

4 December 2018

English only

---

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

**Reconvened sixty-first session**

Vienna, 5–7 December 2018

Agenda item 4\*

**Strategic management, budgetary and  
administrative questions**

**Commission on Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice**

**Reconvened twenty-seventh session**

Vienna, 6 and 7 December 2018

Agenda item 4\*\*

**Strategic management, budgetary and  
administrative questions**

**Draft Annual Programme Implementation Plan for 2020 for  
the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime\*\*\***

The present conference room paper contains the advance unedited version of the proposed annual programme implementation plan for 2020, for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for programme 13 “International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice”. This draft plan is based on the results of a number of consultations with Member State pursuant to discussions in the Open ended Working Group on Governance and Finance (FINGOV).

---

\* E/CN.7/2018/1/Add.1.

\*\* E/CN.15/2018/1/Add.1.

\*\*\* This conference room paper has not been formally edited.





**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## UNODC Draft Annual Programme Implementation Plan for 2020

November 2018

## Table of Contents

Foreword	Page 4
Overall Orientation	Page 5
Subprogramme 1: Countering transnational organized crime	Page 9
Subprogramme 2: A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem	Page 13
Subprogramme 3: Countering corruption	Page 17
Subprogramme 4: Terrorism prevention	Page 21
Subprogramme 5: Justice	Page 25
Subprogramme 6: Research, trend analysis and forensics	Page 29
Subprogramme 7: Policy support	Page 33
Subprogramme 8: Technical cooperation and field support	Page 37
Subprogramme 9 (a): Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with drugs, crime and terrorism issues and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Page 40
Subprogramme 9 (b): Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board	Page 44

## A. Foreword



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

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

This year, Member States will hold the fourteenth Crime Congress in Kyoto, focusing on advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is an opportunity to further build on our efforts, to confront the criminals who undermine the rule of law and sustainable development, to stamp out corruption, prevent violent extremism and protect human rights.

UNODC has been able to carry out our work thanks to the support of Member States. Voluntary contributions have risen some 40 percent over the past seven years, a clear recognition of the quality of UNODC's assistance. Meanwhile, regular budget resources continue to amount to less than six percent of our total income.

Going into 2020, I am committed to ensuring that UNODC is fit for purpose, to make the best use of resources in supporting integrated responses to threats to peace and security and fulfilling the promise of the SDGs. UNODC remains committed to continuous improvement and innovation and serving the people who need us most. For this, we rely on your support.

Yury Fedotov  
Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## B. Overall Orientation

### Overall orientation

#### Mandates and background:

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for supporting Member States in making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism and to promote security and justice for all. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including ST/SGB/2004/6 “Organization of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”. The main thematic priorities of the Office range from transnational organized crime to illicit trafficking; from drug prevention and treatment and alternative development to corruption; from criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention; and from research and trend analysis to policy support. The work of the Office is grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its protocols, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and the UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

#### Alignment with the UN Charter, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformational agendas:

2. The mandates of UNODC guide the subprogrammes in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of each subprogramme’s objective. The objectives of the subprogrammes are aligned with the Organization’s purposes to maintain peace and security, develop friendly relations amongst nations and achieve international cooperation in solving international problems, as stipulated in article 1 of the Charter. In the context of 2030 Agenda, and for UNODC, these purposes are embodied in a number of Sustainable Development Goals. The text below summarizes the specific Sustainable Development Goals that the objectives, and therefore the deliverables, of the respective subprogrammes, are aligned with: UNODC is especially committed to supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which explicitly recognize the interrelationship between sustainable development on the one hand, and the threats from violence, organized crime, terrorism, corruption, access to justice, prevention of drug use, and providing health and social services to people who use drugs, on the other. The strong connections between rule of law, security and sustainable development increasingly require greater coordination and cooperation among national agencies as well as among United Nations entities. UNODC, with its specific mandates and experience in mobilizing transnational cooperation, is working together with other stakeholders, Member States and UN sister agencies at the country, regional and global levels to help Member States to both, better understand the nature of the threats they face, as well as to design coherent programmes and policies to address these threats within the context of targets under Goal 16 that pertain to its’ mandates.

In the area of health, UNODCs work is framed largely by targets 3.b, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.8 pertaining to drug use prevention, treatment care and rehabilitation of drug use disorders, access to controlled substances for medical purposes while preventing diversion and abuse as well as prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS.

While also contributing to various other goals directly (such as Goals 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14,15 and 17) the Office recognizes the universal and unified nature of the 2030 agenda by actively pursuing initiatives that cut across goals and targets. The Office is committed to strengthening a gender perspective as part of its normative and technical support efforts to Member States and, thereby, ensuring that Goal 5 is effectively integrated across all its mandated areas of work. It should be noted that despite being a relatively small Office, UNODC is the custodian of 15 SDG indicators at the global level and an active co-facilitator of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a coordinating platform for UN Member States, private sector, civil society, and international entities.

3. The objectives of relevant subprogrammes are also aligned with the 2015 “Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation” (A/Conf.222/L.6) and the outcome document of the Thirtieth Special Session of the General Assembly of 2016 “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem” (A/S-30/L.1).

4. While recognising the strong inter-connections between the programmatic work of UNODC and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including inter alia, building peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and promoting health, the Office's work emanates from its foundational mandates and its normative role. The office also contributes to the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the other purposes of the United Nations laid out in the Charter, including the maintenance of international peace and security.

### **Recent developments:**

5. In 2018, transnational organized crime and terrorism continued to pose a major threat to security, development and good governance. Cybercrime is estimated to generate some \$1.5 trillion in revenue per year. As with most crime, it targets the most vulnerable: the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children is proliferating, and women and girls are disproportionately harmed. The profits accruing to globally operating migrant smuggling networks are estimated to be at least \$5.5-7 billion over the past year with the number of domestic victims of human trafficking exceeding those trafficked internationally. Homicidal violence and organized crime-related violence also remained high across many regions in the world with firearms remaining the most common weapon of intentional killing. Corruption continued to have a negative impact on the rule of law, security, and governance, denying many people around the world access to services and opportunities. The fight against corruption is, therefore, a vital component of the collective efforts of the international community, including through the UN Convention against Corruption, to promote peace and security, human rights and sustainable development. The threat of terrorism remained acute, exacerbated by newly emerging challenges, such as foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating from armed conflict zones to their countries of origin or third countries, and the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

6. The world drug problem remains a health and security concern. The 2018 World Drug Report indicates that over 31 million people suffer from drug use disorders. Opioids continue to cause the most harm. The cultivation, manufacture, trafficking, and consumption of illicit drugs pose a threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human life and serious depletion in social cohesion and capital. In 2018, UNODC played an important role in assisting the Colombian Government to monitor the country's policy to reduce illicit crops and to strengthen rural development, as an integral part of the country's ongoing peace-building efforts. Historically, UNODC has been a strong and committed supporter of Colombia's activities to encourage local communities to voluntarily give up coca cultivation. In 2018 the UNODC verified that over 24,891 hectares of illicit crops had been voluntarily eradicated; the Office facilitated 29 organizations in providing comprehensive technical assistance services for 29,552 families in 34 municipalities of 13 departments of Colombia.

### **Strategy and external factors for 2020:**

7. UNODC has expanded and consolidated its integrated programming approach that aims at better and consistent support to member states in their responses to drugs and crime. In line with the principles of the UNDS reform and new generation of UN Country teams (UNCTs) and UNDAFs rolled out in 2019, UNODC integrated programmes aim at: a) field based support to member states for meeting the priority needs of national and regional counterparts; b) cross-sectoral integration of all relevant drugs, crime and terrorism elements and a clearer contribution to Member States' efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; c) stronger synergies and joint programmes involving other UN entities and working across borders and regions.

8. Essential to this further expansion of UNODC support to member states is the full participation in, and alignment of UNODC field presence with, UNDS reform, to ensure strong presence and delivery capacity in key countries. This also includes the provision of technical expertise and advice in UNODC mandate areas to UNCTs and local counterparts, so as to develop sound and needs-based UNDAFs, and resulting technical cooperation programmes, also in the context of more joint UN programmes.

9. The overall plan for 2020, is further detailed under each of the subprogrammes. It should be noted that in some subprogrammes the variances between planned deliverables in 2019 and 2020 is driven by the shift from counting

outputs to enumerating deliverables and the methodological changes that that has implied. With regard to external factors, it is based on a number of planning assumptions, including:

- Availability of extrabudgetary resources, as well as less strictly earmarked special purpose contributions, allowing the office to respond to the constantly changing nature and scope of transnational organized crime networks
- Willingness on part of member states to recognize and address challenges related to security, justice and the rule of law, as part of an integrated, nationally owned effort at implementing the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.
- Increased willingness on part of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to build issues of combatting drugs, crime and illicit financial flows as part of their technical advice to States, allowing the UNODC to provide technical expertise to member states in strengthening their fiscal governance systems preventing leakage from licit to illicit economies and laundering of the proceeds of crime
- The willingness of Member States to share real-time and other operational data with their counterparts across borders to mount effective, intelligence-led responses to dismantle organized crime networks.

10. In terms of Inter-Agency coordination UNODC has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the UN System. These areas include access to justice for children (UNICEF), gender equality and women's empowerment (UNWOMEN), drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (WHO), border management (WCO), corruption (UNDP), human trafficking and migrant smuggling (IOM, UNHCR and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), and terrorism prevention (UNOCT and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities). Since all these areas and partnerships are relevant for the 2030 Agenda, UNODC and its partners have linked their work and are showing to external audiences their impact on achieving the SDGs through various publications, and in regular dialogue with Member States, including within the context of UNODC's governing bodies, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The office remains an active co-sponsor of UNAIDS and is the substantive lead on HIV prevention treatment and care amongst people who use drugs and in prison settings.

11. Regarding cooperation with other entities, UNODC will remain actively involved in the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a coordinating platform for UN Member States, the private sector, civil society, and international entities to work together to promote Goal 16. Also, UNODC is active in the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies Initiative, a group of Member States, International Organizations, global partnerships, and others to focus on SDG16+. In addition, UNODC has concluded agreements with an array of international organizations to enhance common approaches and synergies in various areas of work related to the 2030 Agenda. These include, but are not limited to: the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Council of Europe (CoE), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

12. UNODC pursues a coherent and coordinated implementation of global commitments on gender equality in line with the 2006 CEB Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and continues to strive for gender parity in staff at all levels and ensuring that a gender perspective is actively and visibly mainstreamed in all its practices, policies and programmes. The UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018 - 2021) continues to provide a framework for coherence and safeguarding the Office's alignment with the 2030 Agenda and SDG5. A Gender Team is located in the Director General/Executive Director's Office to coordinate the implementation of the Gender Strategy, thus ensuring that programme approval processes are gender mainstreamed; programme managers integrate gender perspectives in the operational activities of each sub-programme, as applicable, and Gender Focal Points are consulted in programme development; gender analysis is integrated into all UNODC mandated areas; staff are receiving and benefitting from capacity building and tools on gender mainstreaming; a systematic exchange of lessons learnt and good practices within the UNODC Gender Focal Point network and that UNODC keeps abreast with new developments in the field of gender equality, both through the UN Women led systemwide network of focal points and through inter-agency cooperation.

13. UNODC, in line with the ongoing United Nations reform process, recognizes that evaluation is a powerful tool for learning, accountability and improving impact. The independent evaluation function at UNODC manages independent evaluations covering UNODC's portfolio, offering results that are key for learning and accountability of resources entrusted to UNODC by Member States. It provides norms, standards and tools, quality assurance as well as management of strategic evaluations, reporting directly on evaluation results to Member States and the Executive Director. In this sense, the evaluation function acts as an agent of change: it provides incentives to modernizing institutional practices and structures to inform strategic direction. Moreover, responding to information needs by Member States, it ensures diversified and innovative products and services for aggregate results, which is key in the SDG context. Additionally, in coordination with UNEG and UN country teams, UNODC's evaluation function aims to further increase its support for national evaluation capacity building.

