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Commission on Narcotic Drugs**Fifty-fifth session**

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions**Proposed strategic framework 2014-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime****Note by the Secretariat**

1. The document annexed contains the advance unedited version,¹ of the proposed strategic framework 2014-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for programme 13 “International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice” (future A/67/6 (Prog. 13)), to be included in the biennial programme plan of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. Pursuant to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2000/8), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is invited to review the advance version of the biennial programme plan containing the proposed strategic framework 2014-2015 for programme 13 “International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice” (A/67/6 (Prog. 13)) and provide its comments to the Secretary-General.

* E/CN.7/2012/1.

¹ Due to some minor editorial changes, particularly in Subprogramme 9, it differs slightly from the document presented to the Standing Open-ended Working Group on Governance and Finance (“FinGov”) on 20 February 2012.



3. The comments made by the Commission will be brought to the attention of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) at its fifty-second session. The Committee's recommendations will then be transmitted to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session for its consideration of the Secretary-General's proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2014-2015.
4. The draft resolution entitled "Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime"² approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fifty-fourth session in December 2011, and recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption, provided the overarching political vision for the Office for a four-years period. The strategic frameworks for 2012-2013 and for 2014-2015 operationalize this vision by adding suitable indicators of achievement and performance measures.

² Economic and Social Council Official Records 2011, Supplement No. 8A, E/2011/28/Add.1, Chapt. I. A.

Annex

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

Overall orientation

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works with Member States to enhance their efforts to combat the intertwined problems of drug use, trafficking, transnational crime, corruption and terrorism by helping create and strengthen legislative, judicial and health systems to safeguard some of the most vulnerable persons in society.

2. Global criminal activities are transforming the international system by posing an increasingly strategic threat to governments, civil societies and economies. Global trafficking networks are likewise having a major impact on security and development and on business and finance. Since these threats are transnational, responses to them must also be forged across borders. The UNODC aims to provide the community of nations with relevant fora to arrive at common strategies and tools to address these issues.

3. The conceptual foundation for these joint responses is the notion of the rule of law, which includes comprehensive legislation, effective international cooperation, security, justice and a fair, accessible, accountable, effective and credible criminal justice system. Seen thus, it is clear that the Rule of Law is a necessary precondition for long-term and equitable socio-economic and human development, and conversely, equitable development is key to reducing crime as well as the world's supply of drugs. A fair, accessible, accountable, effective and credible criminal justice system acts as a shield against the effects of crime, trafficking, corruption and instability. Development and the rule of law together promote the licit use of resources rather than their criminal abuse: trafficking in human beings, trafficking in illicit forest products, drugs and firearms and the smuggling of migrants.

4. The policy directions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are grounded in:

(a) The international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) The Millennium Declaration;

(c) Key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 and 46/185 C on the drug control programme;

(d) The twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem;

(e) The Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly

resolution 55/59, annex), the related plans of action (General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex) and the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 65/230 Annex);

(f) The recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1);

(g) Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19;

(h) The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 2009.

Member States have also expressed their support for the Integrated Programming approach to programme cycle management through the Economic and Social Council Resolutions entitled “Support to the development and implementation of regional programmes of the UNODC”(E/CN.7/2009/L.23), and “Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at UNODC” (E/CN.15/2010/L.14)

5. The Office’s work flows logically from these mandates and is reflected in its mission, which is “to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism” (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5)

6. In implementing its strategy for the period 2012-2015 (Document Symbol awaited) the Office has responded to the growing demand for its services by establishing a strongly integrated mode of programme planning and implementation. Essential to this approach is the development of Regional Programmes, which allow the Office to respond to Member States’ priorities in a more sustainable and coherent manner. By building on the normative and technical skills of its staff, the Office has realigned its work to ensure continuity between the normative and operational/technical assistance aspects. This new approach focuses on leveraging the Office’s scarce technical resources to provide greater volume and quality of services in the field. Notably, this approach deepens the engagement with a wide cross-section of stakeholders from Member States, including academic, technical, political and civil society actors. Also, it should be noted that this process of realignment is a dynamic and ongoing one, and as such any imbalances in terms of resources reflect an evolutionary stage in the development of the Office.

7. Human rights are at the core of all work of the UN system and — together with peace and security and development – represent one of the three, interlinked and mutually reinforcing, pillars of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter. UNODC is in the unique position of working across all three pillars in its efforts against crime, drugs and terrorism and in supporting Member States to deliver safe societies founded on the rule of law. Over the last biennium, the Office has worked hard to systematically integrate Human Rights issues into its programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. There has been a renewed emphasis on promoting the adoption of United Nations Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice as well as ensuring that we maximise the positive impact of our work in terms of Human Rights.

8. In order to enhance the Office's effectiveness and accountability, the structure of the programme for the biennium 2014-2015 is reorganized into six thematic subprogrammes and three subprogrammes that provide crosscutting services to Member States and the main United Nations policy-making organs on matters of international drug control and on crime prevention and criminal justice, functioning as governing bodies to the Office (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly) as well as the International Narcotics Control Board.

