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

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

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

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Twenty-second session

Vienna, 22-26 April 2013

Items 3 and 7 of the provisional agenda**

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report outlines the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conducted during 2012. The report also contains information on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 55/1, 55/9 and 55/10, as well as resolutions 54/12 and 54/15. It further contains a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

* E/CN.7/2013/1.

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) addresses the main challenges related to drugs and crime facing the world today. The present report focuses on the key activities of UNODC in 2012 and provides an overview of its strategic priorities. Section II below provides a strategic orientation concerning the main achievements of the Office, new and emerging issues related to its mandates, and its newest technical cooperation initiatives, as well as an update on inter-agency coordination and other policy developments. Section III focuses on the progress made by UNODC in implementing its mandates relating to: countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking; corruption; terrorism; crime prevention and criminal justice; drug use prevention, treatment and reintegration, including prevention and treatment of drug-related HIV/AIDS, and alternative development; and research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support. It also includes an update on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/9. Section IV provides an overview of measures taken to strengthen UNODC, including in terms of strategic planning, evaluation and fundraising efforts. A number of recommendations are included in section V, for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

II. Strategic orientation

2. UNODC works with Member States and civil society, and within the broader multilateral framework of the United Nations, to address transnational organized crime, corruption, drugs, terrorism and other issues within its mandates. The Office promotes a balanced and integrated approach that is aimed at controlling drugs and combating crime effectively, while addressing the demand for justice, human rights, development, health, peace and security. In this context, law enforcement measures are integrated with social and development-related interventions, such as the promotion of alternative livelihoods, job creation and community-based initiatives to prevent crime and drug use. Drug users and victims of criminal organizations need care, social protection, education, necessary treatment and opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

3. The actions of the Office are guided by the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013,¹ as well as its strategy for the period 2012-2015, which was adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2012/12. These strategic priorities also inform the thematic, regional and country programmes, which reflect the specific regional and national priorities and strategies identified jointly with partner countries and regional bodies through a consultative process.

4. UNODC has achieved results at different levels. At the national level, the Office is helping to improve institutional and operational capacity. At the regional level, it is promoting cross-border cooperation, intelligence sharing and joint strategic initiatives among partner countries through the establishment of regional cooperation platforms and mechanisms. At the interregional level, UNODC is

¹ A/65/6/Rev.1 (Sect. 13).

integrating activities under its regional programmes to tailor them to geographical clusters that are affected by common and interconnected patterns, forms, flows and trends with regard to drug- and crime-related issues. At the intercontinental level, UNODC is promoting contacts among countries on different continents that are affected by interconnected drug- and crime-related issues.

5. UNODC has made progress in implementing its integrated programme approach. An independent evaluation, conducted in 2012, indicated that the approach had contributed, inter alia, to a more effective alignment of functions at headquarters and to more policy, sector and programmatic interventions in the field, particularly through the establishment of the regional and thematic programmes, the key pillars of that approach. New programmes adopted in 2012 include the thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform for the period 2012-2015, the thematic programme for action against corruption and economic crime, the thematic programme for terrorism prevention and the second phase of the regional programme for South-Eastern Europe. UNODC currently has regional programmes for: (a) East Asia and the Pacific; (b) Eastern Africa; (c) Central America; (d) South-Eastern Europe; (e) West Africa; (f) Arab States; and (g) Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. Regional programmes for South Asia and the Caribbean are in an advanced phase of formulation. Regional programmes are supported and complemented by a number of country programmes. Consultations with Member States as main stakeholders are particularly important as regards the development of regional programmes.

6. Through its programmes, UNODC promoted cooperation within and between different regions and strengthened partnerships with regional and national actors. The independent evaluation of the integrated programme approach revealed that significant progress had been made in the design and implementation of the regional programmes, which had helped UNODC to support the ratification and implementation of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, at the country and regional levels and to increase regional cooperation and promote strategic cross-border initiatives.

7. Progress was also made in developing a network of liaison and partnership offices as multifunctional hubs performing strategic and programmatic functions in countries with advanced expertise and know-how to be shared and promoted internationally. The first liaison and partnership office was established in Mexico on 15 October 2012. In the future, the network of liaison and partnership offices will be used to elaborate global strategies and action-oriented recommendations in addressing drugs and crime worldwide.

8. The Office developed and enhanced its data collection, research and analytical capacities, and the design of its programmes is based on statistical evidence and strategic analysis of global and regional trends, in order to ensure a greater impact of its technical cooperation. The *World Drug Report*, the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the transnational organized crime threat assessments and reports on homicide and other crimes provided the international community with evidence and analyses for policy and programme development.

