearning Programme, which are available in Arabic, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.
- 16.71 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.X).

Figure 16.X
Performance measure: number of law enforcement officials equipped to conduct people-centred investigative interviewing (cumulative)



Planned results for 2025

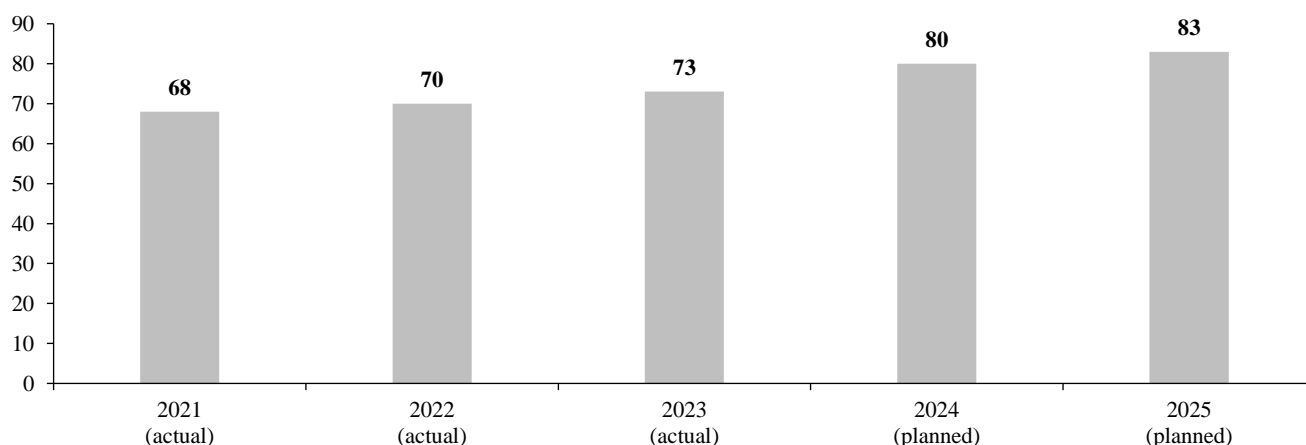
Result 1: criminal justice systems mainstream a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.72 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the integration of a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform in 73 per cent of the Member States supported under the subprogramme, which met the planned target.
- 16.73 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XI).

Figure 16.XI
Performance measure: Member States mainstreaming a gender perspective in crime prevention and criminal justice reform

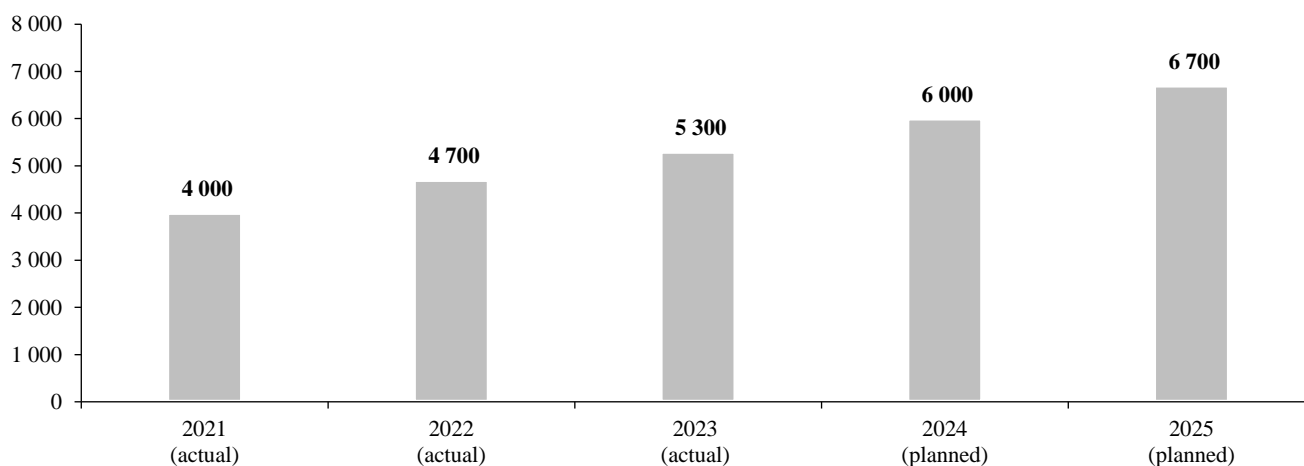
(Percentage of Member States supported under the subprogramme)



Result 2: criminal justice institutions are effective and accessible**Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025**

- 16.74 The subprogramme's work contributed to ensuring the operation of fair, effective, representative, transparent and accountable criminal justice institutions while promoting equal access to justice for all, particularly for people in vulnerable situations, through 5,300 criminal justice actors with strengthened capacities to provide more people-centred justice services, which met the planned target.
- 16.75 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XII).

Figure 16.XII

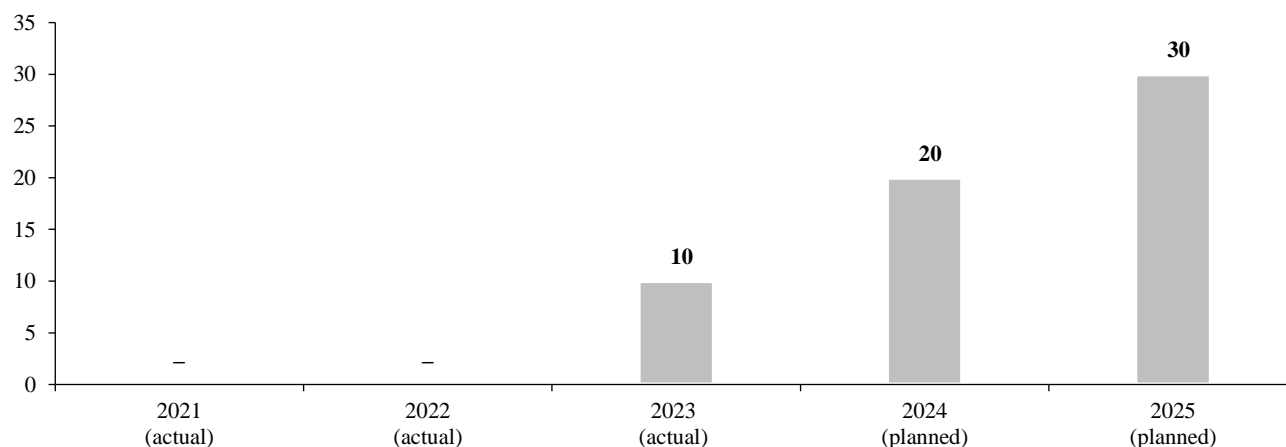
Performance measure: criminal justice actors with strengthened capacities to provide more people-centred justice services (cumulative)**Result 3: crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts with full respect for human rights****Proposed programme for 2025**

- 16.76 The subprogramme supports Member States in ensuring accessible, effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems, by integrating international standards for the protection and promotion of human rights within the criminal justice context, codified in the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.77 The lesson for the subprogramme was that adopting a unified approach, channelled through a single global programme, increases the effectiveness of technical assistance in the areas of access to justice, crime prevention, preventing and responding to violence against women and violence against children, and advancing penal and prison reform. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will harness the model of a centralized global programme delivery and will evolve and expand to meet emerging needs and challenges and guide future efforts towards justice, safety and societal transformation, to yield more impactful results benefiting communities and societies at large.
- 16.78 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIII).

Figure 16.XIII
Performance measure: number of Member States undertaking crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts with full respect for human rights (cumulative)



Deliverables

16.79 Table 16.13 below lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.13
Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	1	2
1. Reports for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1	1	1	1
2. Meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	5	5	4	4
3. To support Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	5	5	4	4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	40	80	80
4. Training courses, seminars and workshops on crime prevention and criminal justice	40	40	80	80
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	4	4
5. Guidance materials (e.g., handbooks, tools, studies)	3	3	4	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	20	20	20	20
6. E-learning modules	20	20	20	20
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice on crime prevention and criminal justice to 70 Member States, relevant organizations and agencies, as well as 18 national and regional programmes; advice on best practices in crime prevention and criminal justice reform.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: campaigns to observe Nelson Mandela International Day; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas in crime prevention and criminal justice; and fundraising initiatives and strategic partnerships with international organizations and civil society organizations.				