9. Each subprogramme falls within the current three-division organizational structure, which allows for the leveraging of complementarities and synergies between divisions and field operations, as thematic experts of the Office will perform both normative and operational work.

10. In pursuing its objectives, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will make every effort to integrate a gender perspective, in particular as it relates to drug use, drug dependence, human trafficking and women in the criminal justice system. Furthermore, the Office is updating its technical assistance planning documents to ensure the collection of gender-disaggregated data.

Subprogramme 1

Countering transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking

Objective of the Organization: To promote effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking by facilitating the implementation at the normative and operational levels of the relevant United Nations conventions

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>
(a) Increased ratifications of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols	(a) (i) Number of States parties ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols drawing on the assistance of UNODC Performance measures: United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime - In 2010 – 2011: 13 additional ratifications - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 10 additional ratifications - Target 2014 – 2015: 5 additional ratifications

(a) (ii) Number of States parties ratifying the protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Performance Measures:

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

- In 2010 – 2011: 12 additional ratifications

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 5 additional ratifications

- Target 2014 – 2015: 3 additional ratifications

The protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

- In 2010 – 2011: 7 additional ratifications

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 5 additional ratifications

- Target 2014 – 2015: 3 additional ratifications

The protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

- In 2010– 2011: 10 additional ratifications

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 10 additional ratifications

- Target 2014 – 2015: 6 additional ratifications

(a) (iii) Number of States parties where implementation of the UNTOC and its protocols is reviewed

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 0 States parties

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 10 States parties

(b) Increased regional and international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug trafficking

- Target 2014 – 2015: 70 States parties

(b) (i) Number of regional initiatives developed to combat Transnational Organized Crime and illicit trafficking, through cooperation agreements facilitated and/or supported by UNODC

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 3

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 5

- Target 2014 – 2015: 10 regional initiatives

(b) (ii) Number of mechanisms established/strengthened to promote enhanced cooperation and information sharing between criminal justice agencies within and across borders, including for Anti-Money-Laundering

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 51 mechanisms

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 54 mechanisms

- Target 2014 – 2015: 50 mechanisms

(c) Enhanced capacity to take effective action against transnational organized crime, including: drug trafficking, money-laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, trafficking of firearms and other emerging trends and issues

(c) (i) Number of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance for institutional strengthening and capacity building:

Performance measures:

In border security and control mechanisms and processes

- In 2010 – 2011: 20

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 20

- Target 2014 – 2015: 20 countries

In the areas of illicit trafficking, transnational organized crime, illicit firearms trafficking and firearms control and illicit drug trafficking,

- In 2010 – 2011: N/A

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 90

- Target 2014 – 2015: 90 countries

(c) (ii) Number of strategies and policies to prevent and combat money-laundering, confiscation of assets and financing of terrorism, developed by countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 48
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 52
- Target 2014 – 2015: 57 strategies and policies (cumulative)

(c) (iii) Number of Member States adopting/adapting and reviewing domestic legislation to implement the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs and crime, drawing on the assistance of UNODC, in particular for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and related protocols

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: N/A
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 20 Member States
- Target 2014 – 2015: 20 Member States

(c) (iv) Number of new UNODC legal tools and good practices developed and disseminated to implement the Crime Conventions

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 8 tools
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 20 tools
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 20 tools
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Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multipronged strategy for an effective international regime against organized crime and trafficking, consisting mainly of:

(a) Promoting the ratification and implementation of the international instruments on drugs, organized crime and the protocols against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and firearms, especially by providing policy advice at the global, regional and national levels, legal advisory and legislative support services, and technical assistance to strengthen the criminal justice system; protecting the rights of victims and witnesses of crime and smuggled migrants; preventing crime; and facilitating international cooperation;

(b) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies;

(c) Performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as for the established working groups of the Conference of the States Parties;

(d) Coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels, emphasizing combating organized crime and drug trafficking and trafficking in persons and firearms as well as smuggling of migrants;

(e) Providing technical assistance including training to Member States, upon request, to enhance national justice systems through various forms of technical cooperation to combat organized crime and trafficking, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and of firearms;

(f) Developing and disseminating manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers to combat organized crime and trafficking, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and of firearms;

(g) Promoting the further development, as well as the use and application, of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to facilitating policy elaboration and application, particularly by emphasizing a holistic approach to the strengthening of criminal justice systems.

External factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are ready to accede to the United Nations conventions and treaties (drug control treaties, the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols) and to implement them;

(b) Member States are committed and capable of complying with the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs and organized crime and illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and firearms in all its forms and manifestations, and fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including treaty mandated data;

(c) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs and crime;

(d) There are no significant shortfalls in extra-budgetary resources and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance;

(e) Conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities.