9. At the operational level, UNODC also achieved a number of significant results in 2012 in assisting Member States in countering the world drug problem. Under the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, more than eight tons of illicit drugs were seized in the course of 17 operations planned and coordinated by its joint planning cell. The quality and coverage of family-based drug prevention interventions and of drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services increased in a growing number of countries. UNODC also scaled up comprehensive HIV services for people who use drugs and for people in prisons, and made notable progress in strengthening gender-sensitive HIV services, including in prison settings.

10. UNODC also achieved important results in assisting Member States to prevent and address organized crime, corruption, terrorism and other forms of crime. Constructive dialogue led to the commitment by a number of countries to ratify relevant international conventions and to implement the necessary legal reforms with support from UNODC.

11. Several new and emerging issues continue to require the attention of UNODC and the international community. UNODC supported progress in connection with transnational organized crime committed at sea, trafficking in fraudulent medicines, cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property.² UNODC follows emerging and increasingly complex techniques in illicit financial flows and money-laundering practices, including the use of the international trade system for trade-based money-laundering, the use of cash couriers and bulk-cash smuggling methods, the abuse of alternative remittance systems such as Hawala and mobile/telephone banking companies to send illicit funds, and the use of the Internet for money-laundering purposes.

12. UNODC continued its efforts to develop collaboration with other international organizations and entities of the United Nations system, including through the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. UNODC regional and country representatives engaged with regional teams of the United Nations Development Group and United Nations country teams to create task forces, at both the regional and country levels, aimed at strengthening high-level policy dialogue with regional entities and partner countries and at promoting collaboration and joint programmes among the members of the task force.

13. UNODC was entrusted by the Secretary-General, together with the Office of Legal Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), with enhancing the rule of law at the international level. UNODC conducted initiatives concerning children's rights in the administration of justice, together with OHCHR and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children. UNODC actively partnered with the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group in the preparation of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels and welcomes the landmark declaration adopted at that event, which included a reference to the relevant mandates of UNODC.³ Together with the World Bank, UNODC participated in the creation of the Global Forum on Law, Justice and

² See E/CN.15/2013/17, E/CN.15/2013/24 and E/CN.15/2013/14.

³ General Assembly resolution 67/1, para. 24.

Development. The Office also participated in the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, advocating for the inclusion of a broader vision of justice, security and the rule of law as necessary concomitants of any new development agenda.

14. UNODC chaired the Global Migration Group from July to December 2012. The Group produced a joint thematic paper addressing the human rights approach to the exploitation and abuse of international migrants. The Group also discussed preparations for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. UNODC continued to participate in and administer the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT).

15. Coordination and cooperation with partners in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council prevented a duplication of effort. In the area of urban crime and violence prevention, UNODC cooperated with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat) and the World Health Organization (WHO), including on developing guidelines in those areas.

16. At the intergovernmental level, the mandates and activities of UNODC play an important role within the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly, in its resolution 66/288, endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in which Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives recognized that corruption, illicit financial flows and illicit trafficking in wildlife negatively affected development. Most recently, the Assembly, in its resolution 67/189, stressed that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States. In its resolution 67/193, the Assembly encouraged Member States to give adequate consideration to the negative effects of the world drug problem and its consequences on development and on society in general.

17. Several States members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressed their views concerning drug and crime issues that should be included into the post-2015 development agenda. The chairs of the Commissions transmitted those views to the President of the Economic and Social Council, in response to his request for such inputs by the functional commissions of the Council.

18. UNODC is further assisting Member States in the preparations for the high-level review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, to be conducted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, and in the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015. At its twenty-second session, in 2013, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will review the draft discussion guide for the Thirteenth Congress and the regional preparatory meetings to be held in the first half of 2014.

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

A. Countering transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

1. Drug supply reduction and countering drug trafficking

19. UNODC continued to support drug supply reduction, based on its thematic programme on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking, and on its regional programmes.⁴ Counter-narcotics training improved the capacity of national counter-narcotics agencies in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asian countries, and led to increased coordination and the sharing of information on targeted transnational drug trafficking groups and on precursor control in Central Asia and West Africa. The Office facilitated the annual meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in different regions.⁵ Together with its partners in the Paris Pact initiative, UNODC continued its counter-narcotics efforts against the threat of illicit Afghan opiates.⁶

20. Jointly with the World Customs Organization, UNODC made progress in assisting Member States to combat drug trafficking within the framework of the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) and the Container Control Programme. Joint airport interdiction task forces were installed at priority international airports in Latin America and the Caribbean and in West Africa. Training on the detection, investigation and inspection of high-risk containers and the establishment of port control units at dry ports and inland container exchange points continued under the Container Control Programme, which is now operational in 17 countries.