### Evaluation activities:

14. The following self-evaluations completed in 2018 have guided the programme plan for 2020:

(a) Centralised evaluations:

- the Cluster Mid-term In-depth Evaluation of five global research projects of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch contributing to the Thematic Programme on Research, Trend Analysis and forensics 2015-2016 (sub-programme 6; status: finalised);
- the Mid-term In-depth Evaluation of the Paris Pact Initiative Phase IV-A partnership to combat illicit traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan (sub-programme 1 and 8; status: finalised);
- the Thematic Cluster Evaluation of five Law Enforcement projects in Central Asia (sub-programme 1; status: ongoing); and,
- the In-depth Evaluation of Western Balkans Counter-Serious Crime Initiative under the Integrative Internal Security Governance mechanism (the EU provided funding to UNODC to conduct this independent evaluation) (sub-programme 1; status: ongoing).

(b) Decentralised evaluations of the following UNODC projects (sub-programmes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6): 1) Sustainable Livelihood and Development in Myanmar; 2) Assisting Nigeria to strengthen rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism; 3) Implementation of the Doha Declaration; 4) Strengthening drug law enforcement system for criminal intelligence collection, analysis, and exchange; 5) Support to the implementation of the ROCA programme; 6) Strengthening Anti-Corruption Institutions in Indonesia; 7) Strengthening and Enhancing the capacity of Law Enforcement Officials in Combating Child Sex Offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam; 8) Support to Demand Reduction of Drugs in Andean Countries; 9) Increasing capacity for prison reform in Panama; 10) Consolidating prison system improvement in Panama; 11) Strengthening of security and justice structures in the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza.

15. The findings of the self-evaluations referenced above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2020 of all sub-programmes. As a result, cooperation and coordination, including between UNODC HQ and Field Offices, will be further strengthened across sub-programmes. Moreover, UNODC's sub-programmes will increase collaboration and partnerships at national and regional levels, building on the already existing structures and mechanisms also for example in relation to global SDG reporting mechanisms. As a result of the above-referenced evaluations, sub-programmes in UNODC will continue strengthening the approach to gender equality. For evaluations to contribute to the review mechanism of the SDGs, strategic evaluations, in coordination with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and oversight functions, will be undertaken. This approach will allow the identification of potential joint evaluations, in particular in relation to the principle of common country programming and the assessment of UNDAFs.

16. The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2020, however, changes in information needs of Member States may influence the evaluation plan:

- Selected priority areas in subprogramme 2;
- Selected priority areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (cross-cutting sub-programmes);
- Selected priority areas in Africa (cross-cutting sub-programmes);
- Decentralised evaluations covering various sub-programmes and regions.



## C. Framework



### Subprogramme 1: Countering transnational organized crime

#### A. Objective

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

#### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

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

#### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

##### Establishment of the Implementation Review Mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

As one example of its work in 2018 in the area of countering transnational organized crime, UNODC has supported the establishment of the implementation review mechanism for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.

The Organized Crime Convention, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It entered into force on 29 September 2003 and has almost universal adherence, with 189 States parties at present. The Convention is supplemented by three Protocols, which deal with specific areas of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.



Article 32 of the Convention, subparagraphs (3)(d) and (4), call for the establishment of a review mechanism by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to periodically review its implementation and make recommendations in this regard. UNODC has been actively supporting the Conference since 2008 in its efforts to establish an implementation review mechanism for the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

From 2008 to 2018, UNODC has, inter alia, carried out the following work: supported and advised Presidents of the Conference and members of the extended Bureau in discharging their functions to further the process of

discussing and negotiating a review mechanism; planned, organized and supported the work of the extended Bureau of the Conference to implement Conference resolutions that dealt with furthering the process of establishing a review mechanism; supported and advised the various Chairs of the intergovernmental bodies set up by the Conference to deal with furthering the process of establishing the review mechanism; directly supported Member States in informal and formal consultations with a view to building consensus; prepared various background papers, presentations, information notes and non-papers that presented many options of formats and models for a review mechanism, at times in direct collaboration with Member States; prepared numerous and detailed versions of envisaged cost estimates and costs implications for a review mechanism; actively supported Member States, upon request, to ratify, accede to or otherwise adhere to the Convention and its Protocols, as well as to implement these instruments via the delivery of tailored technical assistance in several areas.

In 2017, to implement Conference resolution 8/2, UNODC prepared a first version of the draft procedures and rules for the functioning of the review mechanism, detailed estimated financial requirements to accompany them, and draft self-assessment questionnaires to review the implementation of each of the four legal instruments. From 2017 to 2018, UNODC also planned, organized and serviced three sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental meeting for the purpose of defining the specific procedures and rules for the functioning of the review mechanism for the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as 11 sessions of the Working Groups of the Conference which considered, inter alia, the draft self-assessment questionnaires.

The above work reached its intended purpose during the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention. This result is evidenced by the adoption by the Conference, through its resolution 9/1, of the procedures and rules for the implementation review mechanism for the Conference and its Protocols, and the launch of a preparatory two-year phase for beginning the review process, with specific tasks assigned to the Secretariat in support of the leading work of Member States.

The results demonstrate progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of subprogramme 1 to prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking. The implementation review mechanism will assist Member States to identify gaps in their implementation of the instruments so as to address them, gather valuable information on good practices, legislation, laws and policies to prevent and counter organized crime, and provide a strengthened forum for the exchange of information among practitioners, particularly in regard to international cooperation in criminal matters and victim assistance.

---

26.3 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018, increased technical assistance, implemented at the request of Member States, aimed at promoting the ratification of and/or accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the establishment of the implementation review mechanism, which was a ten-year long endeavour and has gone beyond the initial expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Secretariat for this period.

#### **D. Most significant planned result for 2020**

---

##### **Crime in a Box – Cocaine Smuggling**

One of the most significant planned results for UNODC in 2018 in the area of countering transnational organized crime is related to drug trafficking. The trafficking of illicit drugs within and out of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) continues to represent a multi-billion-dollar illicit industry. Cocaine is a particularly lucrative drug in the region, linked to numerous large-scale smuggling operations. Brazil, Ecuador and Panama are crucial transport hubs; however, Colombia remains the key player in the cultivation, production and trafficking of cocaine. According to estimates from US authorities, “some 70% of the cocaine leaves Colombia via the Pacific” and shipments from Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia are increasing. Despite this increase, Colombia remains “the main source of cocaine found in Europe.”<sup>1</sup> Between 2016 and 2017, cocaine production in Colombia increased from 772 to 921 tons—a 19 per cent increase.<sup>2</sup> The interception and seizure of these smuggled illicit drugs are crucial to disrupting trafficking flows and the financing of organized criminal groups.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/mexico-central-america-and-the-caribbean.html>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/colombia-coca-production-hits-new-record-high-us-figures-say/>

In order to reduce the cross-border movement of illicit goods, such as cocaine, the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) has established air, land and sea units in 14 countries in LAC. The mission of the CCP is to build capacity in countries seeking to improve risk management, supply chain security and trade facilitation in sea, land and airports to prevent the aforementioned cross-border movement of illicit goods. As the global economy becomes increasingly interconnected and opportunities for trade expand in various regions of the world, the volume of goods transported in containerized shipping also continues to increase. International maritime cargo movements are currently estimated at 720 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) per year, accounting for 90 per cent of global cargo shipments; however, less than two per cent is physically inspected by customs authorities. This fact provides ample opportunities for illicit activities, such as avoiding customs duties, circumventing quotas or smuggling nuclear materials, weapons and drugs—the latter of which are of particular concern for LAC.

The CCP has been implemented in 14 LAC countries to date, including Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname. In 2017, the CCP trained 480 relevant officers across 20 training events and 300 officers have been trained to date in 2018 with more to come, bringing the total number of training events in 2018 to 24. In 2017, LAC CCP units reported 140 cases of cocaine seizures totalling 44.5 tons, while so far in 2018, 92 cases of cocaine have been reported, totalling 38.3 tons. Importantly, the LAC region was part of a two-week international operational exercise code named “Sports Bag” in the first quarter of 2017 aimed at fighting the contamination of cargo shipments with cocaine. The operation involved 37 LAC and European seaports and resulted in 19 separate seizures amounting to 7,110 kg of cocaine seized.

The challenge going forward is to expand CCP operations in the region, particularly into Colombia, and to stabilize the foundation that has been built by the CCP and thereby ensure the successful continuation of operations by established Port Control Units (PCUs).

In response, for 2020, the CCP is expanding its operations into Colombia. Ten PCUs at six seaports will be established, including in Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, San Andres Island, Santa Marta and Uraba/Turbo. The PCUs are expected to be operational by 2020. Selected PCU officers will receive a programme of training and mentoring that takes place over a minimum three-year period. This programme, provided by the CCP, includes theoretical, practical and advanced specialized trainings, as well as work study tours and operational exchanges in order to ensure information sharing and cooperation with other established units. With a view to the CCP Women’s Network, the CCP will also actively encourage female officers to participate in the Programme.

The expected result would be that the CCP, with the support of the Colombian government and relevant authorities and donors, will implement the Programme in Colombia. A core feature of this will be the establishment of ten operational PCUs working to detect and intercept the trafficking of illicit goods in containerized shipping.

The expected result would be evidenced by seizures made at the eight operational PCUs at seaports across Colombia, as well as continued growth in other LAC countries and ongoing seizures in existing CCP units. The CCP plans to hold 35 training events in LAC in 2020 and intends to bring the total number of PCUs in the region to 45 (there are currently 24), as well as two Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs). Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) are expected to be signed with four LAC countries in 2020, including Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Panama. With the addition of these countries to the Programme, in particular Colombia, the CCP expects to seize 60 tons of cocaine in 2020.

**The expected result would demonstrate progress towards** the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

2018	2019	2020
Colombia met with the CCP to discuss the activities for future implementation of the Programme in the country.	Colombia signed an agreement to become a CCP participating country. Initial implementation activities began.	An MoU has been signed with Colombia. Eight PCUs have been established and are operational in the country. Relevant border agents have been trained and seizures occur on an ongoing basis.

26.4 The following Security Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme/Office: S/RES/23/88 on Trafficking in Persons in conflict situations; the following General Assembly resolutions

comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 72/1 on Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons; 72/211 on International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem; 72/192 on Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; 72/195 on Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons; 72/196 on Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation; A/C.3/73/L.7: Trafficking in women and girls; A/C.3/73/L.8: Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity; A/C.3/73/L.9: Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes; A/C.3/73/L.12: 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; the following ECOSOC resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: E/RES/2017/15 on Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; E/RES/2017/18 on Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons; the following Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 61/8 on Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids; the following Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: 25/1 on Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal; 26/4 on strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime; resolution 27/5 on international cooperation against trafficking in cultural property; the following Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 8/1 on Enhancing the effectiveness of central authorities in international cooperation in criminal matters to counter transnational organized crime; resolution 8/1 on Mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto; resolution 8/3 on Strengthening the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; resolution 8/4 on Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; resolution 9/1 on establishment of the mechanism for the review of the implementation of the UNTOC and its Protocols; resolution 9/2 on enhancing and ensuring the effective implementation of the firearms protocol; resolution 9/3 on the implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the UNTOC.

## E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

26.5 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverables				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	32	33	11	32
Substantive services for meetings (number of 3h meetings)	37	38	15	26
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Technical cooperation and field projects (number of projects)	13	13	12	12
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
Consultation, advice and advocacy			1	1
Databases and substantive digital materials				

## F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

No variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018, or between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020.