**Subprogramme 2:
Countering corruption**

Objective of the Organization: To prevent and combat corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
(a) Ratifications of, or accessions to, the United Nations Convention against Corruption	<p>(a) (i) Number of States parties ratifying and/or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption following assistance by UNODC</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 10 Member States - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 10 Member States - Target 2014 – 2015: 10 Member States
(b) Enhanced decision-making and policy direction by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies (especially the Implementation Review Group) and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	<p>(b) (i) Number of Country Review Reports prepared for the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, with a view to generating and sharing strategic information/knowledge on corruption</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <p>Number of country review reports finalised through the implementation review mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 20 country review reports - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 60 country review reports - Target 2014 – 2015: 110 country review reports <p>(b) (ii) Percentage of Members States participating in the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <p>In 2010-2011: 80 per cent Estimate 2012-2013: 85 per cent (Fifth Conference in 2013) Target 2014-2015: 85 per cent (Sixth Conference in 2015).</p>

(b) (iii) Percentage of Member States participating in the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat

Performance measures:

In 2010-2011: 80 per cent (servicing of the 12th Congress in 2010)

Estimate 2012-2013: 85 per cent (implementation of the Salvador declaration adopted during the 12th Congress)

Target 2014-2015: 85 per cent (servicing of the 13th Congress in 2015)

(c) Improved capacity to prevent and fight corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and to address economic fraud and identity-related crime

(c) (i) Increased number of countries receiving national-level capacity-building assistance in corruption prevention, upon request of Member States, including for improved case management systems and procedures

Performance measures :

- In 2010 – 2011: 10 countries

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 15 countries

- Target 2014 – 2015: 20 countries

(c) (ii) Number of countries drafting and/or revising domestic legislation to incorporate provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption with assistance from UNODC

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 10 countries

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 10 countries

- Target 2014 – 2015: 10 countries

(c) (iii) Number of national anti-corruption strategies and/or action plans developed with UNODC assistance

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 10 strategies/action plans

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 12 strategies/action plans

- Target 2014 – 2015: 14 strategies/action plans

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The strategy for achieving the objective will include:

(a) Promoting the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, especially by providing policy advice at the global, regional and national levels, legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training, and facilitating transfer of related expertise;

(b) Providing assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance the capacity of national competent authorities to effectively implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption and enhance integrity, accountability, oversight and transparency of relevant public sector institutions through various forms of technical cooperation, including policy advice, legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services, training, and facilitating transfer of related expertise;

(c) Promoting international cooperation among countries in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offenses, especially in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery, with regard to corruption;

(d) Developing and disseminating manuals, toolkits and training materials on corruption-related issues, with a view to enhancing knowledge of challenges, policies and good practices on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(e) Promoting strong preventive policies against corruption, increasing awareness of corruption among the general public and strengthening the role of civil society, parliamentarians, private sector and the development assistance community as stakeholders in the prevention of and fight against corruption, advocating the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(f) Providing assistance to Member States, upon request, to produce data and conduct statistical and analytical studies on corruption prevalence, patterns and typologies, as a basis to formulate adequate policies against corruption;

(g) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up and implementation of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including promoting and implementing the outcome of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Salvador Declaration), as well as preparing for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(h) Performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption, the Implementation Review Mechanism and the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the States Parties (Implementation Review Group, Working Group on Prevention and Working Group on Asset Recovery);

(i) Coordinating, collaborating, developing partnerships and ensuring coherence and consistency of policies, strategies and initiatives with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and

criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels;

(j) Facilitating policy making, disseminating knowledge and providing assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance the capacity of national competent authorities to address economic fraud and identity-related crime.

External factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (a) Member States are committed to preventing and combating corruption;
- (b) Member States are ready to ratify/accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to implement its provisions;
- (c) Member States are capable of complying with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including submission of treaty-mandated data;
- (d) Member States are willing to strengthen judicial cooperation among themselves, especially in matters involving extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery;
- (e) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to corruption;
- (f) Timely and quality data and statistical information are provided by Member States;
- (g) There are no significant shortfalls in extra-budgetary resources to assist Member States by delivering planned activities, and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance.

Subprogramme 3:

Terrorism prevention

Objective of the Organization: To promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
(a) Ratification of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism	(a) (i) Increase in the cumulative number of ratifications of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism by countries that have received counter-terrorism technical assistance from UNODC Performance measures: - In 2010 – 2011: 577 ratifications - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 587 ratifications - Target 2014 – 2015: 595 ratifications

(a) (ii) Increase in the cumulative number of countries that have revised domestic counter-terrorism legislation or adopted new legislation related to counter-terrorism, drawing on the assistance of UNODC

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 87 countries
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 95 countries
- Target 2014 – 2015: 100 countries

(b) Improved capacity to prevent terrorism in accordance with the rule of law.

(b) (i) Number of countries receiving national and regional level capacity-building assistance from UNODC

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 85 countries
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 87 countries
- Target 2014 – 2015: 89 countries

(b) (ii) Increased number of national criminal justice officials trained with respect to implementing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 3500 officials trained
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 3700 officials trained
- Target 2014 – 2015: 3900 officials trained

(b) (iii) Number of national and regional strategies/action plans for combating terrorism, developed with UNODC assistance.

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 16 strategies/action plans
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 20 strategies/action plans
- Target 2014 – 2015: 30 strategies/action plans

(b) (iv) Number of functioning mechanisms on international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism, supported and developed with UNODC assistance, between concerned national entities with respect to the implementation of counter terrorism measures.