Subprogramme 6

Research, trend analysis and forensics

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.81 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions through the production of global and thematic reports, an online monitoring platform and a data-sharing portal;
 - (b) Generate high-quality and relevant evidence through strengthened research capacity in the field and technical oversight at headquarters, including in coordination with the regional Centres of Excellence in Mexico and the Republic of Korea, and the national Centre of Excellence for Illicit Drug Supply Reduction in Brazil;
 - (c) Support countries through workshops, trainings, the provision of guidelines and other capacity-building efforts, in the collection of and reporting on data regarding drugs and crime, as required to monitor progress against certain Sustainable Development Goals and targets, in particular Goals 3, 15 and 16, as they relate to drug use, trafficking, illicit financial flows, justice, corruption, crime and crime-related violence;
 - (d) Build capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant national institutions, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, and assist Member States, upon request, in identifying trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption;
 - (e) Provide technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories, forensic institutions and Member States on forensics standard setting, early warning systems and the exchange of quality forensic data and services for policymaking and decision-making;
 - (f) Develop and disseminate forensic best practices guidelines and scientific-technical publications on drugs and crime;
 - (g) Provide scientific support to the three treaty bodies under the international drug conventions, namely the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and WHO.
- 16.82 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced knowledge among Member States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders on formulating strategic responses to existing and emerging drugs and crime issues;
 - (b) Production and analysis of statistical data on trends by Member States, including trends in specific and emerging drugs and crime issues;
 - (c) Enhanced scientific and forensic capacity of law enforcement personnel, national drug testing and toxicology laboratories and forensic service providers in line with internationally accepted standards of performance.

Programme performance in 2023

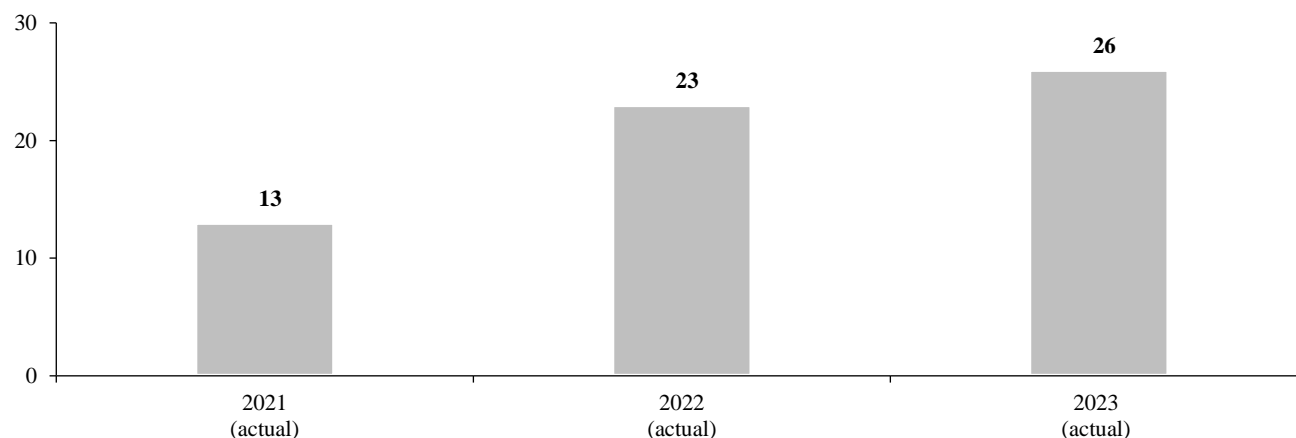
Improved data reporting on Africa

16.83 Better data leads to stronger decision-making and policy formulation, enabling Member States and policymakers to gain essential insights on drugs and crime issues and facilitating the formulation of effective responses to address these challenges. African countries have been found to be underrepresented in global analyses owing to lack of available data. The subprogramme contributed to closing that data gap by organizing in-person workshops in Africa to train national officials on reporting drug-related data through the annual report questionnaire and the individual drug seizures tools. In 2023, the subprogramme's workshops were attended by more than 50 participants from 16 countries in West and Southern Africa, resulting in an increased number of Member States from the region reporting to UNODC-mandated data collections for the second consecutive year.

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

Figure 16.XIV

Performance measure: number of countries in Africa reporting data through the UNODC annual report questionnaire (annual)



Planned results for 2025

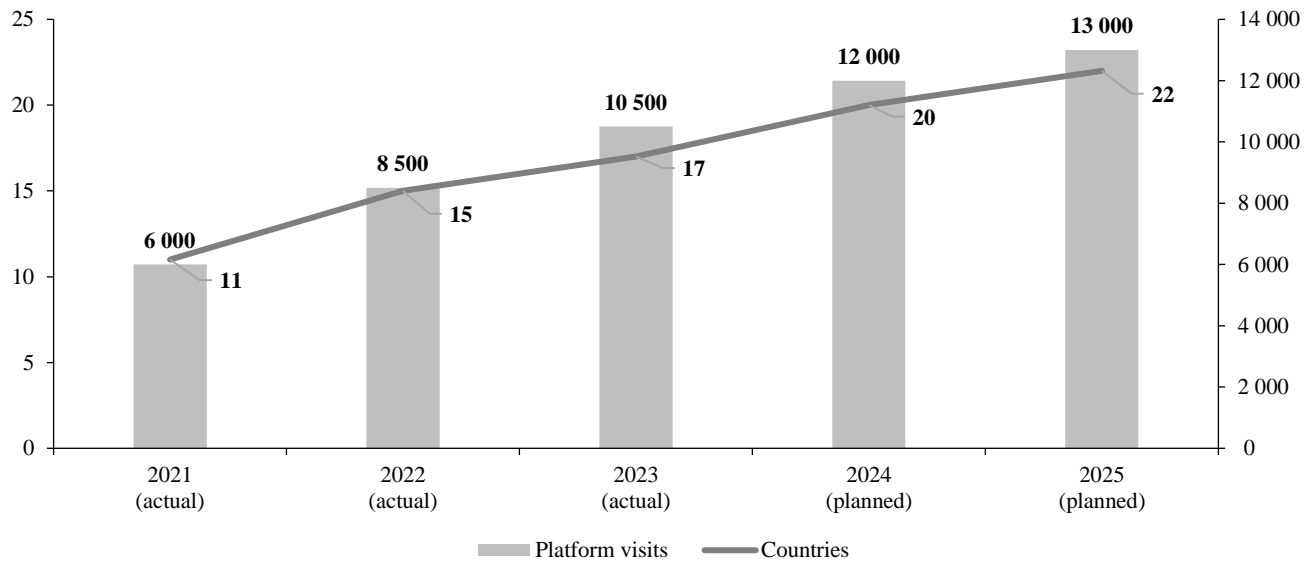
Result 1: timely information and evidence to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and related crimes, and to protect the rights of people who are smuggled

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.85 The subprogramme's work contributed to up-to-date evidence on the modus operandi of migrant smugglers, smuggling routes, financial aspects and abuses linked to migrant smuggling, by collecting data from 17 countries and attracting 10,500 visits on the web-based platforms, which exceeded the planned targets of 17 countries and 10,000 platform visits.

16.86 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XV).