21. In 2010, UNODC launched the Partnership Against Transnational Crime through Regional Organized Law Enforcement (PATROL). The objective of the Partnership is to reduce the extent of cross-border criminal activities in the Greater Mekong subregion through the border liaison office mechanism and a multi-agency response. In 2012, the focus of capacity-building initiatives was on Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam, specifically on issues related to the smuggling of migrants and the trafficking of wildlife and hazardous waste.

2. Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem

22. UNODC continued to focus on support for African States in line with its mandates, especially Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/9. The Office assisted the African Union in developing its Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013-2017), adopted at the session of the African Union Conference of Ministers for Drug Control held in October 2012. UNODC also supported the development of an agreement on continental minimum quality standards for drug abuse prevention

⁴ See also E/CN.7/2013/4.

⁵ See also E/CN.7/2013/5.

⁶ See also E/CN.7/2013/12.

and treatment and co-facilitated two expert meetings on drug abuse prevention and treatment.

23. Under the regional programme for Eastern Africa for the period 2009-2012, UNODC facilitated efforts to counter illicit drug trafficking through the establishment of transnational organized crime units in six pilot countries. Regional advocacy campaigns on drug use, HIV prevention and drug dependence treatment and studies on HIV were complemented by national capacity-building to improve drug dependence treatment.

24. In West Africa, UNODC supported Member States through the regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014 and its national integrated programmes aimed at implementing the regional action plan of the Economic Community of West African States to address illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse. UNODC facilitated agreement on a future road map concerning the establishment of a regional network for the prosecution of persons involved in transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. The support of UNODC for AIRCOP, container control and the West Africa Coast Initiative increased operational capacities and facilitated regional cooperation, leading to considerable drug seizures. The West Africa Coast Initiative is being expanded to include Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. A special UNODC report on West Africa was launched at the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, in June 2012. It highlighted the increasing dimensions of methamphetamine trafficking from some countries in West Africa to destinations in East and South-East Asia.

25. UNODC provided support to North African States under the regional programme for the Arab States for the period 2011-2015, which is aimed at strengthening legal frameworks and national capacities in order to improve regional cooperation and to address drug abuse and trafficking.

26. Under the regional programme for Southern Africa for the period 2013-2016, UNODC and the Southern African Development Community are assisting countries in countering illicit trafficking and organized crime and in improving drug abuse and HIV prevention, treatment and care.

3. Transnational organized crime

27. Within its thematic programme, UNODC continued to assist States in implementing the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. The sixth session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime was held in Vienna from 15 to 19 October 2012. Implementation assistance provided during 2012 included the development of new tools on international cooperation in criminal matters and the provision of training for central authorities.⁷ Technical tools developed include the Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition, the Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime and the Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime. UNODC launched a media campaign focusing on transnational organized crime as a global business. UNODC has continued to provide technical assistance for the ratification and implementation of the

⁷ See also E/CN.15/2013/4.

Convention and its Protocols. In 2012, eight States became parties to the Convention, bringing the total number of parties to 173; eight States became parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, bringing the total number of parties to 154; six States became parties to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, bringing the total number of parties to 135; and seven States became parties to 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, bringing the total number of parties to 97.

28. UNODC facilitated action against transnational organized crime at the regional level. In addition to the activities undertaken in Africa referred to above, the Office was also active in other regions and, among other things, trained law enforcement agencies in Central America and the Caribbean in the production of serious and organized crime threat assessments, providing them with the methodology to produce strategic reports which help Governments to identify and prioritize threats and deploy appropriate resources. With the support of UNODC, the Central American Network of Organized Crime Prosecutors provided training and capacity-building and facilitated cross-border investigations and information exchange on preventing and addressing organized crime.

(a) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

29. UNODC made progress in implementing its comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. New UNODC guidance documents include the International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol⁸ and issue papers on the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, including on “abuse of a position of vulnerability”.⁹ The UNODC Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section, established in April 2012, worked in close coordination with UNODC field offices to provide and monitor technical assistance activities addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in all regions.

30. In its training activities, UNODC focused on the links between smuggling of migrants and money-laundering or corruption. Through the secure, Internet-based voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling and related conduct, 10 pilot countries in Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America were enabled to collect, share and analyse data on irregular migration and migrant smuggling. UNODC also supported the implementation of the Arab Initiative for Building National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking through national and regional capacity-building.

⁸ See www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/migrant-smuggling/international-framework-for-action-to-implement-the-smuggling-of-migrants-protocol.html.

⁹ See www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2012/UNODC_2012_Issue_Paper_-_Abuse_of_a_Position_of_Vulnerability.pdf.

(b) Money-laundering

31. UNODC provides technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, in accordance with its mandates.¹⁰ Relevant activities include the facilitation of information exchange and regional cooperation, as well as training and capacity-building for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and financial intelligence units.