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 10 mechanisms
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 20 mechanisms
- Target 2014 – 2015: 30 mechanisms

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multipronged strategy for strengthening Member States' criminal justice responses to terrorism, by drawing from the Office's specialized technical competence in crime prevention, criminal justice, and rule of law, which consists mainly of:

(a) Continuing to encourage Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, especially by providing policy advice, as well as legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training and facilitating the transfer of specialized knowledge, such as in maritime terrorism, financing of terrorism and use of the internet for terrorism purposes;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply counter-terrorism legislation in conformity with international human rights law and the rule of law, and in pursuance of the full implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

(c) Promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance;

(d) Cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate as well as with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its participating entities;

(e) Following-up on the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations governing bodies, including implementing the outcome of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

External factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are willing to become party to the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism;

(b) Member States are willing and capable of complying with the provisions of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and the United Nations Security Council resolutions pertaining to counter-terrorism.

(c) Member States are willing and able to strengthen judicial cooperation with respect to counter-terrorism and are willing to cooperate with each other in this regard;

(d) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the governing bodies related to terrorism;

(e) There are no significant shortfalls in extra-budgetary resources, and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance.

Subprogramme 4:

Justice

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
(a) International standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are developed and updated	(a) (i) Number of United Nations standards and norms relevant to specific areas of crime prevention and criminal justice developed or updated by countries with the support of UNODC Performance measures: - In 2010 – 2011: 2 standards/norms - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 3 standards/norms - Target 2014 – 2015: 2 standards/norms
(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice system reform initiatives are developed and implemented in accordance with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(b) (i) Number of countries utilizing tools, manuals and training materials developed by UNODC for improving crime prevention strategies and measures and criminal justice procedures and practices Performance measures: - Estimate 2012 – 2013: - Target 2014 – 2015: 55 countries (b) (ii) Number of countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC that develop and implement crime prevention initiatives, (e.g. for urban crime prevention) Performance measures: - In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 15 countries

- Target 2014 – 2015: 15 countries

(b) (iii) Number of countries in receipt of assistance from UNODC that develop and implement initiatives for the adoption and implementation of professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms in the criminal justice system

Performance measures:

Police and law enforcement

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 6 countries

Prosecution services

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 5 countries

The judiciary

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 7 countries

(b) (iv) Number of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance implementing appropriate criminal justice reform initiatives

Performance measures:

Restorative justice approaches, that comply with international human rights standards

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 4 countries

Integrated approaches to the provision of legal aid

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 6 countries

Prison reform initiatives

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 25 countries

Juvenile/child justice systems.

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 6 countries

Meeting the needs of women in the criminal justice system

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 6 countries

Victim and witness assistance and support programmes

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 5 countries

(b) (v) Number of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance addressing piracy

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011:

- Estimate 2012 – 2013:

- Target 2014 – 2015: 6 countries

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Justice Section of the Division for Operations. The objective of the subprogramme will be achieved by pursuing a multipronged strategy for effective action in promoting an integrated and holistic approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform in all UNODC mandated areas, consisting mainly of:

(a) Promoting the further development, as well as the use and application, of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to facilitating policy elaboration and application, in particular by emphasizing a holistic approach to the strengthening of criminal justice systems;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(c) Providing assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance national justice systems through various forms of technical cooperation, including knowledge transfer, institution and capacity building, and advisory services for crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

(d) Developing and disseminating reference tools; guidance notes; operational tools; handbooks; training curricula; model laws; studies and IT resources;

(e) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions by the governing bodies, including promoting

and implementing the outcome of the United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(f) Providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(g) Coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially United Nations agencies part of the Rule of Law Coordination and Research Group, regional organisations, institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels.

(h) Human rights and gender mainstreaming will be cross-cutting themes in the implementation of the Strategy, in line with UN and UNODC policy guidance. In addition, it is recognised that evidence-based crime prevention programmes and humane and efficient criminal justice systems are a pre-requisite for implementing the specialised mandates of UNODC on drugs, crime and terrorism.

External factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are committed to developing new standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and/or to updating and reviewing existing ones;

(b) Member States are committed to applying United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to developing and implementing domestic crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies, policies and plans

(c) There are no significant shortfalls in extra-budgetary resources, and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance

(d) Conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities.

Subprogramme 5:

Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Main Objectives:

- Reduction of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)
- Effective prevention campaigns, treatment, care, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society of drug users
- Development and implementation of effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction policies and programmes based on scientific evidence
- Fostering and strengthening of international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development.