Figure 16.XV
Performance measure: number of countries covered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants (cumulative) and visits to the web-based platform (annual)



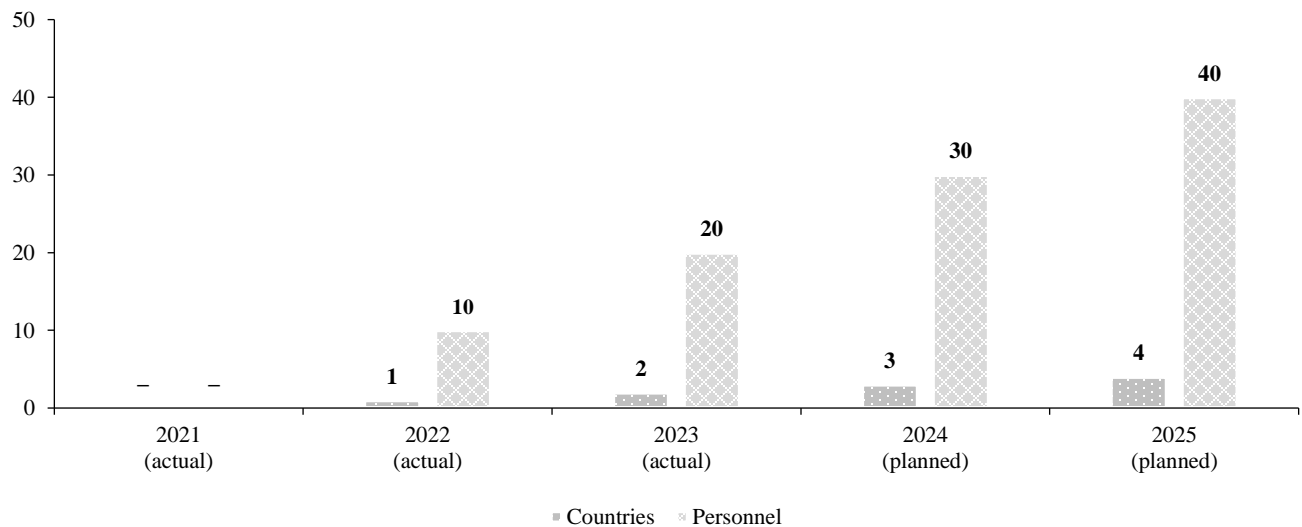
Result 2: safe handling and disposal of drugs and the precursor chemicals used in their illicit manufacture by Member States

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.87 The subprogramme’s work contributed to two countries with national inter-agency disposal plans and 20 national experts with enhanced knowledge on the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals in a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner, which met the planned targets.

16.88 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVI).

Figure 16.XVI
Performance measure: number of countries with national disposal plans and personnel with enhanced knowledge on the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals (annual)



Result 3: Member States drug testing and toxicology laboratories monitor their performance as part of quality assurance practices

Proposed programme plan for 2025

16.89 The UNODC laboratory implements a proficiency test (the international collaborative exercises) in the analysis and identification of drugs for national drug testing and toxicology laboratories. Participation in such tests is part of laboratory quality management and allows Member States to assess their own performance and take corrective action where needed. Currently, laboratories from approximately 90 countries and territories participate biannually.

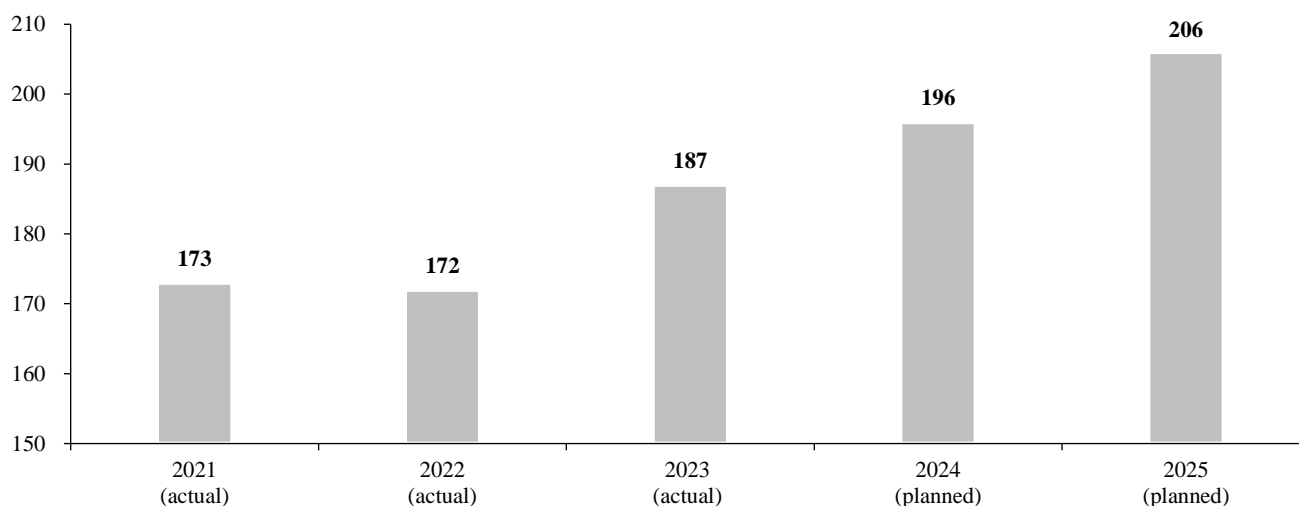
Lessons learned and planned change

16.90 The lesson for the subprogramme was to encourage the continuous participation of laboratories in such proficiency tests. Continuous participation (defined as the completion of four successive rounds of the proficiency test) not only would help Member States to ensure the accuracy and reliability of testing procedures but also can help foster a culture of continuous improvement. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will monitor the results of the proficiency test to inform the laboratory and scientific services provided by the subprogramme to enhance the scientific and forensic capacity of Member States and tailor services to their needs.

16.91 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVII).

Figure 16.XVII

Performance measure: number of forensic laboratories continuously participating in the UNODC drug analysis proficiency test (cumulative)



Deliverables

16.92 Table 16.14 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.14

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period of 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
2. Report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
3. Meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on world drug abuse	1	1	1	1
4. Meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on world crime trends	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
5. Workshops and training on drug control, crime prevention and forensics	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	10	10
6. Research publications on drug control and crime prevention	5	5	5	5
7. Forensic publications on drug control and crime prevention	4	4	4	4
8. Journals on narcotics, and crime and society	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	14	14	14
9. On the monitoring of illicit drug crops	5	5	5	5
10. On drug control and crime prevention	9	9	9	9
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: approximately 35 briefings, and dissemination events to Governments, international, regional and national organizations, institutions and laboratories on drugs and crime statistics and on forensics.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: international statistics on crime and illicit drugs; online database of individual drug seizures for 40,000 users; early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, 10,000 monthly sessions; United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, 3,500 monthly sessions; UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants.				

Subprogramme 7

Policy support

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.94 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Conduct dialogues with Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources and carry out targeted advocacy and communication activities in substantive areas such as combating transnational organized crime, trafficking in drugs and corruption;
 - (b) Provide assistance to headquarters and field-based offices related to supporting institutional reforms and ensuring policy coherence through strengthening policy dialogue and enhancing interdivisional coordination;

- (c) Further institutionalize a results-based management culture across UNODC by providing technical advice and quality oversight with a view to further strengthening transparency and accountability in UNODC interventions;
- (d) Undertake policy analysis and coordinate with other United Nations agencies on emerging and cross-cutting issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, in particular promoting the Sustainable Development Goals and the empowerment of youth;
- (e) Strengthen the strategic engagement of non-governmental stakeholders in assisting Member States to prevent and combat corruption, crime and terrorism in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate and as determined in relevant treaties.

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

- (a) Increased awareness and capacity of Member States to address the interlinked issues of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism at the global, regional, national and local levels and these issues being reflected within broader national development efforts;
- (b) Promotion of participation of civil society on issues related to drugs, crime and corruption, as mandated in relevant conventions and policy instruments, and enhanced engagement between Member States, the private sector, academia and civil society;
- (c) Greater public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

Programme performance in 2023

Kenya engages civil society in a review mechanism of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime

16.96 In 2018, in its resolution 9/1, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted a review mechanism to enable the effective implementation of such instruments and to help States parties identify specific needs for technical assistance. The procedures and rules for the Review Mechanism provide for the broader engagement of relevant stakeholders, including from civil society, academia and the private sector. Such engagement, in the review process, requires a voluntarily solicitation by States parties. The subprogramme’s work contributed to the Kenya voluntary pilot initiative, which allowed the Government to establish a mechanism for coordination and engagement with non-governmental stakeholders – the Kenya Civil Society Alliance. Following the launch of the initiative, the Government of Kenya officially invited non-governmental stakeholders to participate in the completion of the self-assessment questionnaire, becoming the first country in Africa to host a voluntary pilot initiative and the first State party to engage non-governmental stakeholders in the review process.