32. Progress was made in several regions. Under its regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014, UNODC strengthened law enforcement capacities to address financial crime and counter money-laundering in Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Expert mentors were posted in UNODC offices in East and West Africa and Viet Nam and in the secretariat of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa. In Latin America, UNODC supported the Asset Recovery Network of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering (GAFISUD) and fostered public-private partnerships to combat money-laundering through the Responsible and Secure Commerce initiative. UNODC assistance to Tajikistan resulted in the adoption of a law designed to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism.

B. Countering corruption

33. Within the framework of its thematic programme on action against corruption and economic crime, UNODC provided expertise and technical assistance to promote implementation of the Convention against Corruption.¹¹ During 2012, assistance was provided to States in a broad range of areas, including the establishment of legal and policy frameworks, the strengthening of anti-corruption bodies and the supporting of relevant Government institutions in international cooperation and the recovery of assets. Also through the technical assistance provided by the Office, in 2012 there were seven new ratifications by Member States of the Convention against Corruption, bringing the total number of parties as at December 2012 to 165.

34. The Office further provided technical assistance in combating corruption at the regional and national levels. UNODC regional advisers and the global Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme played an important role, especially in Africa, the Asia-Pacific region and Central America and the Caribbean. The Office assisted Egypt in establishing effective mechanisms to combat corruption and money-laundering, strengthen national capacities for asset recovery and promote transparency and good governance initiatives. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNODC facilitated the adoption of a national anti-corruption programme, which

¹⁰ See General Assembly resolution 66/181, Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, as well as the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.

¹¹ See also E/CN.15/2013/4.

improved knowledge on national legislation and the societal and economic impacts of corruption and underlined the importance of asset recovery. In Afghanistan, UNODC supported the High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption in guiding and monitoring the implementation of the revised national anti-corruption strategy.

35. Together with the World Bank, UNODC continued to assist countries through the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative in recovering assets that are proceeds of corruption. Tailor-made training and preparatory case assistance programmes were key components of such assistance. Concrete achievements included a systematic collection of asset recovery cases, an expanded version of the UNODC Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool with new functionalities in asset recovery cases and a study on settlements and their impact on asset recovery.

36. Under the StAR Initiative, UNODC provided technical support to the first meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, held in Doha from 11 to 13 September 2012. The event was held in the context of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, launched in 2011, and its action plan adopted in 2012.

37. UNODC participated as an observer to the Group of Twenty (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group and contributed to its meetings, in terms of providing inputs to the declaration adopted at the G-20 summit in Los Cabos, Mexico, in June 2012, in which the leaders of G-20 Governments reiterated their commitment to the ratification and full implementation of the Convention against Corruption. UNODC also provided advice on the development of the renewed action plan for the period 2013-2014, in which G-20 countries committed to enhancing the transparency and inclusivity of their peer reviews of the implementation of the Convention, using, on a voluntary basis, all the options in the terms of reference.

38. Under the Mexican Presidency of the G-20, UNODC was invited to become a member of the Business-20 (B-20) Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-Corruption. The Office contributed to the identification of B-20 priorities and the development of key recommendations for individual and collective action by Governments and business from the G-20 and beyond for each of the priority areas, which included the involvement of the private sector in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

39. In 2012, UNODC strengthened its partnerships with the business community. The Office implemented anti-corruption projects funded through the Siemens Integrity Initiative, developed a practical handbook for businesses, together with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Bank, to bring together guidelines and related material on private sector anti-corruption compliance and identified good practices for preventing corruption in the organization of major public events. UNODC took a leading role in the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative, which is aimed at producing a comprehensive anti-corruption academic curriculum. Within the framework of the United Nations Global Compact, UNODC continued work in cooperation with its partners on the e-learning tool for the private sector on the tenth principle of the Global Compact and the Convention against Corruption.

C. Terrorism prevention

40. Within its thematic programme on terrorism prevention, UNODC continued to assist Member States in strengthening the capacity of their criminal justice systems to prevent and counter acts of terrorism and to implement the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism.¹² While considerable progress has been made towards ratifying the 18 universal legal instruments, much work remains to be done, particularly in promoting ratification of the instruments dealing with nuclear terrorism and the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, both done at Beijing on 10 September 2010.

41. In 2012, UNODC provided direct assistance to 25 countries; 74 countries were reached through 85 regional, subregional or national workshops, and over 1,900 criminal justice officials were trained. As a result of these efforts, 20 new ratifications were made by countries that were provided assistance, and 11 countries have prepared new or revised counter-terrorism legislation.