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

### G. Objective

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

### H. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

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

### I. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Empowering women in Afghanistan to counter the national drug problem

From 2016-2017, global opium production jumped by 65 percent to 10,500 tons, the highest estimate recorded by UNODC since it started monitoring global opium production at the start of the twenty-first century. Most of this increase came from Afghanistan, where an increase in opium poppy cultivation and gradually improving yields resulted in opium production reaching 9,000 tons. UNODC addresses this problem within a large programme addressing all areas, spanning from alternative development over supply reduction and illicit drug trafficking interventions throughout the region, notably in countries affected by transit trafficking, to comprehensive and balanced prevention and health measures at regional and national levels.



With regard to supply reduction, in 2018 the Afghan Border Police (ABP) has seized a total of 146 kilogrammes of heroin, 348 kilogrammes of opium, 2,559 kilogrammes of hashish and 2.4 kilogrammes of methamphetamine. A total of 37 suspects were arrested in relation to these seizures. Particular successes were achieved by the Airport Interdiction Unit (AIU) at Hamid Karzai International Airport (HKIA) with the six members of ABP officers (three male and three female) and six CNPA officers (three male and three female), identifying and arresting 148 male and 14 female drug swallows/traffickers intending to travel to international destinations, mainly New Delhi, India. These arrests resulted in seizures of 111 kilogrammes of heroin, four 4 kilogrammes of hashish, 13 kilogrammes of raw gold and USD 170,300 cash.

While supply reduction interventions are a strong focus of UNODC support to member states, the balanced drug control approach also embraces demand reduction and health measures. In this context, the absence of gender-sensitive prevention and treatment services for women with drug dependent disorders puts them at an increased risk of vulnerability, particularly in situations where state structures are weak and violence is rife.



In 2018, one of the many achievements of UNODC in the country was to support Afghan women to effectively address the challenges posed by the national drug problem by strengthening the continuum of evidence-based drug demand reduction responses and services available, including HIV prevention and treatment.

Within the framework of UNODC project addressing HIV among women who use drugs and women in prison, training was conducted for service providers to develop and implement gender-responsive services. The training addressed: stigma faced by women who use drugs and in prisons, lack of programmes for their accompanying children, and other barriers for women to access HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services.

To support the investment in and implementation of evidence-based prevention initiatives in various settings, UNODC established a multi-sectoral team of policymakers and trained them on the newly published UNODC-WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention. Focusing further on strengthening parenting skills, UNODC tailored its open source Strong Families programme for the Afghan context and worked with 200 families in over 4 provinces. In efforts to reach an increasing number of families from across Afghanistan, UNODC also trained 30 national facilitators who can now cascade the benefits of this prevention programme to more families across the country in a sustainable way.

Turning its attention to the quality of treatment services, UNODC, through its various specialized training programmes, empowered 95 treatment professionals to deliver evidence-based drug dependence treatment and care services who have in turn reached close to 1600 patients so far.

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

---

As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018 was achieved as planned, as evidenced by countries making basic, social and economic services available to populations vulnerable to drug dependence, HIV/AIDS and crime, within their national context and in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence. In Afghanistan, in the vein of alternative development, UNODC trained and provided 1,950 women with extension services in poultry management and another 1,420 farmers were trained on dairy management, processing, disease control, and market access, 11 milk collection centres were established, 1,950 poultry coops were constructed and 16 qualified Female Poultry Veterinary Workers were trained and equipped with technical poultry kits, to enhance their economic security and provide them with a sustainable livelihood. In addition, 250 female farmers were provided training and inputs/extension services on quality vegetable production. Further, UNODC supported 1,025 farmers to establish 200 hectares of new fruit orchards and provided 57,000 fruit tree saplings.

## J. Most significant planned result for 2020

---

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

The drugs and related problems in East Africa are a growing concern of Member States in the region, which work with UNODC to implement comprehensive and balanced measures against the illicit supply of and demand for controlled substances. For many years, Governments in the region prioritized anti-trafficking and law enforcement measures along their borders and ports to reduce the illicit trafficking and transiting of substances through their territories, but in the recent past, the need for improved demand reduction measures to cope with growing demand problems was emphasized. Since 2018, UNODC and WHO have been providing treatment and care services for people who use drugs in contact with the criminal justice system as an alternative to conviction or punishment. The Office also supported Kenya and other countries to reduce HIV transmission among people who use drugs in line with the WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS target setting guide.,



For 2020, while not comprehensive, following are a few illustrative examples of some of the most significant planned results. At the regional level, UNODC will focus on building the capacity of Member States on how to prevent drug use and other risky behaviours, how to adopt treatment as an alternative to incarceration or punishment for people with drug disorders and put in place relevant legal, policy and strategy instruments to enhance the HIV response.

At the country level, national authorities in Kenya have requested support to address HIV among people who use drugs both in the community and the prison settings. UNODC will, therefore, expand medication-assisted therapy (MAT) services at community levels to ensure increased coverage, in line with SDGs 3.3 and 3.5. UNODC will also build the capacity of national partners in the Kenyan prison service to ensure continuity of care for people in contact with criminal justice. By 2020, it is expected that MAT services will be initiated and scaled-up in Kenyan prisons and people in contact with criminal justice would benefit from improved access to uninterrupted services.

The expected result at country and regional levels would be evidenced by a number of countries which have improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs including those in contact with criminal justice. This result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme/Office.

2018	2019	2020
Insufficient provision of HIV services in the community and measures on alternatives to conviction or punishment for people who use drugs and lack of continuity of HIV services between the community and prisons	Improved access to HIV services and alternatives to conviction or punishment measures for people who use drugs including those in contact with the criminal justice system	<b>Countries in receipt of UNODC assistance have adopted alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improved access to HIV services for people who use drugs including those in contact with the criminal justice in line with the national guidelines and based on international standards</b>

26.7 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: 67/193 on International cooperation against the world drug problem; S 30/1 on Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug; S 20/2, S 20/3, S/20/4 A-E on Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, 2009; 70/181 on Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016; General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex on Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030; Economic and Social Council in 1987 (Council Resolution 1987/34) to promote and facilitate international, regional and sub-regional drug law enforcement cooperation; 72/198 on International Cooperation to Counter the World Drug Problem. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: A/C.3/73/L.8 on Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular, its technical cooperation capacity. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables. The following Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: CND resolution 60/2 (Strengthening international cooperation to assist the States most affected the by the illicit transit of drugs, especially developing countries, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility; CND resolution 61/2 (Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings).

## K. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

26.8 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	2018	2018	2019	2020
	plan	actual	plan	plan

Quantified deliverables				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	8	8	8	8
Substantive services for meetings (number of 3h meetings)	27	27	27	27
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Technical cooperation and field projects (number of projects)	11	11	11	11
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	24	24
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

**L. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

**Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

26.9 None.

**Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019**

26.10 None.





### Subprogramme 3: Countering corruption

#### M. Objective

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

#### N. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

26.12 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms (16.5), strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets (16.4), promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (16.3), develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.6), ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (16.7), broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance (16.8), Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent crime (16.a).

#### O. Most significant actual result in 2018

##### UNODC fights corruption across the globe

The United Nations Convention against Corruption is the only legally binding global anti-corruption instrument with near-universal adherence. With the accessions of Chad, Equatorial Guinea, and Samoa, the number of parties to the Convention now stands at 186, due, to a significant extent, to UNODC's continuing efforts, including before a State becomes party to the Convention. Significant progress has also been achieved in the implementation of the Convention's peer review mechanism, which has served as a global framework for supporting international cooperation and the overall implementation of the Convention. In 2018, UNODC has assisted 127 States in taking a wide range of anti-corruption measures, including strengthening preventive measures, disrupting money laundering schemes, returning stolen proceeds and other relevant actions.



Putting corruption away

In May 2018, the General Assembly marked the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption with a high-level debate. The event was followed by a Security Council briefing on corruption and conflict in September 2018, where it was emphasized that no country was immune to corruption. Furthermore, it was stated that impunity compounded the problem of corruption and its consequences for the ordinary citizens triggered and sustained conflict. The connections between corruption, terrorism and violent extremism have been repeatedly recognized by the Security Council and the General Assembly. Assets stolen through corruption can be used to finance other crimes, including violent extremist and terrorist acts. Countering corruption forms an important part of countries' efforts to strengthen good governance, achieve sustainable development, tackle transnational crime, protect human rights, and maintain international peace and security.

The corrosive effects of corruption are particularly evident in the judiciary. Corruption in the justice system - whether actual or perceived - poses a threat to confidence in the rule of law. At the same time, an independent judiciary is instrumental for fostering and establishing the rule of law, a prerequisite for sustainable development.

To be effective, judicial independence is essential. UNODC assisted judiciaries in seeking solutions to some of the key challenges that they face, such as undue political interference by the executive and legislature into judicial appointments and decisions, reduction in budgets in the face of increasing caseloads and corruption in the justice sector and diminishing public confidence.

In response to the above, UNODC carried out a wide range of initiatives in the framework of this sub-programme. In 2018, a particular highlight was the realisation of UNODC's effort over a two-year period to facilitate consultations with approximately 4,000 judges worldwide and seven regional preparatory meetings, which resulted in the launch, in 2018, of the first-ever Global Judicial Integrity Network. The establishment of this platform allows judges to share good practices and lessons learnt, support each other and join forces in developing new tools and guidelines, which will strengthen integrity and prevent corruption in the judicial system. One of the priority initiatives carried out within the framework of the Network is the development and roll-out of a judicial ethics programme comprised of an e-learning course, a trainer's manual and an off-line self-study course book. Two training-of-trainers have been conducted building up an initial pool of trainers to train peers on judicial ethics. The Network will also serve as a resource for addressing new and emerging challenges, including those posed by social media as well as gender-related integrity challenges affecting judiciaries. An expert group meeting on the use of social media by judges was held in November 2018 to discuss and make recommendations on how to develop, based on existing regional and national standards and other sources, a set of draft guidelines for the use of social media by judges for the further consideration of the Network. As evidenced by the views expressed by Chief Justices and judges from around the world, it is more important than ever to have such a unique international network where joining forces across the borders to share perspectives and to encourage each another in the collective aspiration for an independent, impartial and ethical judicial system. As was stressed by the Chief Justice Walter Samuel Nkanu Onnoghen of Nigeria during the launch, the Network could not have come at a better time. The Chief Justice added that: "It is time to develop global measures and mechanisms for the attainment and sustenance of the prescribed integrity. Accepted global standards and measures have persuasive force. They empower national champions of judicial integrity, providing ready tools and weapons".

These results demonstrate progress towards collective attainments towards the objective.

---

26.13 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018 was to enhance support by UNODC to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies to facilitate decision-making and policy direction. That result was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the successful servicing of the subsidiary bodies of the Conference and the increased number of country review reports and their summaries prepared with the assistance by UNODC for the Implementation Review Mechanism.

#### **P. Most significant planned result for 2020**

---

##### **2020: The Implementation Review Mechanism, established under the UN Convention against Corruption, - a catalyst for change**

At its third session in 2009, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) established an Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM or the Mechanism). The Mechanism provides a country-led process whereby each State party is reviewed by two peers, resulting in a report identifying gaps in UNCAC implementation, good practices and lists concrete actions to implement the Convention more effectively. States view the IRM as a learning-opportunity to scrutinise legislative frameworks and assess their own record in combating corruption. The impact of the review process and its recommendations have proven to motivate governmental counterparts' drive to accelerate UNCAC implementation: 86 percent of States amended their legislation or adopted new laws to address their first cycle review and 58 percent of States took measures related to the second cycle before it was launched.

In 2018, the Mechanism's main challenge was the delay in the completion of the second cycle country reviews. The Mechanism was in its third year and UNODC's analysis pinpointed to the starting point of the country reviews as a bottleneck. States parties acknowledged that compiling the relevant information for their self-assessment to

start the review process was more complex in the second cycle than it had been in the first, above all requiring much wider and time-consuming national stakeholder consultations.