16.97 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.15).

Table 16.15
Performance measure

<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>
Member States approached to host voluntary pilot initiatives and enable non-governmental stakeholder engagement in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime review mechanism	Mexico and Pakistan launch voluntary pilot initiatives and establish civil society alliances	The Government of Kenya agrees to host a voluntary pilot initiative, the Kenya Civil Society Alliance is established, and non-governmental stakeholders are engaged in the review process

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: improved public awareness of issues surrounding drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism

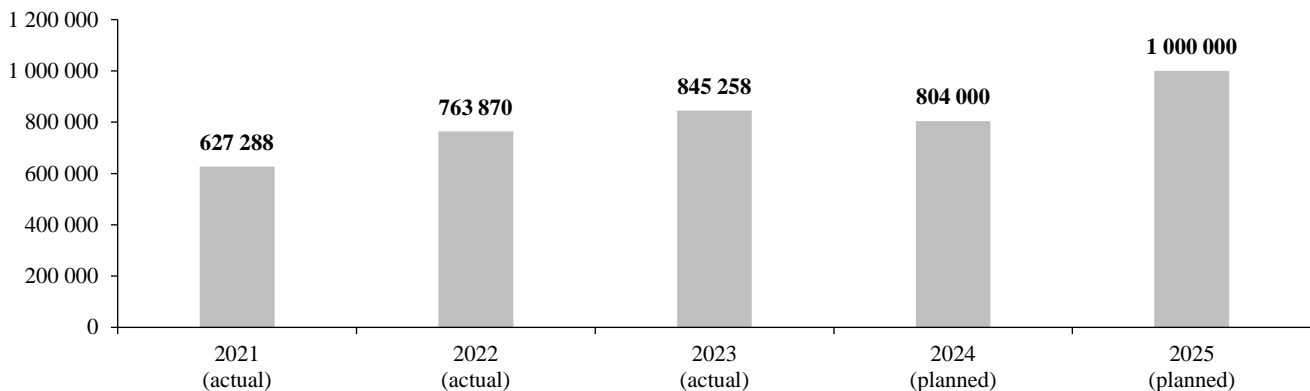
Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.98 The subprogramme's work contributed to attracting a total number of 845,258 followers on UNODC corporate social media channels, which exceeded the planned target of 731,000 annual followers.

16.99 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XVIII).

Figure 16.XVIII

Performance measure: number of followers on UNODC social media channels (annual)



Result 2: victims of trafficking in persons receive critical assistance for their social, physical and psychological recovery

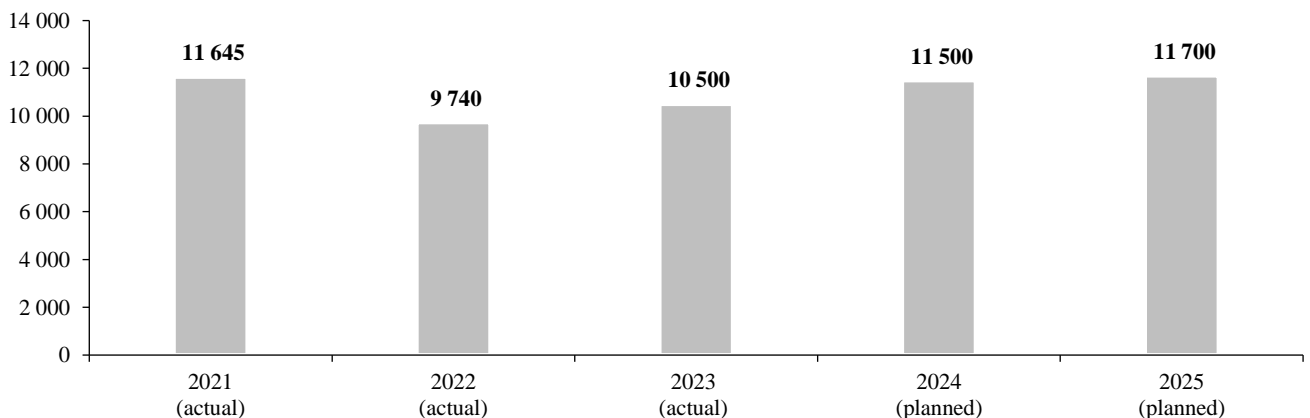
Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

16.100 The subprogramme's work contributed to 10,500 direct beneficiaries receiving humanitarian, legal and psychological support and vocational training through specialized organizations, which met the planned target.

16.101 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XIX).

Figure 16.XIX

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



Result 3: young people engage meaningfully in decision-making processes on drugs, crime and corruption

Proposed programme plan for 2025

16.102 In 2022, the UNODC Youth Empowerment Accelerator (YEA!) Framework was launched, to ensure the meaningful engagement of young people across the programmatic work of UNODC. The subprogramme supports the implementation of the Framework through a community of practice, engaging young people through different networks and supporting actions to accelerate youth empowerment.

Lessons learned and planned change

16.103 The lesson for the subprogramme was that tokenistic involvement can hinder meaningful youth engagement and opportunities for young people. Meaningful youth engagement seeks to involve young people in all parts of the programme cycle, underscoring the notion of “nothing about us without us”. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will ensure that young people are engaged in active partnership and open dialogue with the Office and will foster their inclusion in intergovernmental and decision-making forums.

16.104 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.16).

Table 16.16
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
First virtual Youth Forum alongside the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	First Youth Consultation alongside the eleventh Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	“Youth changemakers” held at the twentieth Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption	Youth engagement at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Regional Youth Consultations to support the fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Deliverables

16.105 Table 16.17 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 16.17
Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	7	5	6	6
1. On advocacy and global communications	1	1	1	1
2. On civil society partnerships	4	2	3	3
3. On urban safety governance and youth empowerment	1	1	1	1
4. United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children	1	1	1	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	20	29	30	20
5. Training events, workshops and seminars on effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	20	29	30	20
Publications (number of publications)	2	6	3	5
6. On effective participation of civil society organizations in issues under the UNODC mandate, including combating drugs, crime and corruption	1	2	2	2
7. On results-based management and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda	1	4	1	3
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: global campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons and International Anti-Corruption Day; promotional materials on UNODC mandate areas; fundraising outreach and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector.				
External and media relations: press releases and events.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC website and social media channels.				

Subprogramme 8 Technical cooperation and field support

Objective

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

Strategy

- 16.107 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination to all UNODC field offices for the development and implementation of integrated operational programmes and ensure their full implementation;
 - (b) Ensure operational accountability and programmatic efficiency, including by engaging in the development of business operational strategies and common back offices, monitoring risks and ensuring the inclusion of results-based management in the planning, monitoring and reporting of all UNODC field presences;
 - (c) Provide substantive, technical and policy advice through its field offices, according to their mandates and at the request of Member States, and ensure the inclusion of governance, security, and preventing and countering drugs, crime and terrorism with full respect for human rights in the implementation of joint United Nations programmes through technical assistance;
 - (d) Support the development of regional strategies and operational programmes promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development that build on the normative and technical assistance of the Office, through policy dialogue and coordination, and by serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society;
 - (e) Provide technical and legislative assistance among partner countries designed to foster full ownership by regional entities to support the establishment of South-South cooperation and interregional cooperation;

- (f) Provide targeted capacity-building to Member States to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

16.108 This work is expected to result in:

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

Programme performance in 2023

Enhanced fuel controls in the Galapagos, Ecuador, to disrupt maritime crime

16.109 In the Galapagos, Ecuador, effective maritime law enforcement to counter drug trafficking by sea and other maritime crimes is hindered by various challenges related to administrative controls and is compounded by limited analysis and exchange of information among law enforcers and the private sector. Furthermore, the ability of a variety of actors to stock fuel in the middle of the Pacific Ocean facilitates the expansion of criminal networks’ operations to Central America to deliver drugs or engage in illegal fishing. Following the delivery of technical assistance sessions on inter-institutional coordination against maritime crime in the Galapagos, held in 2022 and 2023, the Consejo de la Judicatura endorsed guidelines that contributed to strengthening administrative controls on fuel supply in the Galapagos as a tool to combat drug trafficking, other maritime crimes and criminal networks associated with it.