42. At the regional level, UNODC achieved several important results in 2012. In-depth counter-terrorism programmes were implemented in Afghanistan, Nigeria, the Middle East and North Africa, South-East Asia and the Sahel region. A country-specific, results-oriented and multi-year programme of activities on criminal justice responses to terrorism was endorsed by Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Viet Nam. It resulted in the adoption of laws, rules and regulations on countering the financing of terrorism, mutual legal assistance and extradition, as well as in further dialogue and training programmes on collaborative investigation and prosecution. In the Sahel and Indian Ocean regions, UNODC supported the establishment and operation of regional judicial platforms, comprised of national-level focal points, which facilitated extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and the identification of technical assistance needs for strengthening judicial cooperation.

43. As requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/178, UNODC continued to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas. In 2012, UNODC launched a publication entitled *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*, which includes examples of judicial cases and practical advice to policymakers and practitioners. UNODC also developed and expanded its technical assistance activities on transport-related terrorist offences; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; and the financing of terrorism, hosting workshops that incorporate training in these areas at the national and regional levels worldwide.

44. UNODC further built on the success of existing training tools. The Office used its 2011 handbook, entitled *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism*, to raise awareness of the important role that victims can play before, during and after a trial. UNODC also expanded the use of train-the-trainer programmes and added users and courses to its online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform.

¹² See also E/CN.15/2013/5.

D. Crime prevention and criminal justice

45. UNODC promotes the development and use of the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and provides technical assistance to Member States in this field, within the framework of its new thematic programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform for the period 2012-2015.¹³ In 2012, the Office supported the intergovernmental process that led to the adoption of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.¹⁴ UNODC also facilitated two meetings of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in 2012.¹⁵

46. Under its thematic programme and its regional programmes, UNODC is currently implementing 40 projects in 26 countries. In 2012, the demand from Member States for technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice reform remained high. Compared with 2011, the number of donors and funding received for such assistance increased significantly.

47. UNODC technical assistance and advice resulted in several notable developments in different regions. Progress in the area of penal reform was made in Central Asia, Africa and the Americas. Concrete examples include comprehensive prison reform projects in Lebanon, South Sudan and the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the updating of the Pakistan Prison Rules, which provide core standards and operational prison system principles, and a new training curriculum for the prison service of Kyrgyzstan. In support of police reform in Kenya, a basket fund was established, to be managed by UNODC. Access to justice and legal aid was facilitated in several African countries. The Office also assisted countries in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America to improve justice for children. Crime and violence prevention was a focus of UNODC activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, and measures to address violence against women were implemented in Southern Africa and East Asia.

48. Technical advice, including assessment missions, was provided to more than 10 countries. Based on previous assessments, UNODC started implementing a criminal justice reform programme in Somaliland and is implementing a national programme in Ethiopia. UNODC provided advice in the area of criminal justice to Arab countries as part of their national reform efforts.

49. Technical tools developed during the reporting period include several publications on prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment, including the handbook on strategies to reduce prison overcrowding, the handbook on the prevention of recidivism and the social reintegration of offenders and the handbook on the international transfer of sentenced persons. On prosecution matters, UNODC, jointly with the International Association of Prosecutors, started developing a handbook elaborating on the 1990 Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors and the 1999 Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors. In the area of policing, UNODC developed a training manual on policing urban space and a manual and checklist on police-prosecutor cooperation on best practices, the collection, analysis and reporting of evidence and

¹³ See also E/CN.15/2013/11.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

¹⁵ See General Assembly resolutions 65/230 and 67/188.

the preparation of cases. Efforts continued to disseminate and provide training using existing UNODC tools.

50. Within its counter-piracy programme, UNODC provided support for the prosecution and detention of suspected pirates in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles and other States of the region. Through its piracy prisoner transfer programme, UNODC helped with constructing and monitoring new prisons, as well as with mentoring prison authorities, thus improving prison conditions. UNODC also supported opinion-makers and community leaders in Somalia through an advocacy programme, focusing on anti-piracy messages in mainstream media and community gatherings. Establishing sustainable alternative livelihoods for people in Puntland was another priority. UNODC expanded its support of the Somali Coast Guard, with a view to developing a broader maritime crime programme. A report on illicit financial flows linked to piracy was prepared jointly with the World Bank and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

E. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

1. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, including promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies

51. UNODC increased its collaboration with WHO on improving the coverage and quality of services for the treatment and care of drug use disorders, based on scientific evidence and ethical standards, in almost 30 countries. Work with children exposed to drugs at a young age continued, and treatment and social protection interventions were developed in Afghanistan and West Africa. The family skills training programme and the Youth Initiative were expanded, in support of prevention activities in a growing number of countries. Advocacy campaigns on drug use and HIV prevention and drug dependence treatment were conducted among selected target groups in Eastern Africa.