In response, UNODC will enhance its assistance to States to ensure the timely beginning and completion of country reviews, and consequently, the overall completion of the Mechanism's first two cycles. This will be done by conducting regular trainings with government counterparts, providing tailor-made advisory services and support for the timely completion of the self-assessment, as well as preparing country visits and drafting review reports and summaries.

The expected result would be the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the Mechanism's second cycle. The subsequent completion of the two review cycles will provide a foundation for States to further strengthen their resilience to corruption and a benchmark for measuring progress towards the achievement of this goal. The training provided by UNODC has created a global network of anti-corruption practitioners through the participation of over 1,800 governmental counterparts during the first cycle and over 500 to date relating to the second cycle.

The expected result would be evidenced by the launch of the fifth and final year of the second review cycle as scheduled and the number of executive summaries of country review reports completed under the review mechanism, as shown below.

UNODC will prepare an analysis of all the review recommendations from both cycles, thereby offering States an understanding of UNCAC and the comprehensive set of tools to align national frameworks with their anti-corruption commitments under the Convention.

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

2018	2019	2020
19 submissions by States Parties of their completed self-assessment checklists.	Increased rate of submissions of the completed self-assessment checklists by States Parties, with UNODC's assistance.	<b>Further increased rates of submission of the completed self-assessment checklists through the continued support provided by UNODC to States Parties, resulting in the timely launch of the fifth and final year of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.</b>

26.14 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme 3 on countering corruption: resolution 58/4 on the United Nations Convention against Corruption and 72/196 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, as well as 71/2018 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption]. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: resolution 73/x on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, and 73/x on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

**Q. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020**

26.15 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverable:				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (Number of documents)	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (Number of 3-hour meetings)	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation and field projects</b> (Number of projects)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (Number of days)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Publications</b> (Number of publications)	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Technical materials</b> (Number of materials)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Non-quantified deliverables

**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 reviews, analysing self-assessment checklists responses, the conduct of country visits and the drafting of country review reports as well as executive summaries.
- Databases and substantive digital materials: Maintenance of a database of laws and jurisprudence as well as non-legal knowledge relevant to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including for issues related to asset recovery; database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points and central authorities; and maintenance of the web-based anti-corruption portal known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge

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

- 26.16 The variance in parliamentary documentation is mainly driven by fact that the Conference of the States Parties meets on a biannual basis and therefore is not held in 2020 (the following session will take place in 2021).
- 26.17 The variance in substantive services for meetings is mainly driven by the schedule of the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties, which meets on a biannual basis and therefore is not held in 2020 (the following session will take place in 2021).



## Subprogramme 4: Terrorism prevention

### S. Objective

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

### T. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

26.19 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to significantly reduce all forms of violence and strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to build the capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

26.20 The objective also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

### U. Most significant actual result in 2018

In 2018, UNODC further enhanced its technical assistance to countries most affected by terrorism, especially in the Middle East and North Africa; South and South-East Asia; Central Asia, the Pacific; West and Central Africa, Central America; and South-Eastern Europe. Capacity building focused on addressing legal and criminal justice challenges posed by, inter alia, terrorism financing, transnational movements of foreign terrorist fighters and their prosecution, detention and reintegration, as well as the unprecedented use of the Internet by terrorist groups and improvised explosive devices. UNODC efficiently helped strengthen border security which led, as an example, to the interception of foreign terrorist fighter in the Sahel as a result of UNODC's Airport Communication project. In 2018 alone, UNODC provided similar technical assistance support to over 70 countries and trained over 2,500 criminal justice officials on counter-terrorism related matters globally.

### Supporting Lake Chad Basin States to respond to the Boko Haram crisis

In the Lake Chad Basin region, the terrorist organization Boko Haram has displaced millions and killed thousands of people destroying lives, communities, and livelihoods. The military advances of the Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria against Boko Haram resulted in the detention of thousands of terrorist fighters and associated individuals, who surrendered or were apprehended by security forces. Considering the large number of detainees and limited capability of national justice systems of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, screening these detainees as well as investigating and prosecuting their cases has become a major challenge. In response, throughout 2018 UNODC worked to strengthen the capacity of national criminal justice systems to address this crisis and trained prosecutors and judges on handling terrorism cases in all four countries of the region.



In Niger alone, over a thousand men suspected of being associated with Boko Haram had been placed in pre-trial detention since 2015. As a result, the Niger faced challenges in investigating and prosecuting these cases expeditiously, due to the lack of capacity, as well as the 1,500-kilometre distance between the sites of the terrorist attacks in the Diffa region and the capital, Niamey, where the counter-terrorism judicial unit is located. In addition to intensive training, UNODC supported a field mission of the specialized prosecutors and judges to the Diffa region to gather evidence, and trained Nigerien lawyers as United Nations volunteers to provide legal assistance to persons detained on terrorism charges. As a result, more than 600 Boko Haram suspects received legal aid, and UNODC-trained judges advanced 230 cases involving terrorism suspects in 60 days, which expedited their remand for trial or release.

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

In Nigeria, where thousands of persons have been also detained in association with Boko Haram, UNODC's support resulted in the conviction of 366 terrorism suspects and the discharge of 882. Since 2018, the Office also supports regular deployments of federal prosecutors to Borno State in Northeast Nigeria, the region most affected by Boko Haram, to allow them to provide legal guidance and work with the investigation unit to revise terrorism case files and effectively build cases for prosecution while respecting human rights. Thanks to this effort, by October 2018 prosecutors revised 1,200 files of persons in detention associated to Boko Haram in Borno State, in preparation for the upcoming trials.

At the regional level, the situation was exacerbated by significant differences in the approaches to screening surrendered or captured Boko Haram suspects. UNODC's support was instrumental in facilitating the exchange of information on terrorist fighters and associated individuals between Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, contributing to the implementation of the Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilization Strategy adopted in 2018. The result is evidenced by the strong commitment of the four States to adopt a template for the initial screening of Boko Haram associated persons which was developed with the support of UNODC and CTED, in partnership with the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the African Union.

The results mentioned above demonstrate progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the subprogramme.

---

26.21 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018 to increase ratification of the international legal instruments related to prevention and suppression of terrorism, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by seven new pieces of counter-terrorism legislation. For example, in the case of Lebanon, UNODC reviewed its 1958 Counter-Terrorism Law and assessed harmonization of the law with provisions of the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols ratified by Lebanon. Advisory services on legislative drafting were also provided to Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Yemen, and Uzbekistan, to mention a few.

26.22 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018 to improve the capacity of Member States to prevent terrorism in accordance with the rule of law, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by 2,200 additional national criminal justice officials trained out of which over 400 strengthened their capacity to cooperate with counterparts across borders. The Multi-Agency Task Force for terrorism cases established with UNODC's support has significantly contributed to strengthening regional judicial cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa. UNODC also build the capacity of judicial and investigative units of Chad, Mali and the Niger, and supported the Government of Nigeria to develop a Plan of Action to address terrorism-related criminal justice challenges in north-east Nigeria. Indonesia, Maldives and the Philippines developed national criminal justice frameworks to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism with UNODC's support.

## V. Most significant planned result for 2020

### Planned result for 2020: Holding Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) ISIL accountable for its crimes in Iraq

Iraq has suffered tremendously, being one of the prime targets of several terrorist groups and militants. Urgent support must be provided to the country to ensure its resilience while facing the consequences of terrorism.

In 2018, following the liberation of Mosul from the control of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), UNODC successfully launched a rigorous programme to help the Government address numerous legal and criminal justice challenges and ensure that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) is held accountable for its crimes.

With over 12,000 fighters in detention, including both Iraqi and foreign nationals, the strain on the Iraqi criminal justice system has only amplified. Furthermore, Iraqi prosecutors are facing an unprecedented challenge by having to revise over 19,000 files of persons associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) that have now gone to trial. Furthermore, supporting victims of acts of terrorism was identified as a fundamental element of the programme. UNODC helped established an Association of Victims of Terrorism in Iraq, and with the help of the Superior Judicial Council, identified several victims who had experienced the most heinous crimes and violence. In cooperation with a specialized NGO, the victims received counselling and psychological support as well as legal information regarding their rights.

In response to 2020, UNODC will draw on its multi-year efforts within the country to help the government draft relevant legislation, as well as intensively train Iraqi judges in the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) - crimes. Support to Iraqi judicial system will intensify to ensure that judicial mechanisms are established to manage the evidence collected by the United Nations Investigative Team established by the Security Council to promote accountability for crimes of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) in Iraq (UNITAD).

The expected result would be evidenced by Iraq establishing specialized chambers of judges handling cases related to international crimes of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), and UNODC supporting the Iraqi judiciary to process evidence and ensure that full respect of the rule of law is integrated into the trial process as described below.

In 2020, UNODC will provide, upon request, legal advisory services and highly specialized assistance on a wide range of criminal justice aspects of preventing and countering terrorism globally. The expected results would demonstrate progress towards the collective attainment of the objective.

2018	2019	2020
UNODC established the partnership with Iraq and UNITAD to provide legal assistance and capacity building to the Government of Iraq in order to strengthen prosecution, courts and judicial system	Iraq developed and adopted laws and proper judicial mechanisms to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate ISIL-related crimes	Iraq establishes specialized chambers of judges handling cases related to international crimes of ISIL

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



**W. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020**

26.24 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 Plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverables				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	1	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of 3h meetings)	11	11	77	11
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Technical cooperation and field projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	3	4
Non-quantified deliverables				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

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

- 26.25 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven by the request in the resolution of the General Assembly on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism which is adopted on a biannual basis.
- 26.26 The variance in substantive servicing of meetings is driven by the biennial Review of the UN Global CT Strategy.
- 26.27 The variance in publications is driven by the production of the publication on Supporting Legal Regime and Criminal Justice Capacity to Prevent and Counter-Terrorism on a biennial basis.





## Subprogramme 5: Justice

### Y. Objective

26.28 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.

### Z. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

26.29 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to: reduce all forms of violence and related death rates; end abuse, exploitation, and all forms of violence against and torture of children; promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; and strengthen relevant national institutions for building capacity, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat crime.

26.30 The objective also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to: end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; and eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres.

26.31 Furthermore, the objective also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 11, which is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

### AA. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Threats at sea – reforming and strengthening criminal justice systems

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

UNODC, under its Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), which grew out of the UNODC Counter-Piracy Programme, established in 2009 in response to Security Council resolutions calling for a concerted international response to address piracy off the Horn of Africa, supports national criminal justice systems to respond to crime at sea.



Some 40 countries in regions around the world received technical assistance from the GMCP in 2018. Around 100 prosecutors and judges were trained in investigation, law of the sea and maritime crime, to ensure the delivery of fair and efficient trials in line with international human rights standards.

Promoting a comprehensive approach to handling maritime crime cases, UNODC has not only supported the renovation of prisons (e.g. separation block for female violent extremist prisoners in Shimo La Tewa in Mombasa, Kenya; Hargeisa in Somaliland; H-block for high-risk prisoners in Kamiti, Nairobi, Kenya), but also engaged in the construction of the prison in Garowe, Puntland and, more recently, the innovative Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex.

The promotion of the Nelson Mandela Rules and the other relevant international standards and norms of which UNODC is the custodian is at the core of the training provided to prison staff in various countries, particularly Somalia and Kenya.

Basic Prison Management Trainings covering human rights and the Nelson Mandela rules have been delivered to 50 prison officers. They are intended to strengthen the capacity of the national training institutions so as to ensure long-term sustainability.

Preparing for forthcoming piracy and other maritime crime prosecutions in Nigeria following the enactment of new legislation, UNODC has already carried out prison assessments in three prisons as a basis for prison programming.

The result is evidenced by more prosecutions for transnational maritime crime and greater disruption of the funding it provides to terrorist organizations, as well as a clearer and human rights-compliant legal framework for the States tackling these offences.