16.110 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.18).

Table 16.18
Performance measure

<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>
–	Law enforcement agencies in the Galapagos establish mechanisms to improve inter-institutional coordination in their response against fuel trafficking and maritime crime	Strengthened administrative controls on fuel supply through endorsement of inter-institutional guidelines for maritime law enforcement in the Galapagos

Planned results for 2025

Result 1: strengthened rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in small island developing States in the Pacific

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.111 The subprogramme's work contributed to the enhanced capacity of and cooperation among small island developing States in the Pacific in the fight against corruption and transnational organized crime, through improved legal and policy frameworks and their active participation in the review mechanisms of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which met the planned target.
- 16.112 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.19).

Table 16.19

Performance measure

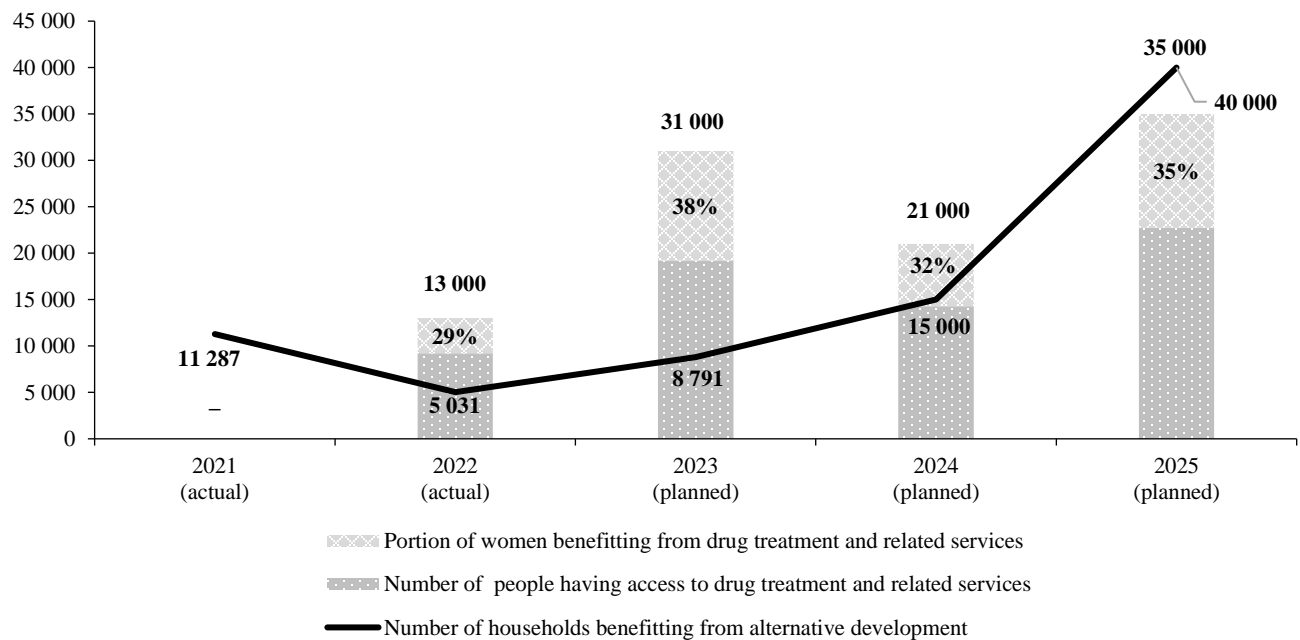
<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>	<i>2024 (planned)</i>	<i>2025 (planned)</i>
Common country analysis and cooperation frameworks of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa reflect UNODC mandates under Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17	Improved data collection systems on human trafficking in six small island developing States in the Pacific Enhanced South-South cooperation between 14 small island developing States in the Pacific	Small island developing States in the Pacific concluded the United Nations Convention against Corruption first and second cycles, started the first United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime review, and began implementation of the action plan (Pacific road map for anti-corruption, or Teieniwa Vision)	Small island developing States in the Pacific have an increased evidence base on the threat of transnational organized crime and are better prepared to combat transnational organized crime (including crimes facilitated by the misuse of information and communications technologies) 14 small island developing States in the Pacific promote and strengthen the prevention of and fight against corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and support implementation of the Pacific road map to address corruption in the region (the Teieniwa Vision)	The Teieniwa Vision becomes a standing item in the Pacific Island Leaders' Forum Summit agenda

Result 2: drug production and use are addressed through alternative livelihood and health services
Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.113 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 31,000 people (38 per cent women) receiving access to drug treatment and rehabilitation services, which exceeded the planned target of 20,000 people. The subprogramme’s work also contributed to 8,791 households benefiting from alternative development support, which did not meet the planned target of 15,000 households. The target was not met owing to the ban on female workers, which hindered the delivery of activities to women beneficiaries. To reach beneficiaries, the subprogramme provided women trainers with a *mahram*, a male relative accompanying them, and secured local exemptions for women workers where possible.
- 16.114 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XX).

Figure 16.XX

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



Result 3: navigating challenges to safety at sea through strengthened maritime safety management systems

Proposed programme plan for 2025

- 16.115 Maritime trade routes in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans are linked by port facilities that face challenges with maritime enforcement, compliance with international standards for safety and security, and regional cooperation. The subprogramme’s work strengthened the safety of navigation in nine countries in the region and ensured the development and implementation of port security legislations and related compliance frameworks.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.116 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to strengthen port security and maritime safety management systems, given that gaps in such systems can be exploited by transnational criminal organizations engaging in illicit trafficking, thus threatening safety of life at sea, coastal livelihoods and maritime environments. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work with competent national authorities in conducting daily patrolling, strengthening International Ship and Port Facility code compliance in additional ports and facilitating inter-institutional security meetings.
- 16.117 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.20).

**Table 16.20
Performance measure**

<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>	<i>2024 (planned)</i>	<i>2025 (planned)</i>
Nine countries review/establish mechanisms to apply international regulations on maritime crime in domestic legislation	Enhanced regional coordination in the prosecution of maritime crime	Ports in nine countries start to conduct daily patrols and review their port facility security plans Protected radiata tortoises seized in Madagascar A new port control unit established in Maputo	Five ports become International Ship and Port Facility code compliant	At least one port in each of the nine countries assisted is International Ship and Port Facility code compliant

Deliverables

- 16.118 Table 16.21 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

**Table 16.21
Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory**

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	13	13	13	13
1. Regional and country programmes on UNODC mandate areas	13	13	13	13
Technical materials (number of materials)	2	2	2	2
2. On Business Continuity, United Nations reform and the efficiency agenda	2	2	2	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	13	13	13	13
3. Seminars on programme development and 2030 Agenda	13	13	13	13

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services through field office network for approximately 150 Member States and stakeholders on policies, strategies and cooperation frameworks, consultations with Member States and partners on strategic priorities and new programmes; and strategic and operational field support and substantive oversight services in UNODC mandate areas.

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
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D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: national campaigns to observe the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Day against Trafficking in Persons, and the International Anti-Corruption Day; and fundraising outreach and partnerships with international financial institutions, international organizations and the private sector specifically focused on country or regional contexts.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNODC field offices websites.

E. Enabling deliverables

Safety and security: safety and security services to approximately 125 physical field office locations in 97 countries.