52. In response to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/10, the Office published the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and launched the Prevention Strategy and Policymakers Initiative, to create regional prevention hubs, starting in Central America, North Africa, Central Asia and East Asia.

53. In line with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/6, UNODC initiated the review and revision of the model law related to ensuring access to controlled drugs for medical use while preventing diversion.

2. HIV prevention, treatment and care

54. UNODC made progress in improving equitable access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services for drug users and prisoners in over 100 countries. For example, capacity to provide gender-specific HIV prevention, treatment and care services to female drug users was significantly enhanced in Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan and Ukraine, as well as in prisons in Zambia.

55. The Office prepared a policy brief on “HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions” for decision makers and authorities responsible for the health of prisoners, prison staff

and workplace safety, as well as a technical guide on HIV prevention, treatment and care for stimulant users for policymakers and agencies at the national or regional levels. UNODC also participated in the revision of the WHO/UNODC/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) technical guide to support Governments in setting targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users.

3. Sustainable livelihoods and alternative development

56. UNODC continued to assist Member States in combating illicit drug crop cultivation through alternative development, with a focus on South-South cooperation and drug prevention and environmental considerations. The Office supported the elaboration of national and international policy documents, including the 2012 Lima Declaration on Alternative Development.

57. Results included the elaboration of a national alternative livelihoods policy for Afghanistan that promotes programmes for food security, agricultural diversification and value-chain development. At the operational level, UNODC supported community-led initiatives in poppy-growing areas of Afghanistan to improve productivity through irrigation systems and agricultural diversification. The Lao People's Democratic Republic integrated alternative development into its national development programme, as a means of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The Office also worked with the Royal Project Foundation of Thailand and fostered inter-agency cooperation with relevant agencies and civil society to sustain opium elimination in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In Myanmar, UNODC continued to mitigate the effects of large-scale eradication efforts in South Shan state.

58. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, UNODC supported the establishment of economic diversification based on sustainable income-generating activities, focusing on coca farmers and youth. By providing economic incentives to communities in Colombia, UNODC supported farmers affected by coca eradication. The Office facilitated the conclusion of agreements allowing farmers in Colombia and Peru to access local and international markets. The social and economic situation of families in several coca-growing valleys in Peru was improved through the export of agricultural and value-added products. The Office also promoted reforestation initiatives in cooperation with the Government of Peru.

F. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

1. Data collection, research and trend analysis

59. UNODC continued to assist countries by providing training to improve drug data collection, analysis and reporting through the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and for selected countries in the Pacific island region. UNODC is supporting national partners in Pakistan in the implementation of a first-ever population-based national survey on drug use and health, which is expected to provide an important addition to knowledge on drug dependence.

60. In 2012, UNODC and its national partners conducted opium surveys in Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar; coca surveys in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru; and a cannabis survey in Afghanistan. First-ever cannabis and opium surveys were initiated with national partners in Mexico. In addition, UNODC conducted studies on "efficiency for converting coca leaves into cocaine" with national partners in Colombia and Peru.

61. UNODC research on the cannabis seed market is ongoing and explores online marketing and the availability of seeds of different quality for indoor and outdoor illicit cultivation of cannabis.¹⁶ The Office continued research with several universities on improving the methodology for area and yield estimates of illicit crops, mainly through remote sensing.

62. In 2012, UNODC continued to provide technical support to Member States for the development of crime and criminal justice statistics, including specialized training to conduct crime victimization surveys in Central and South America, in collaboration with the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice, established jointly by UNODC and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), and in East Asia. Interested countries were supported in conducting comprehensive corruption assessments and analyses through representative surveys of households and businesses in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq and the western Balkans.

63. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/18, UNODC worked together with the Economic Commission for Europe to assess the feasibility of developing an international classification of crime for statistical purposes and facilitated the testing of the international framework classification of crime in 16 countries.

64. In line with General Assembly resolution 64/293, in December 2012 UNODC published the first *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, which focuses on patterns, trends and flows of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels and was prepared in close collaboration with national authorities.

65. UNODC completed transnational organized crime threat assessments for Central America and the Caribbean and for West Africa, focusing on trafficking flows, emerging challenges such as piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and related threats to governance and security. A threat assessment for East Asia was also completed, which analysed a range of transnational organized crime activities affecting the region, while work progressed on a threat assessment for Eastern Africa.

66. UNODC continued to collect and analyse data and trends on illicit trafficking in opiates, especially from Afghanistan. New reports include "Opiate Flows through Northern Afghanistan and Central Asia: a Threat Assessment" and a technical report on the misuse of licit trade for opiate trafficking in Western and Central Asia.