The result demonstrates progress towards collective attainment of the objective.

---

26.32 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018, crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives within the UNODC mandate are developed and implemented in accordance with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by two additional countries assisted by UNODC in developing and implementing crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives, as illustrated above.

## **BB. Most significant planned result for 2020**

---

### **Helping women prisoners in Bolivia prepare for their lives after prison**

UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules on Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and other United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice that provide guidance to member states on making their communities safer and their criminal justice systems more effective and humane.

In helping States implement these standards and norms, the subprogramme, under the UNODC's Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, assists member States in breaking the cycle of re-offending through effective rehabilitation and social reintegration.



In support of this objective, UNODC developed a Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes, which provides practical guidance for prison administrations in developing high-quality and sustainable rehabilitation programmes that meet international standards. Other guiding tools include the handbook on Anti-

Corruption Measures in Prisons and the second edition of the Introductory handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders.

These tools form the basis for the concrete technical support UNODC presently delivers to 10 countries in the design and launch of prison-based education, vocational training, and work programmes.

One successful example of the Office's work is the prisoner rehabilitation project launched in Bolivia that began in 2018. A modest investment has led to the training of 50 female prisoners in two prisons Bolivia in the construction field to help them rebuild their future upon release.

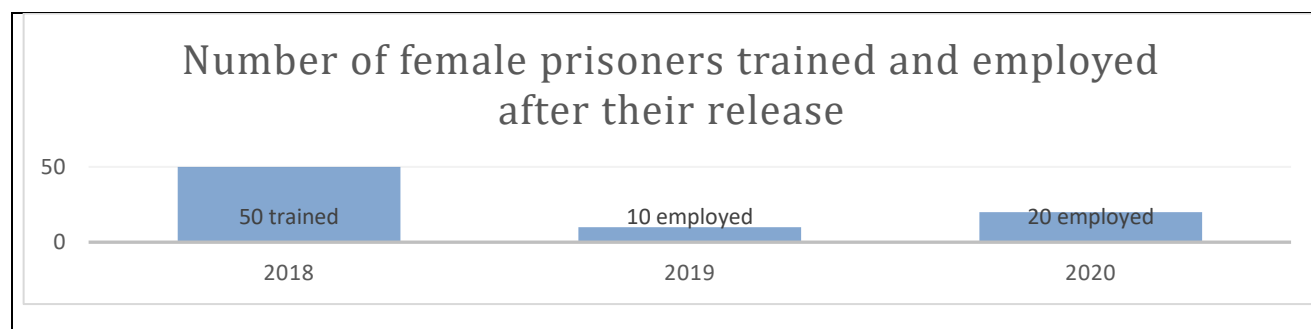
Women account for about eight percent of the prisoner population in Bolivia and two-thirds of them are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, usually related to the micro-trafficking of drugs. With most coming from a low socio-economic and educational background, and with the additional burden of being the main or even sole breadwinner in the family, formerly detained women could easily fall back into crime if they do not have the means to earn a steady and sufficient livelihood. Helping them prepare for life after prison is key to avoiding recidivism. Rather than the traditionally female-dominated and low-paying sectors such as sewing, domestic services or the food sector, UNODC trained the women to work in the construction industry.

The Bolivian construction industry, a growing sector with a high demand for qualified female workers, offers a range of specializations (e.g. builders, metal workers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters) and, on average, pays at least 25% more than the minimum salary of Bolivia. Therefore, our training will further increase the potential income of trained women and will improve the lives of women prisoners and their families. In addition, 6 female prisoners and 4 staff from the Prison Administration will become 'replicators', training other female prisoners in the coming years ensuring the sustainability of the project.

We need to bear in mind that prisons are often the most easily forgotten part of the criminal justice system. Resource constraints are even more strongly pronounced than in other parts of the criminal justice system leading to additional challenges, such as severe overcrowding, staff shortages, insufficient health and safety, all hampering the ability of prison administrations to sustain and continuously improve the educational, vocational training and work programmes set up with the support of the Programme. Moreover, after release, in many countries, prisoners face social exclusion, discrimination in accessing the labour market and difficulties in reintegrating into the community. The success of the interventions supported by the Programme, therefore, does also depend on the ability of countries to reduce the stigma typically associated with imprisonment.

The expected result would be evidenced by an increase in the number of women prisoners who are gainfully employed after release as shown in the figure below. The sustainability of this result will be ensured by training a cadre of master trainers who could continue providing support to vocational training programmes in prisons in Bolivia after the UNODC project ends.

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.



26.33 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme/Office: resolution 70/175 on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules); resolution 69/194 on the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; resolution 67/187 on the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems; resolution 65/228 on the United Nations Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and resolution 70/174 on the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: A/C.3/73/L.3 on the Follow-up to the 13th Crime Congress and preparations of the 14th Congress; A/C.3/73/L.4 on The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals; A/C.3/73/L.8 on the Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity; and A/C.3/73/L.2 on Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

### CC. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverable:				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b> (Number of documents)	1	2	1	4
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b> (Number of 3-hour meetings)	1	1	1	3
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation and field projects</b> (Number of projects)	3	3	4	4
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b> (Number of days)	40	40	40	40
<b>Publications</b> (Number of publications)	2	2	2	2

### Non-quantified deliverables

#### C. Substantive deliverables:

- Consultation, advice and advocacy

### DD. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

#### Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

26.34 The variance in parliamentary documentation is attributable to the production of the Report of the Secretary-General on the Outcome of the Expert Group Meeting on Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters, which was not foreseen when the 2018 plan was developed, as its production was subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources.

#### Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

26.35 The variance in parliamentary documentation is caused by the issuance in 2020 of reports for the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.

26.36 The variance in substantive services for meetings is due to the servicing of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, taking place on a quinquennial basis in 2020 but not 2019.



## Subprogramme 6: Research, trend analysis and forensics

### EE. Objective

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

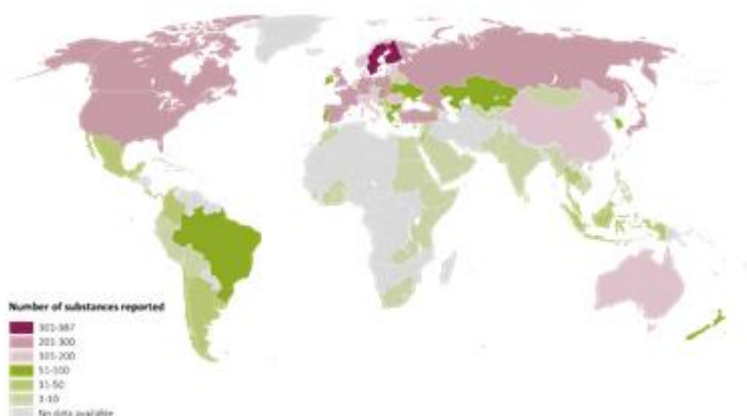
### FF. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

26.38 Given its broad scope, the objective contributes to all Sustainable Development Goals.

### GG. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Early Warning Advisory-Predict - Prevent - Protect

In recent years, over 800 potentially harmful psychoactive substances have emerged on global drug markets, with several of these resulting in emergency room admissions, hospitalizations and fatalities. Some of these substances have been implicated in the on-going opioid crisis in North America and parts of Europe, which the UNODC 2018 World Drug Report estimates to have claimed tens of thousands of lives and warns of a significant threat to countries in Africa and Asia. Established in 2013 to ensure timely global sharing of information on these potentially dangerous substances, to protect human health and



welfare and reduce the associated social and economic costs, the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) today connects 117 countries worldwide. The timeliness of information provided by the system, its ability to track the market dynamics, and around-the-clock accessibility to the tens of thousands of records it holds, have contributed to national, regional and international efforts to better understand the phenomenon, design effective responses and reduce the availability of these dangerous substances, including through tailored support for national law enforcement and forensic science institutions.

Building on this initial success, in 2018, UNODC incorporated an innovative feature to the EWA for global monitoring of hospitalizations and fatalities due to these potentially dangerous substances. The enhanced system allows the United Nations, for the first time, to support countries in identifying the most harmful substances as a first step to implementing appropriate supply reduction, prevention and treatment strategies to protect future generations from the associated health and social harms.

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

#### Forensics

As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018, that of (c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity to meet appropriate professional standards, including increased use and dissemination of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making was achieved as planned, as evidenced by (i). Increased percentage of

institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity (achieved 92%, target 87%). (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercises (achieved 149, target 130). (iii) Increased percentage of laboratories reporting participation in and/or use of forensic data for inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial and health authorities and/or trend analyses (achieved 74% target 80%).

*Research and trend analysis*

As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the planned result for 2018, enhanced access to increased knowledge to formulate strategic responses to address existing and emerging drugs and crime issues, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by an increased number of references in research publications to documents or information generated by UNODC to 1800 in 2018, which is on track towards the cumulative target of 2 600 by the end of 2019. Also, the percentage of positive assessments of relevance and usefulness of research outputs for strategic response formulation increased to 72% from 70% in the previous biennium as measured by an online questionnaire. This was confirmed by the findings of two independent assessment exercises conducted in 2017-2018 on the relevance and usefulness of UNODC research outputs for strategic response formulation which concluded that 83% of the respondents found the global research reports useful and 79% were positive about the usefulness of statistics published by UNODC.

**HH. Most significant planned result for 2020**

**Estimating the number of hidden human trafficking victims**

For many years, the international community has sought a way to accurately gauge the number of victims of trafficking. This quest has received renewed impetus following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, of which three explicitly refer to trafficking in persons. UNODC has been collecting data on detected victims of trafficking in persons from national criminal justice and other official sources and publishing them in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. However, it is difficult to measure hidden phenomena and detected victims are only the tip of the iceberg. For example, a pilot study done by UNODC in one country estimated that there are five non-detected victims per one detected victim. This means that a large group of hidden victims exists, who will not enjoy the rights they have as human trafficking victims and cannot get the support and protection that they should have. As human trafficking has many different faces, the number of hidden victims will differ per country. Also, countries of origin will have other data and measurement challenges than destination countries. In line with evaluation recommendations to bring global research closer to the field, UNODC is currently developing research approaches which will empower Member States to develop their own national estimates and develop appropriate policies.

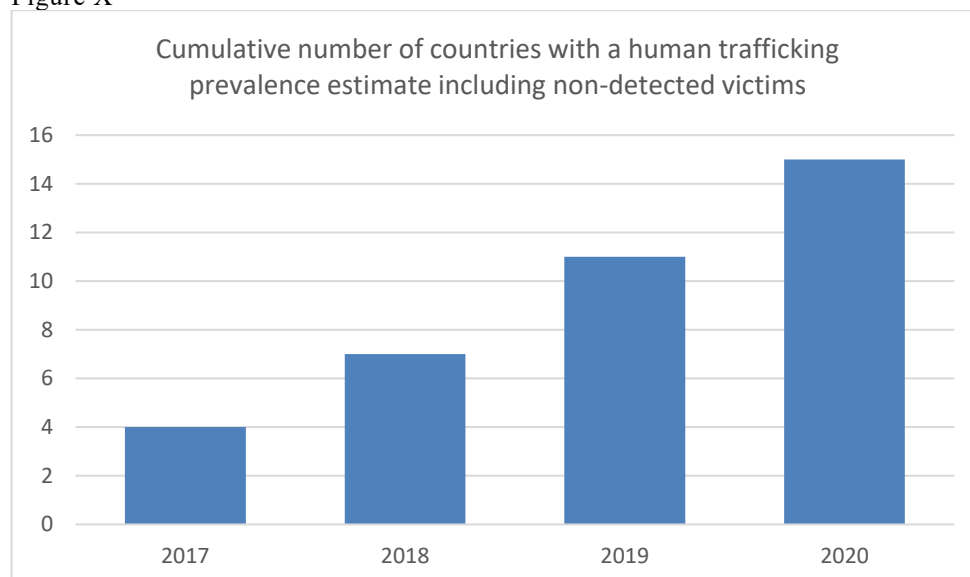


In response, for 2020, UNODC aims to develop United Nations Standards on the Measurement of Trafficking in Persons and to assist four more countries in applying those standards. The expected result would be that an increased number of countries apply an appropriate and reliable method to carry out their own human trafficking prevalence estimate.