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
<p>(a) Individuals in the community are less vulnerable to drug use and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>(a) (i) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in implementing drug use prevention interventions, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 12 countries - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 15 countries - Target 2014 – 2015: 20 countries <p>(a) (ii) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in implementing interventions on drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 25 countries - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 30 countries - Target 2014 – 2015: 35 countries <p>(a) (iii) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to drug users, including people who inject drugs, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence.</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 56 countries - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 60 countries - Target 2014 – 2015: 64 countries
<p>(b) Individuals living in prison settings are less vulnerable to drug use and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>(b) (i) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in establishing and/or scaling up policies and programmes in relation to drug dependence in the criminal justice system, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 3 countries - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 5 countries - Target 2014 – 2015: 5 countries

- (b) (ii) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support policies and programmes integrated in a recovery-oriented continuum of care in the criminal justice system, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010 – 2011: 43 countries
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 47 countries
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 51 countries
- (c) Individuals who might be or have been trafficked are less vulnerable to drug use and HIV/AIDS
- (c) (i) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes on drug use and HIV/AIDS as related to human trafficking, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010 – 2011: 18 countries
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 20 countries
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 22 countries
- (d) Improved capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate sustainable crop control strategies through alternative development or preventive alternative development
- (d) (i) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in developing and implementing sustainable illicit crop control strategies concurrent with national development programmes.
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010 – 2011: 8 countries
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 10 countries
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 10 countries
- (d) (ii) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in incorporating environmental conservation programmes addressing illegal logging and wildlife poaching into sustainable crop control strategies
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010 – 2011: n/a
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 4 countries
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 4 countries

(e) Improved capacity to provide sustainable livelihoods (basic social assistance) to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime as a result of social and economic marginalization

(e) (i) Number of countries assisted by UNODC in making available relevant basic social and economic services to populations vulnerable to drug dependence, HIV/AIDS and crime, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence.

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: n/a
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 5 countries
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 5 countries
-

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations. The objectives of the subprogramme will be achieved by:

(a) Providing assistance to Member States, upon request, to improve services reducing the vulnerability to drug use, HIV/AIDS and drug cultivation, for individuals in the community, and in prison settings, as well as for individuals who might be or have been trafficked;

(b) The development of guidelines and training materials;

(c) Capacity-building for policy makers and practitioners, and improvement of services;

(d) The development of partnerships and networks to exchange knowledge and optimize interventions.

External factors

The Subprogramme is expected to achieve its expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Timely and quality data and statistical information are provided by Member States;

(b) Member States are committed to eliminating illicit cultivation, trafficking, money-laundering, human trafficking, organized crime, corruption, and drug use, drug dependence, as well as related HIV/AIDS and deprivation and marginalization;

(c) Conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities;

(d) There are no significant shortfalls in extra-budgetary resources to assist Member States in meeting mandated activities.

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

Objective of the Organization: Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment, based on a sound understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues

Expected Accomplishments

(a) Enhanced access to increased knowledge to formulate strategic responses to address existing and emerging drugs and crime issues.

Performance Indicators

(a) (i) Increased number of references in research publications to documents or information generated by UNODC

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 1916
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 2100
- Target 2014 – 2015: 2400

(a) (ii) Percentage of positive assessments of relevance and usefulness of research outputs for strategic response formulation

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: n/a
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: n/a
- Target 2014 – 2015: >60 per cent

(a) (iii) Number of country-data series disseminated by UNODC disaggregated by: drug demand, drug supply, crime and criminal justice

Performance measures:

Data series for crime

- In 2010 – 2011: n.a.
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: n.a.
- Target 2014 – 2015: 600 data series for crime

Data series for drugs

- In 2010 – 2011: n.a.
- Estimate 2012 – 2013: n.a.
- Target 2014 – 2015: 600 data series for drugs

(b) Increased capacity to produce and analyze statistical data on trends including those in emerging drug and specific crime issues

(b) (i) Number of national institutions which received targeted training or other forms of technical assistance on data collection related to drugs and crime

Performance measures:

Number of national institutions working on drug statistics

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- In 2010 – 2011: n.a. (new indicator)
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: n.a.
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 20 national institutions
 Number of national institutions working on crime statistics
- In 2010 – 2011: n.a. (new indicator)
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: n.a.
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 25 national institutions
- (c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity to meet appropriate professional standards, including increased use of scientific information and laboratory data for interagency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making
- (c) (i) Increased percentage of institutions in receipt of UNODC assistance reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010-2011: 82 per cent
 - Estimate 2012-2013: 85 per cent
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 85 per cent
- (c) (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercise
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010 – 2011: 100 laboratories
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 105 laboratories
 - Target 2014 - 2015: 120 laboratories
- (c) (iii) Increased percentage of laboratories in receipt of UNODC assistance reporting participation in, and/or use of forensic data for, inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial, health authorities and/or trend analyses
- Performance measures:**
- In 2010 – 2011: 75 per cent
 - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 75 per cent
 - Target 2014 – 2015: 75 per cent
-

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objectives will be achieved by focused interventions in the following main substantive areas:

- (a) Providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime;

- (b) Expanding the evidence base for policymaking;
- (c) Providing guidance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories and forensic institutions;
- (d) Increasing the number of data elements in the central database on drugs and crime including, where possible, data disaggregated by sex.

External factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (a) Sufficient data on drugs and crime is available and reported by Member States;
- (b) Governments have the establishment or improvement of forensic and scientific capacity high on their list of priorities, are committed to forensic best practice implementation, and integrate forensic science laboratories into the national drug control and crime prevention framework;
- (c) National laboratories have quality assurance high on their agenda and have relevant support from higher institutional levels;
- (d) National laboratories cooperate with each other and with relevant authorities (e.g. law enforcement, regulatory and health) within and between countries and with UNODC;
- (e) Member States will continue to support integrated thematic programming by increasing voluntary contributions at the programmatic level;
- (f) There are no significant shortfalls in extra-budgetary resources.

Subprogramme 7:

Policy support

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate policy and operational responses on issues related to drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
(a) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of unique visitors accessing information from the UNODC website, disaggregated by type of information accessed and frequency of access</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 – 2011: 195,000 visitors per month - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 200,000 visitors per month - Target 2014 – 2015: 225,000 visitors per month <p>(a) (ii) Increased number of publications downloaded from UNODC website, disaggregated by publication name and type</p>

	Performance measures: - 2010 – 2011: 13,445 publications downloaded per month - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 14,000 publications downloaded per month - Target 2014 – 2015: 14,500 publications downloaded per month
(b) Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacity to implement relevant international conventions and standards and norms under UNODC mandates	(b) (i) Increased number of partnership and funding agreements with foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities Performance measures: In 2010-2011: 29 pledges estimate 2012-2013: 40 pledges Target 2013-2014: 50 pledges

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

- (a) Developing normative results-based management frameworks for programming purposes;
- (b) Conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources;
- (c) Reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media;
- (d) Carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities, with emphasis on key stakeholders in the substantive areas, such as drugs, corruption, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants;
- (e) Coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

External factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (a) There are no significant shortfalls in resources;
- (b) There is no radical downturn in the world economy;
- (c) Member States continue to support the implementation of results-based management in UNODC.

Subprogramme 8:**Technical cooperation and field support**

<u>Objective of the Organization:</u> Member States and Regional entities adopting an integrated programming approach in promoting justice, security and health	
<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
(a) Integrated programmes designed and implemented in close consultation with regional entities and partner countries	<p>(a) (i) Number of regional integrated programmes developed and being implemented in the field</p> <p>Performance measures: Programmes progressing in line with implementation plans; and satisfactorily rated in periodic reviews</p> <p>Regional Integrated Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010-11: 7 programmes - Estimate 2012-13: 10 programmes - Target 2014-15: 10 programmes <p>Coverage of countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010-11: 102 countries - Estimate 2012-13: 139 countries - Target 2014-15: 139 countries <p>(a) (ii) Percentage of Member States indicating satisfaction with policy advice, technical expertise, coordination and other support provided by the UNODC Field network</p> <p>Performance measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010-11: n/a - Estimate 2012-13: n/a - Target 2014-15: 85 per cent

Strategy

(a) Ensure full “ownership” of the UNODC programmes by regional entities and partner countries through policy and programmatic dialogue and coordination;

Promote the joint pursuit of justice, security and development as a key objective of the new development agenda;

(b) Foster greater regional cooperation among partner countries to address the trans-national nature of organized crime and illicit trafficking;

(c) Provide a comprehensive range of high quality technical support and policy advice in support of Member States’ implementation of the UN Conventions on Drugs and Crime and the UN standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention;

(d) Provide, through the Regional Programme, a common platform for joint efforts with UN partners, International Financial Institutions and other multilateral bodies.

External Factors

- (a) Continued availability of extra-budgetary resources;
- (b) Willingness of Member States to allocate funds at the programme level rather than at the project level;
- (c) Effective regional mechanisms fostering national-level engagement.
- (d) Operational environments on the ground, e.g., security conditions, political upheaval/instability, or government changes.

Subprogramme 9:

Secretariat to the Governing Bodies and Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board

Objective of the Organization: Enabling the effective functioning of the UN policy-making bodies in drug control and crime prevention, which also act as the Governing bodies of the UNODC, to fulfil their mandates, as well as enabling the International Narcotics Control Board to fulfil its treaty-based mandate of monitoring and promoting implementation and full compliance with the international drug control treaties

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>
(a) Enhanced decision-making and policy direction by the governing bodies related to drug, crime and terrorism issues	<p>(a) (i) Number of members of the extended bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat</p> <p>Performance measures: Commission on Narcotic Drugs: - In 2010 – 2011: 10 out of 12 members - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 9 out of 12 members - Target 2014 – 2015: 9 out of 12 members</p> <p>Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - In 2010 – 2011: 12 out of 12 members - Estimate 2012 – 2013: 9 out of 12 members - Target 2014 – 2015: 9 out of 12 members</p> <p>(a) (ii) Percentage of Member States participating in the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive</p>

services provided by the Secretariat

Performance measures:

In 2010-2011: 80 per cent (servicing of the 12th Congress in 2010)

Estimate 2012-2013: 85 per cent (implementation of the Salvador declaration adopted during the 12th Congress)

Target 2014-2015: 85 per cent (servicing of the 13th Congress in 2015)

(b) The International Narcotics Control Board enabled to monitor and promote compliance with the conventions through effective decisions and recommendations on matters pertaining to the conventions.