2. Scientific and forensic support

67. Through its scientific and forensic services programme, UNODC continued to provide quality assurance support to national laboratories. It implemented international collaborative exercises, provided drug and precursor reference

¹⁶ See also E/CN.7/2013/15.

standards and established standardized methodologies for laboratory research and analysis focusing on synthetic drugs. UNODC enhanced forensic capacity in West Africa, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries by providing technical support and advice to enhance skills, awareness and regional collaboration based on forensic good practices. Through the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme, the Office enhanced the capacity of laboratories in South-East Asia and provided drug and precursor testing kits.

68. In implementing Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/1, UNODC collected information on new psychoactive substances from Governments and its network of drug analysis laboratories. That information is being used to prepare a comprehensive report on the subject, which will be made available to Governments in March 2013.

69. The UNODC training programme on document examination was successfully implemented for over 100 beneficiaries from 15 Latin American countries and complemented with the development of a computer-based learning programme. The Office continued to support international cooperation in forensic sciences in the context of the International Forensic Strategic Alliance and its member regional networks, and of international and regional forums, including the European Academy of Forensic Science conferences.

70. The Office also trained police investigators on the concepts of crime scene management, use of investigative equipment and recording of evidence.

IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Strategic planning

71. The strategic framework for UNODC for the period 2014-2015 was developed by the Secretariat, reviewed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and submitted to the Committee on Programme and Coordination in 2012.

72. The Office made progress in following up recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies. In particular, the Office established interdivisional mechanisms to ensure that oversight body recommendations are followed up substantially and in full measure, capitalizing on the linkages between individual recommendations and the overall aim of increasing the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the Office as a whole.

73. In further implementing a results-based approach, the Office focused on regular performance reports and performance reviews conducted by the programme review committee, with a focus on the achievement of higher-level results. Improved management information systems were deployed to ensure reporting on consensually agreed upon goals and targets and making a conscious move away from activity- and output-based reporting.

74. The UNODC human rights advisory group continued to advise the Executive Director on mainstreaming human rights into the normative and operational work of the Office.

B. Evaluation

75. With the support of its Independent Evaluation Unit, UNODC strengthened its culture of evaluation at both headquarters and its field offices. Thirteen independent project evaluations and four in-depth evaluations were completed in 2012. The Independent Evaluation Unit developed normative tools that facilitated quality evaluation reports. Such reports served as a basis for planning and evidence-based evaluation recommendations to increase transparency and improve decision-making processes, in which the Unit was also involved. Evaluation capacity-building measures were implemented at headquarters and in the field, highlighting, *inter alia*, the need to consider evaluation requirements at the design stage of programmes and projects.

C. Finance and partnerships

76. The financial situation of UNODC remained vulnerable. Less than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations is allocated to the Office. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/233, the Secretary-General submitted proposals in his proposed programme budget for 2012-2013 to ensure that UNODC had sufficient resources. As a result, the Assembly approved a small increase of \$1.7 million under section 16 of the regular budget, from \$39.2 million in the biennium 2010-2011 to \$40.9 million in the biennium 2012-2013. The UNODC consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 is \$561.5 million, of which 15.3 per cent comes from regular budget funds (and includes regular budget resources contained in sections 1, 16, 23 and 29F of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013) and \$475.4 million from extrabudgetary resources.

77. UNODC experienced challenges in terms of the availability of non-earmarked or soft-earmarked funding, which is of key importance for the implementation of the integrated programme approach. A recent evaluation affirmed the effectiveness of the funding mechanism established to serve as a vehicle for such contributions (the "GLOU46" project on support for the Integrated Programming and Oversight Branch to promote multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral cooperation).

78. UNODC developed a fundraising strategy for the period 2012-2015, which includes proposals to address the challenges deriving from the business model of UNODC as an entity of the United Nations Secretariat while at the same time being a provider of technical cooperation services. It provides a baseline and overview of UNODC funding trends and proposes a multi-year framework for core functions and programme funding, as well as mechanisms for core funding of UNODC and direct cost recovery. The Office continued discussing fundraising matters with Member States, including within the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.

79. In line with the policies on programme support costs and service costs set by the Controller of the Secretariat, UNODC is envisaging a gradual move towards ensuring that funds for programme support costs are used only to cover indirect support functions, while the cost of direct support functions for UNODC programmes would be covered from the respective programme budgets.

80. In order to create synergies and amplify the impact of its work, UNODC signed various agreements, joint statements and memorandums of understanding with the Organization of American States Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex), the United Nations World Tourism Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. UNODC also continued strengthening partnerships with key umbrella non-governmental organizations for the advancement of issues under its mandate.

V. Recommendations

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

Post-2015 development agenda

82. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to reaffirm that the rule of law, including drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice matters, and development are strongly interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that this interrelationship should be reflected in the post-2015 international development agenda.