The expected result would be evidenced by an increased number of countries that report a human trafficking victim estimate based on reliable sources and methodologies, as shown in figure X. The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.



Figure X



26.39 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme in the area of drug research, standard setting and institutional strengthening, with a focus on monitoring global drug trends, health consequences and responses: 49/168, S-20/2, 67/193, 69/201, 70/182, S-30/1 and 71/211. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2017: 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 and 72/198 on International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem. Recent resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (most recently 59/3, 60/1, 60/2, 60/6, 60/9,61/6,61/7, 61/8,61/9 and 61/10), are also shaping the subprogramme's work on monitoring global drug trends, health consequences and responses.

26.40 In the field of forensic services, the UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Section, in the form of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, was established by United Nations General Assembly (GA) Resolution 834 (IX) in 1954. In 1959, GA Resolution 1395 (XIV) established a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control within the regular budget of the United Nations. General Assembly (GA) Resolutions 49/168, 48/12 and 45/179; Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolutions 1993/40, 1992/29 have mandated areas of work such as the establishment and strengthening of national drug testing laboratories and the development of methods, guidelines and a central source of reference standards. More recently, additional mandates were added on forensic support to national drug testing laboratories (58/9,61/3), synthetic drugs and precursors issues (GA Resolution 20/4A, ECOSOC resolution 2001/14); new psychoactive substances (CND Resolutions 55/1, 56/4, 57/9, 58/11, 59/8, 60/4 and 61/8) and forensic areas other than drugs (CCPCJ Resolution 19/5).

26.41 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice related research work (46/152 and 56/119), as well as ECOSOC resolution 1984/48 which requested the development of a crime-related database by conducting surveys on crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems. Further mandates entrusted to the subprogramme were ECOSOC Resolution 2013/37 on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development, and Resolution 22/5 on strengthening of international cooperation to promote the analysis of trends in transnational organized crime. In addition, specific research mandates exist in the area of trafficking in persons (A/RES/64/293, para 60) and smuggling of migrants (CTOC/COP/2012/15, para. 17), as well as on wildlife crime (ECOSOC Resolution 2013/40) and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms (CTOC/COP 5/4). The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

## II. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

26.42 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

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

---

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverables				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (Number of 3-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	9	10
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	14	14	14

Non-quantified deliverables

**C. Substantive deliverables**

Consultation, advice and advocacy  
Databases and substantive digital materials

**JJ. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

**Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

26.43 Not applicable

**Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019**

The variance in the number of publications is mainly driven by the research publications on drug control and crime prevention, caused by the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons which is published biennially.





## Subprogramme 7: Policy support

### KK. Objective

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

### LL. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

26.1 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal #3 (Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages) Sustainable Development Goal #4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Sustainable Development Goal #5 (Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls) Sustainable Development Goal #8 (Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All), Sustainable Development Goal #10 (Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries), Sustainable Development Goal #11 (Make Cities Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable), Sustainable Development Goal #14 (Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development), Sustainable Development Goal #15 (Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss), Sustainable Development Goal #16 (Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels), Sustainable Development Goal #17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

### MM. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Blue Heart Campaign: promoting UNODC's work on prevention of human trafficking

Human trafficking is a lucrative, multi-million dollar industry for organized crime, affecting every country in the world – whether as a place of origin, transit or destination, or a combination of all three.

To promote UNODC's work on the prevention of human trafficking, the organization has established the Blue Heart Campaign, a global awareness raising initiative, also supported by a growing number of countries such as Egypt, Jamaica, Sudan, and Tunisia, which joined the Campaign in 2018.



Since air transport is a commonly used mode by traffickers, this sector plays a key role in the prevention and detection of this crime. UNODC has reached out to the aviation industry to promote its anti-human trafficking efforts through the Blue Heart Campaign, and as a result, the organization has partnered with Airline Ambassadors International and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which covers over 80 percent of the world's air traffic.

These partnerships have led to the creation of awareness-raising material by the UNODC specifically designed for the aviation industry under the umbrella of the Blue Heart Campaign. One of the flagship materials, designed by

the UNODC Office in Mexico is the #BeAwareOfTheSigns safety card, which helps flight attendants and passengers alike to identify trafficking victims.

In 2018 several airlines such as Ecuador's TAME EP, and Mexico's AEROMEXICO joined the Blue Heart Campaign and have pledged to raise awareness about human trafficking through broadcasts, in-flight magazines, websites, social media and by placing communications material in departure halls and at ticket counters. It is anticipated that several other airlines will join the campaign shortly. The result of this work is evidenced by, among other successes, Belgium's and Mexico's national carriers, Air Brussels and AEROMEXICO respectively, publishing articles in their in-flight magazines about human trafficking and the Blue Heart Campaign in 2018, leading to raised awareness on human trafficking among thousands of passengers.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the sub-programme, and UNODC as a whole.

---

26.45 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018 was achieving the advanced capacity of Member States to implement relevant international conventions and standards and norms under the Office's mandate, including through partnerships with relevant civil society entities. This was achieved as planned, as evidenced by an increased number of partnership and/or funding agreements with Governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations, other relevant civil society organizations, and private sector entities. An example of this achievement, as illustrated above, is UNODC's partnership with the IATA and affiliate airlines, through which UNODC is committed to addressing the increasingly complex challenges and new threats of human trafficking facing the world today.

#### **NN. Most significant planned result for 2020**

---

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

The lack of policy coherence when addressing issues related to drugs, crime, including corruption, and violent extremism has emerged as a major problem area in the past few years. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda has thrown this into sharp relief because a failure to consider the potential positive impact of cross-sector initiatives on the overall progress towards the goals can seriously undermine national efforts.

In response to this lack of whole-of-government approaches, in 2018, the subprogramme participated in a UN-World Bank mission on Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda, Acceleration of the SDGs and Policy Support (MAPS) to Uzbekistan and co-led the team on governance and corruption. The MAPS mission was conducted by invitation of the Uzbek government and built on the country's own National Action Strategy for 2017-21. Under the overall coordination of the subprogramme, UNODC contributed to the assessment of Uzbekistan's governance reform agenda and made specific recommendations to improve transparency mechanisms, judicial integrity, and on public service reform. In particular, the final report recommended strengthening the Legislation and Parliamentary Research Institute to ensure that all draft laws are vetted from a corruption prevention perspective and allow parliament to focus on reducing overlaps, augmenting positive sectoral spinoffs and removing internal inconsistencies. Amongst the other important recommendations made were the introduction of e-justice systems and division of responsibility between prosecutors and investigators in the Office of the Prosecutor general. Each of these recommendations is expected to enhance access to justice and ensure that public resources are not stolen and funnelled out of the country. In a significant show of support, the Uzbek Minister of Finance welcomed the recommendations put forth by the MAPS team and has been championing the process of enacting measures to implement the recommendations. These recommendations will be implemented in the course of 2019 and UNODC, through its regional office, will support the Government appropriately.

On the basis of the successes attained in 2018-19, for 2020, the subprogramme plans to expand this modality of enhancing the ability of Member States to take holistic and coherent approaches to implementation of the 2030 Agenda, focusing on the unifying nature of Goal 16 related mandates that fall under UNODC's purview. It will conduct training and knowledge building exercises for government counterparts and other key stakeholders on

these issues. Additionally, the subprogramme will engage with local governments to analyse their context-specific challenges related to safety and governance and assist them in developing and implementing appropriate programmatic responses, with a specific focus on addressing urban challenges.

The expected result would be the adoption and implementation of recommendations related, inter alia, to transparent governance including through comprehensive oversight mechanisms and adopting a safety governance approach to make cities safer, more inclusive, and more resilient. It is expected that by 2021, the subprogram will be able to exemplify the adoption of the safety governance approach in at least two cities, with policies and plans in place and coordinated technical assistance programmes successfully implemented as a result thereof.

The expected result would be evidenced by select cities adopting coherent whole-of-government policies and plans to address issues related to drugs, crime, corruption, organized crime, and violent extremism, as shown below.

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme/Office.

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

26.46 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 65/227 on the Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework; 66/180 on Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking; 68/193 on the Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity; 69/195 on the Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. The following ECOSOC resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme/Office: 1999/30 on the Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations; 2009/23 on the Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; resolutions on the Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework; resolutions on the support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The following Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme/Office: 51/14 on 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; recurring resolutions on 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; 59/5 on Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes; 60/6 on 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; and A/RES/71/243 on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review Activities for the Development of the United Nations System. The following Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: recurring resolution on 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. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: A/RES/72/266 on Shifting the Management Paradigm in the United Nations; and A/C.3/73/L.2: CCPCJ on Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

**OO. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020**

26.47 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverables				
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	0	0	5	30
Non-quantified deliverables				
<b>D. Communication deliverables (see supplementary)</b>				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

**PP. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

**Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019**

26.48 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is mainly driven by new seminars workshops and training events in 2020 on effective participation of Civil Society Organisations into Implementation Reviews of the UNCAC, as well as new training events and workshops on mainstreaming SDG 3, 5 and 16 into National Development Plans, caused by an increase in demand from beneficiaries for training, information and support on these matters.



## Subprogramme 8: Technical cooperation and field support

### QQ. Objective

26.49 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen Member State-owned programmes countering Drugs, Crime, and Terrorism.

### RR. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

26.50 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 3, which is “to ensure Healthy Lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages”. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to “strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse”.

26.51 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is “to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to “end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”.

26.52 The objective also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is “to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to “strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to build the capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, to end violence against children, to promote the rule of law, to combat organized crime, reduce corruption, and to promote sustainable development”.

26.53 Furthermore, the objective also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 17, which is “to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to “implement effective capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement Sustainable Development Goals”.

### SS. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Strengthening the Sahel against Crime and Terrorism

In 2018, twenty country and regional programmes were implemented. One of these is the Regional Programme for West Africa, which covers 16 countries including the five Sahel States.

The response to the security situation in the Sahel has been accepted as a joint responsibility of countries in the region and the international community as recognized by Security Council Resolution 2391 that welcomed the establishment of the Joint Force of the Group of Five Sahel States (G5 Sahel). Despite numerous challenges and threats, Sahelian governments remain committed to improving their responses to illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and are increasingly cooperating with each other, bilaterally and within the G5 Sahel. In line with the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and subsequent Support Plan, UNODC has built up a close and strategic partnership with the G5 Sahel Member States and its Secretariat since the establishment of the G5 Sahel in 2014.

At the request of the G5 Sahel, UNODC supported the establishment of the Police Component of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, and in cooperation with its partners, UNODC has been providing Sahel countries with legal advice on the framework documents establishing the Police Component, facilitating multilateral negotiations between the G5 Sahel states on the Component’s modus operandi and supporting needs assessments for its operationalization. In line with the Police Component’s mission to ensure proper judicial follow-up of organized crime and terrorism instances identified by the G5 Sahel Joint Force, specialized judicial units have been established or designated by the Sahel countries, most recently in Chad in August 2018.

UNODC has also supported the G5 Sahel in developing its law enforcement cooperation infrastructure from the outset, most notably its Security Cooperation Platform (*Plateforme de Coopération en matière de Sécurité*), and supported the design of the Platform's legal framework, communications equipment and software, as well as training in intelligence gathering and analysis, together with its partners. The platform is coordinated by a regional antenna based in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and has national antennas in each G5 Sahel state, which exchange intelligence using law enforcement databases.