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

Objective

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

Strategy

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

Programme performance in 2023

Successful stocktaking of the progress made in implementing the international drug policy commitments

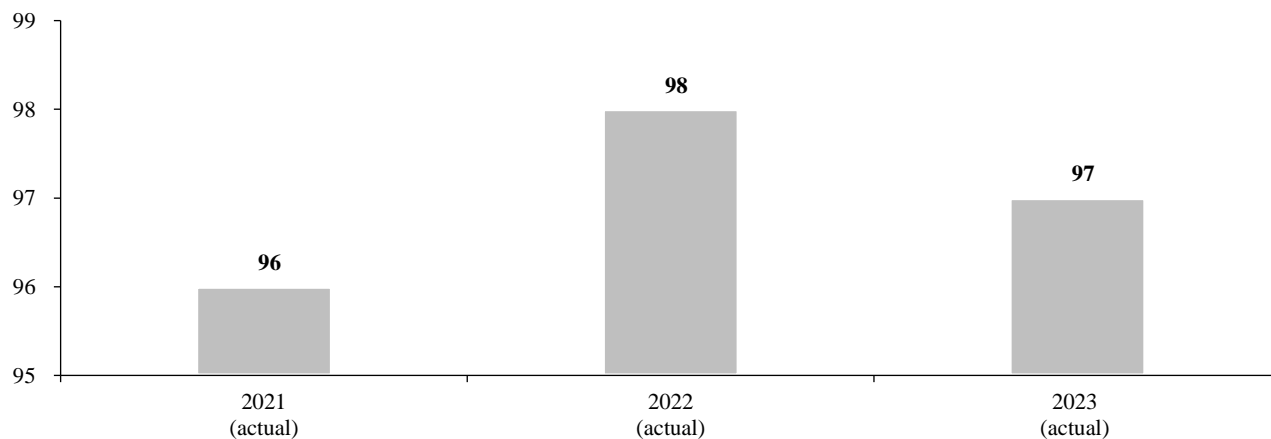
16.122 In the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, Member States resolved to review the progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2029, with a midterm review in 2024. The component supported the preparations for the 2024 high-level review process. In particular, support was provided to the negotiations of the Commission at its sixty-sixth session, in March 2023, on the organizational arrangements of the high-level segment, resulting in the adoption of a modalities resolution by consensus. The component also led the organization of two rounds of intersessional thematic discussions – in October and December 2023 – which enabled the Commission to undertake a comprehensive stocktaking of the progress made in implementing the international drug policy commitments since 2019 and to better prepare for the 2024 midterm review.

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

Figure 16.XXI

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

(Percentage)



Planned results for 2025

Result 1: strengthened crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda through the effective follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

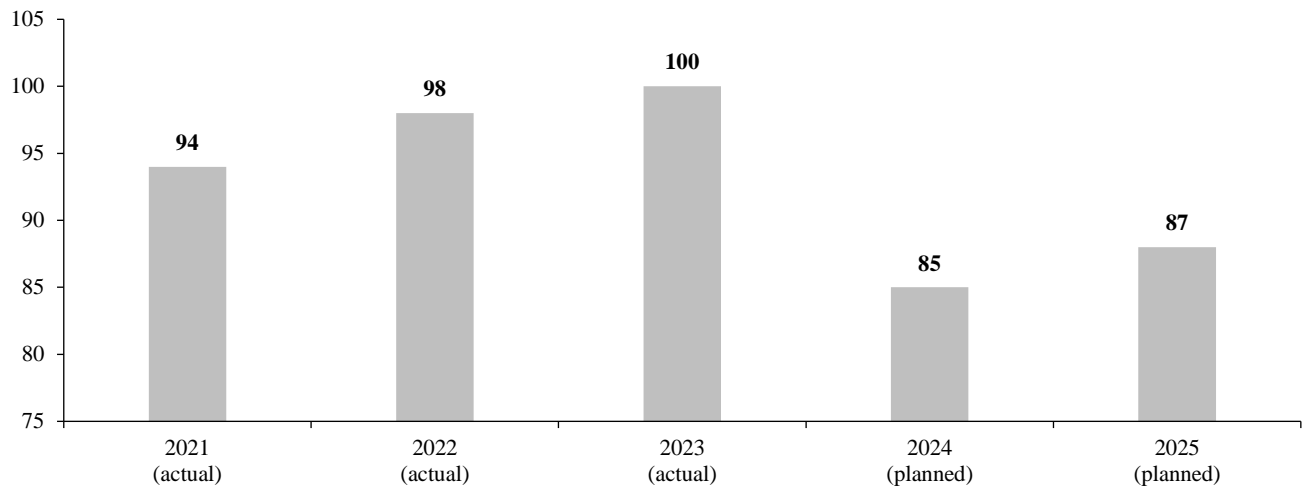
16.124 The component's work contributed to 100 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned target of 80 per cent.

16.125 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXII).

Figure 16.XXII

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

(Percentage)



Result 2: accelerated implementation of international drug policy commitments to effectively address and counter the world drug problem

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

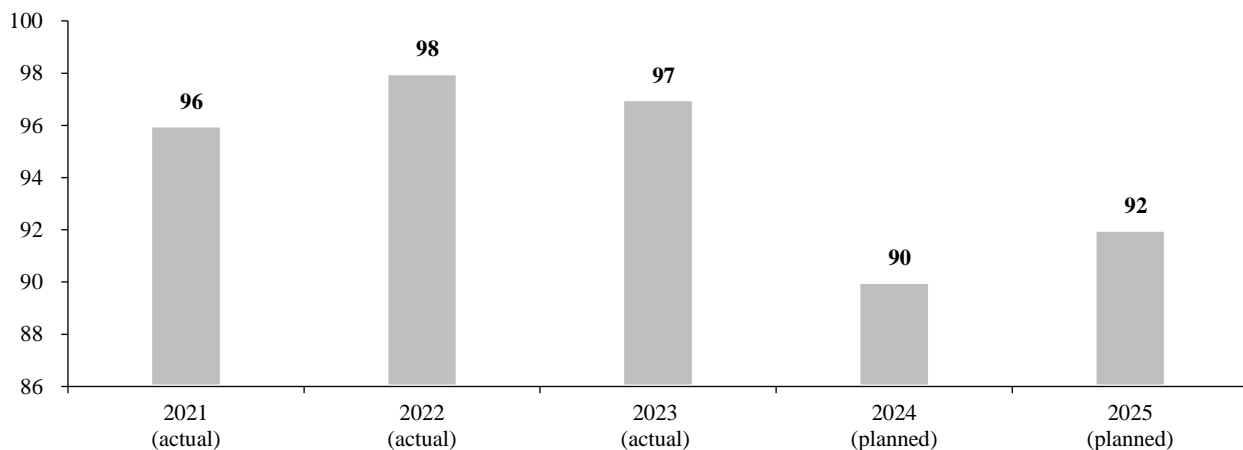
16.126 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 97 per cent of Member States participating in the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies, which exceeded the planned targets of 85 per cent.

16.127 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIII).

Figure 16.XXIII

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

(Percentage)



Result 3: strengthened implementation of international crime prevention and criminal justice policy commitments

Proposed programme plan for 2025

- 16.128 The Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in 2026, under the overarching theme “Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: Protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age”. The component supported the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, being the preparatory and follow-up body for the crime congresses, in negotiating a resolution on the organizational arrangements and the substantive agenda of the Fifteenth Congress. The component also supports the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in preparing relevant documentation for the 2026 Congress, and for the regional preparatory meetings to be held in 2025.