Drug supply reduction and countering drug trafficking

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

(a) To support their law enforcement authorities responsible for sea border control and to form and strengthen joint agency response teams to address illicit trafficking, such as those which have been successfully established under the UNODC-World Customs Organization Container Control Programme;

(b) To review the practice, procedures and training provided to their law enforcement authorities for the investigation of illicit drug trafficking and serious organized crime offences, thereby strengthening the professionalism of their law enforcement agencies, the efficiency of the judicial process and public confidence in the rule of law;

(c) To support the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/9 on follow-up measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem.

Transnational organized crime

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

(a) To continue supporting UNODC in the implementation of the mandates provided by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(b) To request that UNODC facilitate the establishment of regional networks of central authorities and prosecutors to combat transnational organized crime, in accordance with the recommendation contained in resolution 5/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(c) To examine ways and means of strengthening international cooperation in the area of new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and cultural property;

(d) To consider the elaboration of national organized crime strategies, informed by serious and organized crime threat assessments;

(e) To support the monitoring of the impact of technical assistance activities to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants to ensure their sustainability and increase their effectiveness;

(f) To fully implement and enforce the United Nations drug and crime conventions, other international standards, and legal and regulatory frameworks for the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) programme; to implement effective detection, investigation, prosecution and conviction measures to prevent and punish money-laundering and related financial crimes; to promote effective cooperation for countering money-laundering and for the investigation and prosecution of money-laundering cases by strengthening mechanisms for domestic inter-agency coordination and information-sharing; to enhance regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information among competent authorities, in particular financial intelligence units; and to make use of the anti-organized crime and AML/CFT tools developed by UNODC.

Corruption

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

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

(b) To continue supporting the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(c) To participate at the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at the highest possible level.

Terrorism prevention

86. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to ratify and implement the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism, with assistance from UNODC as needed.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

87. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to accord high priority to the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the recently adopted United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems; to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice focusing on all sectors of the justice system and based on baseline assessments and data collection; to develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes that are based on an understanding of the root causes of crime and respond to the concerns of citizens; and to mainstream crime prevention in criminal justice policies.

Prevention, treatment and reintegration

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

(a) To work together with UNODC to improve their national drug prevention systems in line with the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, thereby ensuring that children, youth, families and communities are healthy and safe and realize their full potential; to strengthen their drug dependence treatment, care and rehabilitation services reaching people suffering from drug dependence with approaches that are ethical and based on science; and to ensure access to controlled drugs for medical purposes to all those who need them, while preventing diversion;

(b) To review and revise their national HIV/AIDS policies, strategies and programmatic responses, taking into account relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and Commission on Narcotic Drugs, outlining key effective interventions for HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who use drugs, and particularly those who inject them, including in prisons and other closed settings.

Alternative development

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

(a) To incorporate alternative development programmes into both national drug control and rural development strategies;

(b) To provide needed financial resources to enable long-term commitment and the sustainable implementation of alternative development projects, and to promote South-South cooperation with a view to sharing best practices and lessons learned;

(c) To consider the outcome of the International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, providing guiding principles for successful and sustainable alternative development programmes.

Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

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

(a) To regularly submit to UNODC crime and drug-related data through the annual report questionnaire, the crime trends survey and the individual seizure questionnaire, as well as to submit to UNODC data on trafficking in persons through questionnaires and other data collection methods and to support UNODC in analysing the data in order to produce and disseminate accurate and reliable information on patterns, trends and flows;

(b) To support UNODC in conducting programmes that provide assistance to countries with limited capacity to generate, analyse and report quality data on drugs and crime;

(c) To support UNODC in disseminating drug and crime statistics and analysing trends related thereto to promote more effective international responses, including by conducting global analyses of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking and publishing the World Drug Report in all official languages of the United Nations;

(d) To support UNODC in its efforts to share information on new psychoactive substances, in particular with regard to forensic data, as well as trends in their composition, production and distribution and their patterns of use, in order to adequately assist Member States in responding to the challenge that these substances pose;

(e) To emphasize that forensic laboratories and the results and data they produce are an integral part of national drug control and criminal justice systems and enable a timely response to emerging issues, and to support UNODC in providing quality assurance support to forensic laboratories and in contributing to the establishment of forensic best practices.

Evaluation

91. The Commissions may wish to consider requesting Member States to request that UNODC develop a formal procedure to adopt a biennial evaluation plan as regards in-depth evaluations.

Financial support and partnerships

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

(a) To provide adequate, predictable and sustainable resources to enable UNODC to implement its mandates effectively, including through its regional and country programmes, preferably on the basis of non-earmarking or soft-earmarking, thus enabling the Office to expand and consolidate its technical cooperation with regional bodies and partner countries worldwide;

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