The use of this platform has now begun to yield concrete in terms of law enforcement cooperation in the region. For example, countries used the new secure messaging software in early 2018 to provide operational information on suspects to the regional platform. Thereafter, the National Office for the Fight Against Narcotics in Mauritania arrested a Malian national who regularly trafficked drugs to Nouakchott, as a result of post-seizure investigations conducted after the seizure of 100kg of Indian hemp, bound for Mauritania, in Bamako in January 2018.

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

---

26.54 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018, strengthened cooperation between and among Member States, regional entities and partners in drug and crime control matters, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by 115 countries participating in integrated programmes implemented in the field. These countries implemented new drug and crime control measures that were started under the respective Regional and Country Programmes, all of which tailored to the needs and environments of participating Member States.

## **TT. Most significant planned result for 2020**

---

### **Switching from opium to coffee in Myanmar**

UNODC supports member states in their efforts against drug cultivation and production through integrated Country, Regional and Global Programmes addressing alternative development and sustainable livelihoods in countries like Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and in the Asian region. One such example is the cooperation with the Government of Myanmar. The Government of Myanmar requested UNODC to support the implementation of the cease-fire arrangement of 2012 through the provision of alternative development projects in South Shan State, which accounts for 90% of the opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar. UNODC works with farmers in 55 villages in Shan State, implementing a long-term strategy that involves supporting the shift from opium production to high-value permanent and sustainable cash crops such as coffee, while respecting the environment and promoting gender equality. The first coffee was planted in 2014.

To ensure sustainability of the programme initiative and to guarantee access to the market, a farmers' cooperative, "Green Gold", was established in 2015, which involves 968 farmer members, of whom 18% are female. The cooperative allows a more direct integration of farmers into value chains and increases their negotiation power based on fair terms. The project has so far been able to create strong market links with a five-year agreement signed by an upmarket French coffee company that will purchase all coffee from Green Gold at above market prices until 2022. Despite the short project duration, 42% of the farmers have already abandoned illicit opium poppy cultivation. In October 2018, the first container of select coffee was exported to the European market.

The next two years of the project will focus on obtaining fair trade and organic certification for the coffee. In addition to expanding on the transition from illicit poppy to long-term cash crops, UNODC plans to expand areas under coffee and reforestation further as of 2020. The latter is both for sustainable use and management of timber, as well as an eco-friendly process to provide necessary shade to young coffee bushes. UNODC will also support the issuance of land titles and community forest certificates, which will give farmers access to formal finance as banks require land titles as collateral.

The cooperation with the coffee company, which is raising awareness and advocating for increased high-quality coffee consumer markets, targets a growing world market with stable coffee prices. All of this will support the

expansion of this project to cover more of the areas under illicit crop cultivation. At the same time, dependence on cultivating illicit opium poppy and/or working in poppy fields will be reduced.

The expected result would be evidenced by coffee from the Myanmar project being sold at coffee shops in five European countries, and a sustainable reduction of opium poppy cultivation in the project areas. Myanmar families will benefit from increased and stable incomes, improved security and peace conditions in their areas.

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

2018	2019	2020
The first container of Green Gold coffee left Myanmar for European market on 12 October 2018.	Fairtrade certification for Green Gold is obtained.	<b>Green Gold has obtained organic certification and is the largest producer of coffee in Myanmar.</b>

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

#### UU. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

26.56 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	2018	2018	2019	2020
	plan	actual	plan	plan
Quantified deliverables				
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Technical cooperation and field projects (number of projects)	20	20	20	22
Non-quantified deliverables				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
<b>E. Enabling deliverables</b>				
Safety and Security				

#### VV. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

##### Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

26.57 None.

##### Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

26.58 The variance in Technical cooperation and field projects is mainly driven by UNODC's plan to expand its country-level operations and increase country-level programmes as part of the new UNCTs in the context of the UNDS reform.





**Subprogramme 9 (a): Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with drugs, crime and terrorism issues and to the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

**WW. Objective**

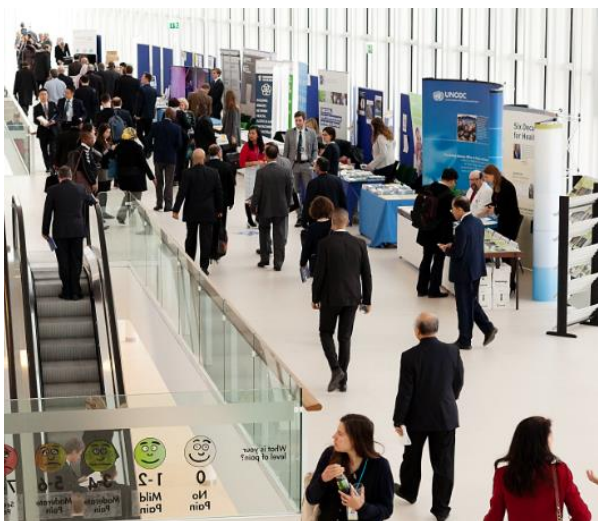
26.59 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen Member States’ cooperation in the context of the Vienna-based Commissions and other relevant intergovernmental bodies, to jointly develop and implement inclusive responses to the challenges posed by drugs and crime, and related inter-linkages.

**XX. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals**

26.60 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, and Goal 16, which is to promote the rule of law and the combatting of crime as foundations of sustainable development. The objective further contributes to Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Goal 8, which is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, Goal 10, which is to reduce inequalities, Goal 11, which is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable, as well as Goal 17, which is to strengthen global partnership.

**YY. Most significant actual result in 2018**

**Walking the talk. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the forum to chart a better and balanced path for decades to come**



In 2018, the practical implementation of joint commitments to address and counter the world drug problem took centre stage. Member States’ strong commitment to making a difference on the ground, strengthened the Commission’s role as a forum for inclusive exchange on all aspects of the world drug problem - in Vienna and through its subsidiary bodies, in all regions of the world.

To facilitate this transition from theory to practice, the Secretariat has been bringing together the expertise of Member States, UN entities, international and regional organizations, civil society and affected populations. To ensure that the voices of all interested stakeholders are heard, the Secretariat webcasts the meetings and facilitates remote participation. Since 2017, following the adoption of the UNGASS outcome document, the Secretariat offers implementation workshops for interested Member States,

providing guidance on how practitioners on the ground can translate the operational recommendations into action. In addition, dedicated online platforms and a good practice portal developed by the Secretariat aim to foster the exchange of good practices and lessons learnt in the implementation of the joint commitments.

That resulted in the Secretariat fostering a culture of dialogue, transforming the Commission on Narcotic Drugs into a forum for truly inclusive exchange on how the international community can jointly live up to the commitments made in the past decade.



The result is evidenced by the growing interest in the work of the Commission, in terms of number of participants, which nearly doubled in the last five years (from 1200 in 2013 to 2000 in 2018), the increasingly diverse composition of delegations (covering among others health, education and law enforcement), as well as the increased interest by Member States in assistance provided by the Secretariat to translate the operational recommendations into national policies.

In terms of impact, the result is evidenced by Member States taking concrete legislative, institutional and operational actions, and sharing their experiences, knowledge, and lessons learnt with the international community. This showcases how the work of the Commission, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, has led to concrete changes on the ground.

During the intersessional meetings of the Commission, Member States have, for example, reported how the implementation of the UNGASS operational recommendations on enhancing the availability of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has enhanced the availability of those drugs even in the most remote villages. Member States have implemented a broad range of measures, including improving national communication, coordination, and oversight; changing national legislation to simplify prescription processes; introducing electronic prescription systems; lifting taxes on essential medicines, including morphine; as well as conducting of surveys to better estimate the licit consumption and needs of controlled substances.

The result demonstrates progress towards putting into practice the collective commitment to implement evidence-based, comprehensive and balanced drug policies that translate into tangible results on the ground.

While the Secretariat to the Governing Bodies supported a large number of meetings conducted by the Commissions in the course of 2018 each of them producing tangible results, the example above showcases progress in one of the key processes led by the intergovernmental bodies serviced by the Secretariat.

---

26.61 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018, enhanced decision-making and policy directions processes by the United Nations intergovernmental bodies on drug, crime and terrorism issues, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the successful preparatory work supported by the Secretariat for the 2019 Ministerial Segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including through facilitating the negotiations on the organizational and substantive arrangements for the high-level meeting.

## **ZZ. Most significant planned result for 2020**

---

### **Coming Home to Japan – After 50 years the UN Crime Congress returns to Kyoto in 2020 - Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda**

In 2018, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice intensified preparations for the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in Kyoto, Japan in April 2020 – 50 years after the 4th Congress, the first Congress to adopt a declaration, which called on Governments to take effective steps to coordinate and intensify their crime prevention efforts in the context of economic and social development.

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

The challenge for the 2020 Congress was to inscribe the work and outcome of the Congress into a global policy framework, maximizing the potential of the Congress as global forum shaping international and domestic crime prevention and criminal justice policy. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Agenda in 2015, the Secretariat provided guidance to Member States to enrich the focus of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Crime Congress to become a pivotal tool in contributing to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

The expected results would be that the Secretariat, successfully facilitates the attendance of a high number of participants including ministerial level member states representatives, parliamentarians, individual experts, academia and representatives of civil society, including youth, and the media, and the conduct of inclusive discussions, with a view to substantively contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. To ensure a focus on how the criminal justice system can contribute to peaceful and just societies based on good governance, in line with SDG 16, the Secretariat provides guidance and information material, including a substantive discussion guide on the agenda items and workshop topics of Congress. Transparency and inclusiveness are key in the preparations and conduct of the Congresses. The Secretariat manages a dedicated website as well as social media accounts to enhance the engagement and contributions by all relevant stakeholders. The Secretariat will organize regional preparatory meetings during 2019, to capture the regional perspectives, and to help Member States turning the preparations for and the conduct of the 14<sup>th</sup> Congress in an opportunity to chart the way forward towards the role that the criminal justice system can play for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The expected result would be evidenced by increased awareness for the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Crime Congresses, as drivers for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. As recognition of the relevance, Member States would reflect in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and the Crime Congress itself national efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, Goal 16 in particular.

The expected result would demonstrate progress towards collective attainment of the Sustainable Development Agenda, Goal 16 in particular, with the development of building peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development.

2018	2019	2020
50 percent of Member States reflected in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and the Crime Congress itself their national efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular Goal 16	60 percent of Member States reflect in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and the Crime Congress itself their national efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular Goal 16	70 percent of Member States reflect in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and the Crime Congress itself their national efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular Goal 16

26.62 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme/Office: Resolution A/RES/415 (V) on transfer of functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission; Resolution A/RES/46/185 on questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993; Resolution A/RES/61/252 on questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007; Resolution A/RES/S-30/1 on joint commitments to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem; Resolution A/RES/72/196 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity; Resolution A/RES/72/225 on international cooperation against the world drug problem; Resolution A/RES/72/305 on review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council. The following ECOSOC resolutions and decisions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: Resolution E/RES/1946/9(I) on the establishment of a Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Resolution E/RES/1974/1845(LVI) on co-operation for drug law enforcement in the Far East region; Resolution E/RES/1985/11 on co-operation for the control of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the African region; Resolution E/RES/1987/34 on the establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and Caribbean Region; Resolution E/RES/1991/38 on terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Resolution E/RES/1990/30 on the establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region; Resolution 1992/1 on the establishment of the

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; Resolution 1992/22 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; Resolution E/RES/2018/15 on enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Resolution E/RES/2018/16 on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; Resolution E/RES/2018/17 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals; ECOSOC Decision 2017/236 on 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; ECOSOC Decision 2017/241 on preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019. The following CND and CCPCJ resolutions and decisions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: CND Resolution 60/1 on preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019; CND Resolution 60/3 on 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; CCPCJ Resolution 26/1 on 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; CND Resolution 61/10 on preparations for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2019; CND Decision 60/1 on strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

### AAA. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

26.63 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverables				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	63	66	86	82
Substantive services for meetings (number of 3h meetings)	151	148	194	187
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Publications (number of publications)	2	4	5	5
Non-quantified deliverables				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

### BBB. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

#### Variations between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

26.1 The variance in subcategory “Parliamentary documentation” is mainly driven by the deliverable “Reports to the regional preparatory meetings of the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” caused by the fact that no regional preparatory meetings will be held in 2019.