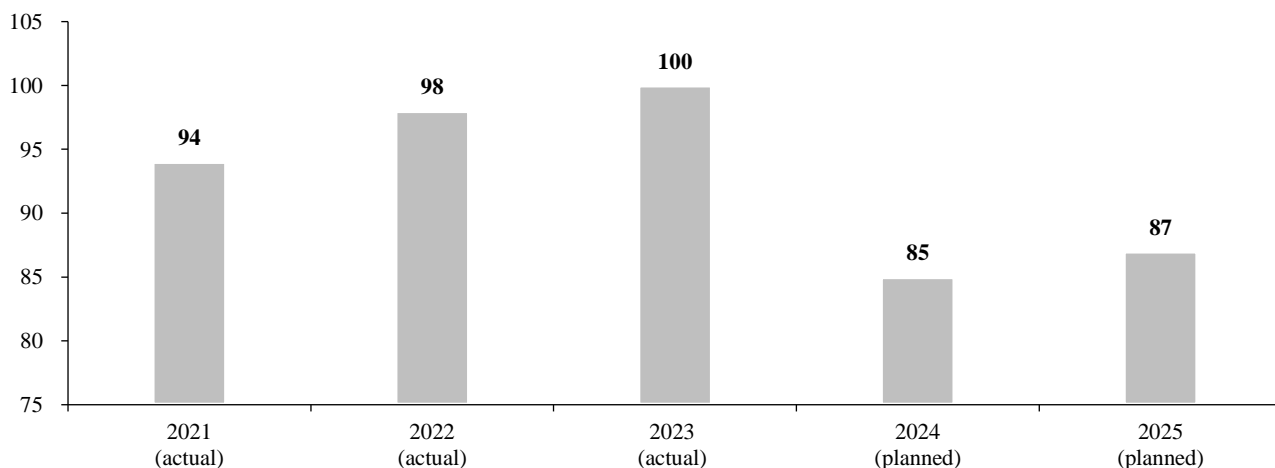
Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.129 The lesson for the subprogramme was that effective implementation of international policy commitments on crime prevention and criminal justice requires comprehensive and inclusive participation in the meetings by all Member States and other relevant stakeholders. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work to provide formats enabling comprehensive participation and meeting the needs of delegations.
- 16.130 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXIV).

Figure 16.XXIV

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

(Percentage)



Deliverables

- 16.131 Table 16.22 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.22

Subprogramme 9, component 1: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	66	72	69	92
1. Reports to the General Assembly on international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and on crime prevention and criminal justice, including reports on the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice	5	4	5	4
2. Notes to the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development	2	2	2	2
3. Annual reports to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	4	4	4	4
4. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	13	17	14	17
5. Reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	14	13	14	13
6. Reports and notes by the Secretariat to subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	24	30	28	30
7. Notes by the Secretariat to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2	2	2	2
8. Documentation for ad hoc expert group meetings related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	2	–	–	–
9. Reports to the regional preparatory meetings of the 15th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	–	–	–	20
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	158	138	154	195
Meetings of:				
10. ECOSOC	6	6	6	6
11. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	46	37	46	46
12. Commission on Narcotic Drugs	46	42	46	46
13. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	40	36	40	50
14. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC	16	17	16	17
15. Ad hoc expert groups related to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4	–	–	–
16. Regional preparatory meetings of the Fifteenth Crime Congress	–	–	–	30
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	5	4	5	5
17. On the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors	1	1	1	1
18. Directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties	1	1	1	1
19. Schedules and tables of the international drug control conventions	3	2	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive and technical advice to the Vienna-based Commissions, representatives of Member States, permanent missions in Vienna and other relevant stakeholders relating to the work of the Commissions; notes verbales as notifications under the international drug control treaties; advice on the follow-up to the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commissions.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: database on the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors; database on resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.				

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
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D. Communication deliverables

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

Digital platforms and multimedia content: websites for the Commissions, the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, and the follow-up to the 2019 ministerial segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; secure webpages for use by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC; web stories and social media accounts highlighting key developments in the work of the Commissions.

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

Objective

- 16.132 The objective, to which component 2 of this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the International Narcotics Control Board in fulfilling its treaty-based mandate, through such measures as monitoring and promoting the full implementation of and full compliance with the three international drug control treaties and supporting Member States in implementing their treaty obligations.

Strategy

- 16.133 To contribute to the objective, the component will:
- (a) Provide independent secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board, including ensuring that the Board is provided with advice on treaty implementation;
 - (b) Raise awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, through the publication and dissemination of the treaty-mandated reports of the Board and on the need to develop and implement national drug control policies and regulatory control systems for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3, 10, 11, and 16;
 - (c) Support Governments in meeting their treaty-based obligations for reporting to the Board, in monitoring the international movement of precursors and the illicit use of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursors as well as equipment, and in promoting cooperation and the exchange of import and export authorizations, including through the International Narcotics Control Board learning programme and the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), as well as information on licit and illicit activity, through electronic means such as the Pre-Export Notification Online system, the Pre-Export Notification Online Light system and the Precursors Incident Communication System, projects Prism and Cohesion and task force efforts; and support Governments in enhancing cooperation with relevant private sector entities, helping Member States to make progress towards Goals 3, 11, 16 and 17;
 - (d) Provide technical advice to the Board in assessing substances for scheduling recommendations under the 1988 Convention;
 - (e) Build the capacity of and enhance cooperation among law enforcement, customs, postal and other national agencies to ensure the availability of controlled substances for licit purposes and to safely detect and interdict controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and

non-medical synthetic opioids, through the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances programme, helping Member States to make progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16, and 17;

- (f) Raise awareness and provide training to relevant national authorities on:
 - (i) The implementation of the international drug control conventions;
 - (ii) Identifying and responding to changing patterns in trafficking in and abuse of controlled substances, new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids;
 - (iii) The implementation of the simplified control measures for international trade in controlled substances during emergency situations.

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

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

Programme performance in 2023

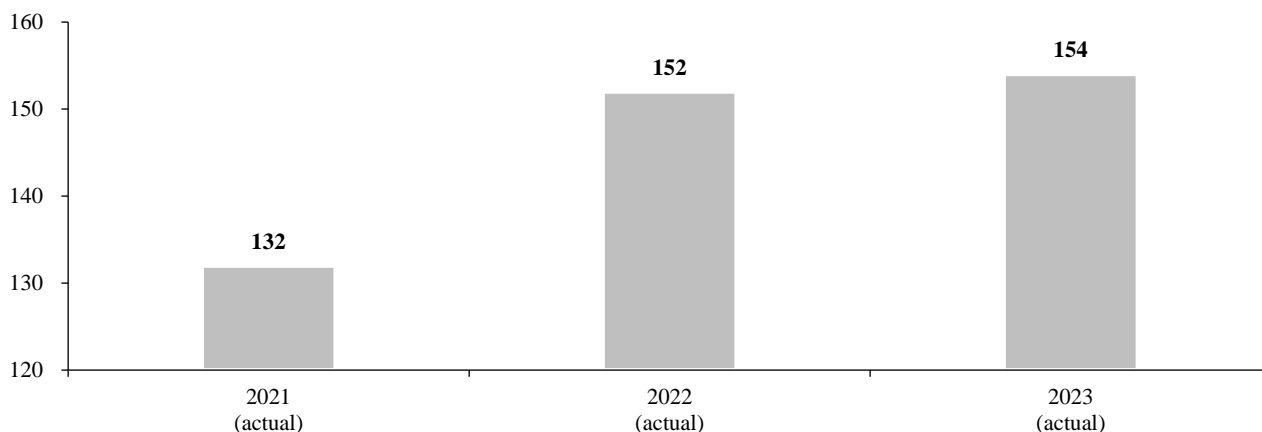
Member States acquire the knowledge to ensure adequate use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion

16.135 The International Narcotics Control Board learning programme builds the capacity of Member States to ensure adequate access to internationally controlled substances and to further strengthen treaty implementation and treaty-mandated reporting. The capacity of Member States to implement the treaties has improved through the technical expertise and training tools provided by the component, including e-modules, regional training seminars, bilateral consultations and workshops on ensuring adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. In 2023, the component's work contributed to 154 countries and territories using the e-modules, and to the participation of Government officials in Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia in training events. Given the encouraging results yielded by the learning programme so far, the component aims to expand its coverage and involve more countries in the future.

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

Figure 16.XXV

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



Planned results for 2025

Result 1: reduced availability of non-scheduled chemicals, designer precursors, materials and equipment used in illicit drug manufacture

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.137 The component’s work contributed to the assessment of 18 substances for possible international scheduling, and to increased exchange of information by voluntary notifications of international shipments of non-scheduled chemicals through the new International Narcotics Control Board Pre-Export Notification Online Light platform, which met the planned target.
- 16.138 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.23).