## **Subprogramme 9 (b): Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board**

### **CCC. Objective**

The objectives, to which this subprogramme contributes, are to (i) monitor the implementation of the three international drug control conventions by Governments/States Parties, advise the International Narcotics Control Board of possible areas of non-compliance and implement its decisions and (ii) promote adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for legitimate purposes, including under specific circumstances (a) emergency situations and (b) travellers under treatment, while preventing diversion, illicit production, trafficking and abuse of controlled substances and their chemical precursors.

### **DDD. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals**

- 26.64 The objective contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse, and achieve universal access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines for all.
- 26.65 The objective also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels.

### **EEE. Most significant actual result in 2018**

---

#### **Ensuring that patients and health professionals have access to indispensable controlled medicines**

The importance of capacity building in ensuring adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing diversion and abuse was recognized by the international community in the outcome document of the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem<sup>3</sup>. Following this, in 2016, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) launched its INCB Learning project to address the legal, regulatory, cultural and capacity-related obstacles to adequate availability of indispensable controlled substances, particularly by raising awareness and building capacity through the delivery of training to competent national authorities, the development of online training tools, and the promotion of the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES).

The first regional training seminars were held in 2016 for nine countries in East Africa and for nineteen countries in South and East Asia and the Pacific. In 2017, three regional seminars were held for twenty-nine countries in

---

<sup>3</sup> entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem"

Europe, ten countries in Oceania and two countries in Central America. In 2018, a regional training seminar was held in Dakar for national authorities of eleven countries in Francophone Africa, for which all INCB training material was translated into French. Also in 2018, e-learning tools were developed to assist Member States in improving compliance with the three international drug control treaties. The six regional training seminars over 2016 to 2018 resulted in the training of over 180 officials from 79 countries and territories representing almost half of the world population. In addition, awareness-raising segments were held to promote dialogue between Governments, international organizations and civil society to improve access to opioids for pain relief and to psychotropic substances for the treatment of mental health and neurological conditions. The training seminars and workshops were held in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.



**Figure. Internationally controlled medicines, such as morphine, are essential in the treatment of pain and palliative care. Patients in many countries are not able to access these medicines: INCB is providing support to Governments to ensure that patient's medical needs are met.**

The result of the 2018 training for Francophone countries is evidenced, by way of example, by submission (within less than a month of the training event) by one country of estimates and assessments for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the first time in seven years, resubmission by another country of more complete and accurate estimates for narcotic drugs for 2019, and submission by a further country of an updated assessment of requirements for psychotropic substances for the first time in 4 years. Furthermore, an improvement in reporting performance, in general, was noted in the participant countries, making it more likely that health professionals and patients in these countries will have access to the medicines they need in 2019. The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

26.66 As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019 a planned result for 2018, “the International Narcotics Control Board is enabled to monitor and promote compliance with the international drug control conventions”, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the 100 per cent rate of implementation by the Secretariat of the decisions of the Board and the full satisfaction expressed by 91.6 per cent of Members of the Board with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat.

### **FFF. Most significant planned result for 2020**

#### **Improved access to internationally controlled substances for medical purposes**

The fundamental treaty goal of ensuring continuous availability and access, including in emergency situations and for travellers under treatment, is still far from being universally met. People are still suffering; such people range from those who have to undergo surgery, childbirth and the treatment of injuries without anaesthesia to those without access to the medication they need, including to treat psychological conditions, and those who are dying in unnecessary pain.

The imbalance in the availability of and access to opioid analgesics is particularly troublesome: many of the conditions requiring pain management, including cancer, are prevalent, and their prevalence is increasing in low- and middle-income countries,<sup>4</sup> while the medicines and knowledge to alleviate the situation exist and are affordable.

<sup>4</sup> International Agency for Research on Cancer, “Latest world cancer statistics”, 12 December 2013.

In 2016, the Board made specific recommendations<sup>5</sup> to Governments to improve the availability of internationally controlled substances for the management of pain, treatment of mental health and neurological conditions, and in medical procedures.

Based on the Board's analysis and recommendations, the international community recognized the seriousness of the situation and, at the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug situation held in 2016, Member States adopted an outcome document which - for the first time for a document on the world drug problem - included an entire section on ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances for medical purposes.

To help Member States address the problem, the Board launched the INCB Learning project in 2016, which has to date trained officials from 79 countries and territories representing almost half the global population.

In 2019, the Board will be issuing an updated report on availability, offering Member States a review of progress in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2016 report and the UNGASS outcome document, in order to assist Governments in developing and implementing further measures to ensure achievement of one of the fundamental goals of the drug control conventions and contribute to efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

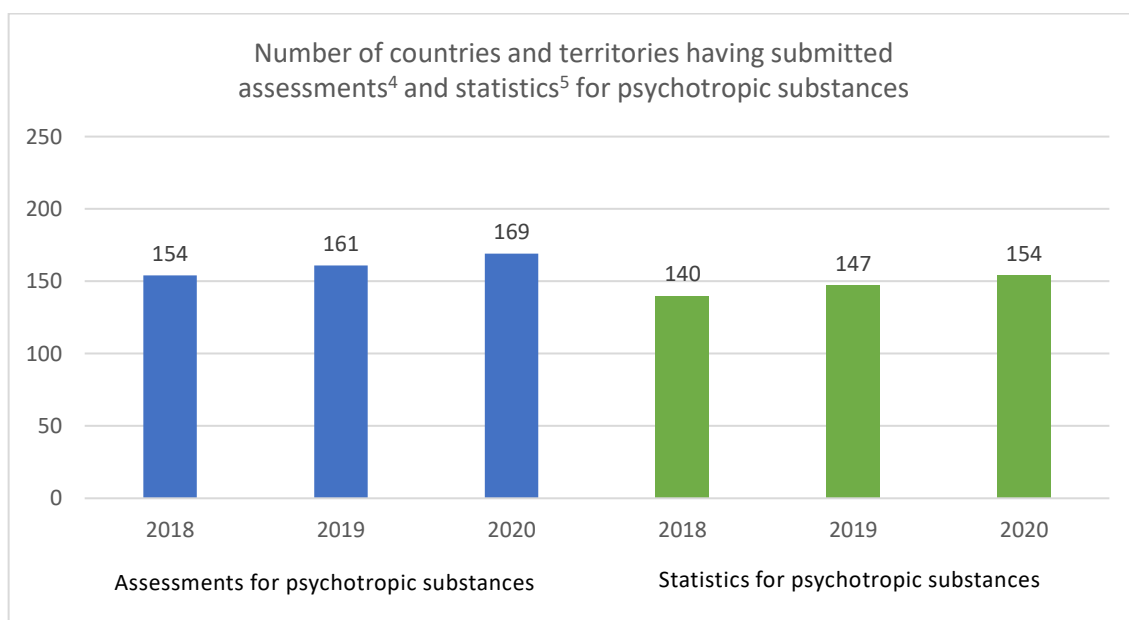
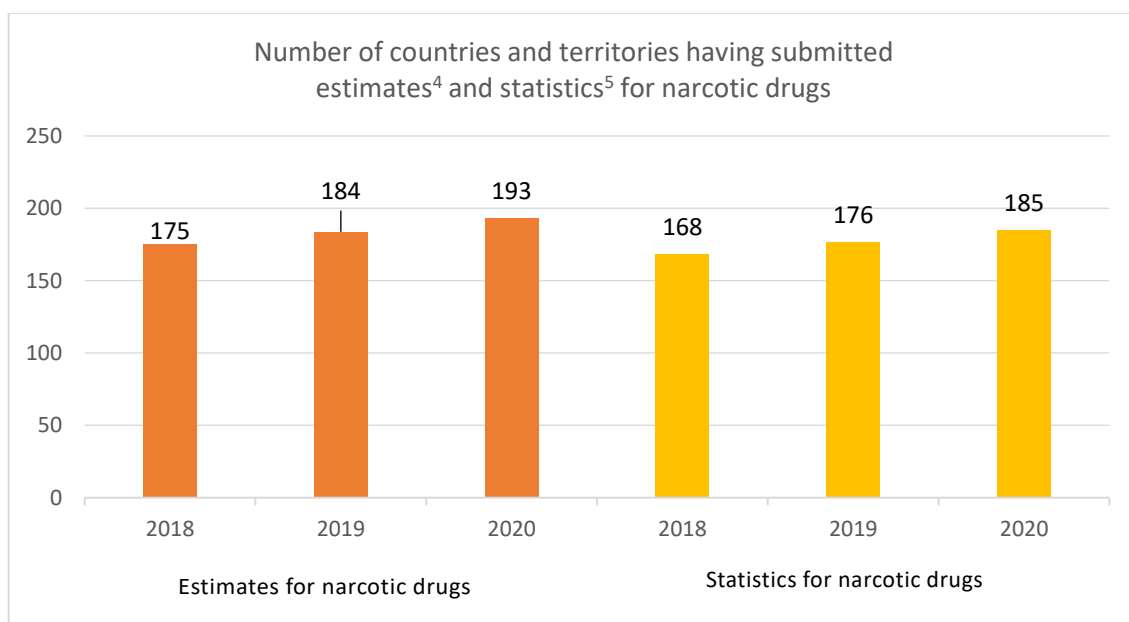
The expected results of the Board's updated report on availability and its efforts to assist Governments in implementing its recommendations are: (i) that Member States will address legislative, regulatory and other barriers to improve access to affordable controlled substances for medical purposes; and (ii) that the consumption of opioid analgesics and psychotropic substances will be more in accordance with the needs of the countries. In this context, one particular area to be addressed is the overuse, misuse and misprescribing of opioid-based medicines in some countries, with a consequent impact on the development of drug use disorders and an opioids overdose crisis, particularly in North America.

The expected result would be evidenced by countries updating and/or establishing their estimates and assessments for these substances and policies as needed to facilitate the import and/or manufacture of medicines containing controlled substances while preventing their diversion and abuse.

The expected result would demonstrate progress towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

---

<sup>5</sup> E/INCB/2015/Supp.1. Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes — Indispensable, Adequately Available and Not Unduly Restricted.



<sup>6</sup> Refers to annual estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs, manufacture of synthetic drugs, and cultivation of the opium poppy, the cannabis plant and the coca bush, under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

<sup>7</sup> Refers to annual statistics submitted in respective year to report on the previous year manufacture, trade and consumption of substances controlled under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.



26.67 The following conventions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the International Narcotics Control Board: Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol; Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: S-30/1 on Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem and S-20/2 entitled Political Declaration. The following Economic and Social Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the International Narcotics Control Board: resolution 1966/1106(XL) on Implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; resolution 1196(XLII) on Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board; resolution 1775 (LIV) on Keeping in force the administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board, and draft decision II on the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board. The following resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs comprises a main mandate entrusted to the Board: 60/5 on Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; 61/5 on Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; 61/8 on Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids; 54/6 on Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse; and 49/3 on Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

### GGG. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

26.68 The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	2018	2018	2019	2020
	plan	actual	plan	plan
Quantified deliverables				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	53	53	52	52
Substantive services for meetings (number of 3h meetings)	136	136	136	136
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of 3h meetings)	136	136	136	136
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Technical cooperation and field projects (number of projects)	7	7	7	7
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	4	4	4
Publications (number of publications)	5	5	4	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	56	56	56	56
Non-quantified deliverables				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

**HHH. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

26.69 There are no variances in deliverables.