Table 16.23
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
Two global consultative meetings and side event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on non-scheduled chemicals	Catalogue of measures addressing non-scheduled chemicals available to Member States	18 chemicals assessed for possible international control	Member States make progress in engaging industry in preventing the proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and the use of equipment for illicit drug manufacture	Member States engage with a wider range of industries identified through mapping exercises
Guidelines to Prevent and Investigate the Diversion of Materials and Equipment Essential for Illicit Drug Manufacture in the context of article 13 of the United Nations	International Narcotics Control Board guidance document on article 13 and equipment available to policymakers at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Increased exchange, through Pre-Export Notification Online Light, of information on non-scheduled chemicals, obtained by Member States through cooperation with industry		

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 available in all official languages of the United Nations	Member States have increased awareness of various options and approaches to prevent equipment from being used in illicit drug manufacture and to increase operational use of article 13			

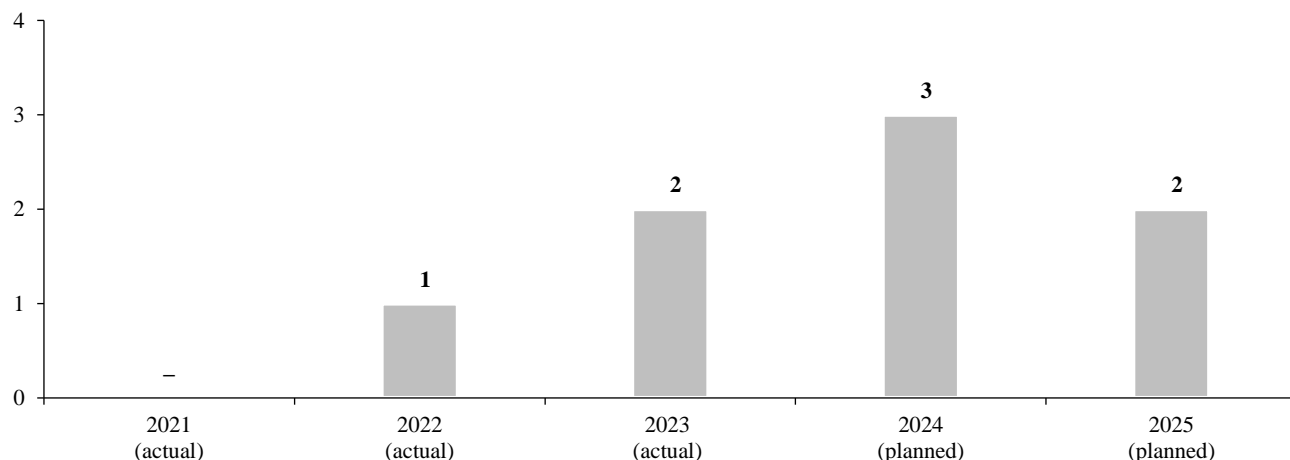
Result 2: relevant national industrial sectors proactively cooperate with competent national authorities in reducing the risk of exploitation by drug traffickers

Programme performance in 2023 and target for 2025

- 16.139 The component’s work contributed to two countries conducting national mapping exercises on the structure of industry sectors manufacturing and trading chemicals possibly used in illicit drug manufacture, which did not meet the planned target of three countries. The target was not met owing to challenges in securing the services of specialized experts to support the mapping exercises.
- 16.140 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 16.XXVI).

Figure 16.XXVI

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



Result 3: reduced availability of highly potent new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids

Proposed programme plan for 2025

- 16.141 Under the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances programme of the International Narcotics Control Board, the component assists Governments in addressing trafficking of highly potent and potentially fatal non-scheduled non-medical synthetic opioids and new psychoactive substances, as well as related chemicals. Through the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances programme, the component promotes secure real-time exchange of information and

operational cooperation, which has led to voluntary cooperation between Governments and the private sector to assist those industries vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 16.142 The lesson for the component was realizing the importance of operational responses to identify best practices on addressing the trafficking of non-medical synthetic opioids, new psychoactive substances and related chemicals without hindering legitimate trade. In applying the lesson, the component will support Governments and private sector partners in generating information and intelligence related to emerging trends.
- 16.143 Expected progress towards the objective and the target for 2025 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 16.24).

Table 16.24
Performance measure

2021 (actual)	2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)
Network of regional technical officers established	Law enforcement and regulatory officers use updated incident communication (Project Ion Incident Communication System) and analysis (Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances Intelligence) tools	Member States have access to guidance for voluntary cooperation with e-commerce, express courier industry, freight forwarding industry and Internet-related services	25 Member States engage in voluntary cooperation with the private sector to prevent trafficking and marketing of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids	Member States increase the number of seizures of new psychoactive substances and non-medical synthetic opioids

Deliverables

- 16.144 Table 16.25 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 16.25
Subprogramme 9, component 2: deliverables for the period 2023–2025, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2023 planned	2023 actual	2024 planned	2025 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	52	42	52	52
1. Annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board	1	2	1	1
2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, on narcotic drugs and on psychotropic substances	3	3	3	3
3. Reports on the supervision of the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for licit purposes and on the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes	8	8	8	8

Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
4. Reports of the Committee on Finance and Administration and the Standing Committee on Estimates, and reports on intersessional developments, the implementation of decisions, and matters examined and decisions taken by the International Narcotics Control Board	11	12	11	11
5. Estimated requirements for narcotic drugs, assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances, and assessments of licit requirements for amphetamine-type stimulant precursors	6	6	6	6
6. Evaluation of overall treaty compliance by Governments, report on measures to ensure the execution of the international drug control treaties, reports on missions conducted by the International Narcotics Control Board, and specific studies on and evaluation of implementation by Member States of recommendations made by the Board	23	11	23	23
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	124	98	98
Meetings of:				
7. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	58	60	60
8. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	6	18	18
9. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as appropriate	20	60	20	20
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	98	124	98	98
Meetings of:				
10. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates	60	58	60	60
11. Ad hoc expert groups to advise the International Narcotics Control Board	18	6	18	18
12. The International Narcotics Control Board with Member States, international and regional organizations, the private sector and academia, as appropriate	20	60	20	20
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	3	3	3
13. To support Government compliance with the international drug control conventions	3	3	3	3
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	7	4	4
14. Training courses on compliance with drug control treaties and availability of internationally controlled substances for licit purposes while preventing diversion and abuse	4	7	4	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	96	96	96	96
15. Estimates and assessments of medical and scientific requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	64	64	64	64
16. Forms for treaty-mandated reporting by Member States on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions and related Economic and Social Council resolutions, and annual update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals controlled under the three conventions	12	12	12	12
17. Tables of countries that require authorizations for the import of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, and the special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals	5	5	5	5
18. Training materials for national authorities on implementing the provisions of the three drug-control conventions	15	15	15	15
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: substantive support to country missions of the International Narcotics Control Board to review implementation of the conventions and to make recommendations to Governments aimed at improving treaty adherence and implementation with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances while preventing diversion, trafficking and abuse; consultations with Member States on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, as well as on issues relating to non-scheduled chemicals, including designer precursors, equipment and materials used in illicit drug manufacture, and new psychoactive substances and synthetic opioids.				

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

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>	<i>2023 actual</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>
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Databases and substantive digital materials: International Drug Control System Database used by the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat; International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES), with 70 registered countries and territories; Pre-Export Notification Online and Pre-Export Notification Online Light systems, with 169 registered countries and territories; Precursors Incident Communication System, used by approximately 130 Governments; and Project Ion Incident Communication System and Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances Intelligence, used by around 170 Governments.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: side events during intergovernmental meetings and meetings of the International Narcotics Control Board with Member States and civil society.

External and media relations: press releases and press conferences on activities of the International Narcotics Control Board; responses to media requests; statements by members of the Board at intergovernmental meetings; newsletters for Governments; and dissemination of recommendations and positions of the Board to decision-makers and the general public.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: website of the International Narcotics Control Board and institutional social media accounts; secure web pages for Board members and competent national authorities.