(b) (i) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Board

Performance measures:

- In 2010 – 2011: 85 per cent (11 of the 13 members)

- Estimate 2012 – 2013: 80 per cent (10 of the 13 members)

- Target 2014 – 2015: 80 per cent (10 of the 13 members)

(b) (ii) Percentage implementation of decisions of the Board by the Secretariat.

Performance Measures:

Percent of decisions implemented by the subsequent annual session:

- In 2010-2011: N/A

- Estimate 2012-2013: 80 per cent

- Target 2014-2015: 85 per cent

Strategy

Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division of Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Providing substantive and technical support to the following bodies, to enable them to fulfil their role as policy making organs of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice as well as governing bodies of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

- The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (including servicing of the High-level review of the implementation by Member States of the “Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem” in 2014);
- The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

- The 5 subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively, as well as the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East);
- The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (including servicing of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015);
- The Economic and Social Council; and
- The General Assembly.

(b) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions by the governing bodies, including promoting and implementing the outcome of the Twelfth and the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as promoting and implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

(c) Providing substantive, technical and secretariat support to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to fulfil its treaty obligations to monitor and promote compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties, including by:

- i. Enabling the Board to enhance its capacity to promote the awareness of Governments and the international community about its mandate, work and implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through promotion and dissemination of the annual reports and recommendations of the Board to Governments, and international and regional organizations, including through relevant intergovernmental bodies;
- ii. Maintaining and enhancing, in cooperation with governments, the international drug control system, in particular the estimates, assessments and statistical returns for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, including by electronic means;
- iii. Enabling the Board, and its Secretariat on its behalf, to: meet requests from Governments for an increasingly enhanced ongoing dialogue to promote and monitor accession to and compliance with and implementation of the conventions, and its decisions and recommendations; interface with Governments and national competent authorities, through missions, communications and direct contacts, on treaty-related matters and statutory reporting through information exchange and international cooperation;
- iv. Ensuring that the Secretariat of the Board has capacity to provide independent advice, particularly legal advice, to enable the Board to deal with emerging challenges arising in the implementation of the treaties and meet increasing demands for action.

External Factors

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are ready to participate fully in the work of the Commissions, including at their regular and reconvened sessions, and at intersessional meetings, and are prepared to follow-up on the implementation of relevant resolutions by those respective bodies;

(b) Required conference facilities are available;

(c) There are no significant shortfalls in resources required for timely delivery of services;

(d) Member States are willing to implement the policy directives of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism;

(e) Member States actively to engage in an ongoing dialogue with the Board, and its Secretariat on its behalf, on ensuring compliance with and implementation of the three international drug control conventions, including through their participation in the international drug control system of estimates/assessments and statistical returns, including by meeting their reporting requirements to the Board under the conventions on a timely and ongoing basis, responding to correspondence and requests for information from the Board, accepting INCB country missions, and sending delegations to meet with the Board upon its request.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol

1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols thereto

2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption

General Assembly resolutions

34/169 Code of Conduct for law enforcement officials.

40/33 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules)

45/110 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules)

45/111 Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners

45/112 United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines)

- 45/113 United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
- 46/152 Creation of an effective United Nation crime prevention and criminal justice programme
- 48/104 Declaration on the elimination of violence against women
- 49/168 International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking
- 52/86 Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
- S-20/2 Political Declaration
- S-20/3 Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
- S-26/2 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
- 55/2 United Nations Millennium Declaration
- 55/59 Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
- 56/95 Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
- 56/119 Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
- 56/261 Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
- 57/170 Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
- 59/153 Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 59/160 Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
- 60/1 2005 World Summit outcome
- 60/43 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
- 60/177 Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (annex: Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)
- 60/178 International cooperation against the world drug problem
- 60/179 Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan
- 60/207 Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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- 60/262 The Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS; and annex
- 60/288 The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as reaffirmed in 62/272 and 64/297
- 61/144 Trafficking in women and girls
- 61/179 International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
- 61/180 Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
- 61/209 Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 61/252 Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (sect. XI, Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body)
- 62/156 Protection of migrants
- 62/202 Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 63/156 Trafficking in women and girls
- 63/194 Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
- 64/71 Oceans and the law of the sea
- 64/178 Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
- 64/237 Globalisation and interdependence: Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 64/293 United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons
- 65/1 Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
- 65/190 Trafficking in women and girls
- 65/227 Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
- 65/228 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women
- 65/229 United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
- 65/230 Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

- 65/277 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS
- 66/105 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
- 66/171 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
- 66/177 Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
- 66/178 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
- 66/179 Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 66/180 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking.
- 66/180 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
- 66/181 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
- 66/182 United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
- 66/231 Oceans and the law of the sea

Security Council resolutions

- S/RES/1976 On acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (2011)
- S/RES/2015 On the need for prosecuting suspected pirates and those who facilitate and finance acts of piracy (2011)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 1984/47 Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
- 1989/57 Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
- 1989/60 Procedures for the effective implementation of the basic principles on the independency of the judiciary
- 1992/1 Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 1993/40 Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1995/9: Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime

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- 1997/27 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems
- 1997/31 Victims of crime and abuse of power
- 1997/33 Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms
- 1997/36 International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions
- 1998/23 International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing
- 1999/23 Work of the United Nations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 1999/24 Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
- 1999/25 Effective crime prevention
- 1999/26 Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice
- 1999/27 Penal reform
- 1999/28 Administration of juvenile justice
- 1999/30 Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations
- 2000/15 Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
- 2001/11 Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention
- 2001/14 Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
- Decision 2001/243 Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session
- 2002/12 Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
- 2002/13 Action to promote effective crime prevention
- 2002/14 Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
- 2003/20 Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
- 2003/25 International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
- 2003/27 Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

- 2003/28 International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
- 2003/29 Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property
- 2003/30 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- 2003/31 Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2003/32 Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention
- 2003/36 Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans
- 2004/22 Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs
- 2004/25 The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction
- 2004/26 International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes
- 2004/27 Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime
- 2004/28 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- 2004/29 Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in combating money-laundering
- 2004/32 Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2004/35 Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities
- 2004/39 Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
- 2005/14 Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
- 2005/17 International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime
- 2005/18 Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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- 2005/19 Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2005/20 Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
- 2005/21 Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
- 2005/22 Action to promote effective crime prevention
- 2005/23 Strengthening reporting on crime
- 2005/27 International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
- 2005/28 Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law
- Decision 2005/247 Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
- Decision 2005/248 Round table for Africa: crime and drugs as impediments to security and development in Africa: strengthening the rule of law
- 2006/20 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
- 2006/22 Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
- 2006/23 Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
- 2006/24 International cooperation in the fight against corruption
- 2006/25 Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
- 2006/27 Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
- 2006/28 International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events
- 2006/29 Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
- 2007/9 The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
- 2007/10 Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided
- 2007/11 Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan
- 2007/20 International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

- 2007/21 Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- 2007/22 Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
- 2007/23 Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination 2007/24. International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
- 2007/24 International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
- 2008/24 Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
- 2008/26 Promoting sustainability and integrality in alternative development as an important part of drug control strategy in States where illicit crops are grown to produce drugs
- 2008/27 Provision of international assistance to the most affected States neighbouring Afghanistan
- 2008/33 Strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons
- 2009/6 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- 2009/22 International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related
- 2009/23 Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2009/24 International cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping and to provide assistance to victims of kidnapping
- 2009/25 Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
- 2009/26 Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
- Decision 2009/250 Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- Decision 2009/251 Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2010/17 Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
- 2010/20 Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2010/21 Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

- 2011/30 Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2011/31 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
- 2011/33 Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children
- 2011/34 Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2011/35 International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
- 2011/36 Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
- 2011/42 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
- Decision 2011/258 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Decision 2011/259 Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

- 42/4 Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
- 43/2 Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
- 43/3 Enhancing assistance to drug abusers
- 43/6 Illicit cultivation
- 43/9 Control of precursor chemicals
- 43/10 Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants
- 44/2 First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General

- Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together
- 44/14 Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed
- 45/1 Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse
- 45/13 Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs
- 45/14 The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation
- 46/1 Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties
- 46/2 Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse
- 47/1 Optimizing integrated drug information systems
- 47/2 Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users
- 47/3 Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies
- 47/5 Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation
- 47/6 Effective controlled delivery
- 48/1 Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions
- 48/2 Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
- 48/6 Women and substance use
- 48/8 Application of research in practice
- 48/9 Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue
- 48/11 Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz
- 48/12 Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

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- 49/1 Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
- 49/2 Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
- 49/3 Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
- 49/4 Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
- 49/5 Paris Pact initiative
- 50/1 Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan
- 50/2 Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs
- 50/3 Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine
- 50/4 Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories
- 50/5 Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture
- 50/6 Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors
- 50/7 Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances
- 50/8 Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem
- 50/9 Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis
- 50/10 Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- 50/11 International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
- 50/12 Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
- Decision 50/1 Inclusion of oripavine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- Decision 50/2 Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers
- 51/1 Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan

- 51/2 The consequences of cannabis use: refocusing prevention, education and treatment efforts for young people
- 51/3 Early detection of drug use cases by health- and social-care providers by applying the principles of interview screening and brief intervention approaches to interrupt drug use progression and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment for substance abuse
- 51/4 Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
- 51/5 Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control
- 51/6 Combating the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
- 51/7 Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
- 51/8 Marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission
- 51/9 The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
- 51/10 Strengthening international cooperation for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
- 51/11 Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking
- 51/12 Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities for the promotion of human rights in the implementation of the international drug control treaties
- 51/13 Responding to the threat posed by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs on the unregulated market
- 51/14 Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- 51/15 Control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants
- 51/16 Sharing of information regarding the use of non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs
- 51/17 Reducing the demand for and abuse of cannabis
- 51/18 Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
- Decision 51/1 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 52/1 Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers

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- 52/2 Strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility
- 52/3 International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
- 52/4 Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
- 52/5 Exploration of all aspects related to the use of cannabis seeds for illicit purposes
- 52/6 Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes
- 52/7 Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
- 52/8 Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault (“date rape”)
- 52/9 Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences
- 52/10 Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking
- 52/11 Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
- 52/12 Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
- 52/13 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime International Drug Control Programme
- 53/1 Promoting community-based drug use prevention
- 53/2 Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention
- 53/3 Strengthening national capacities in the administration and disposal of property and other assets confiscated in cases of drug trafficking and related offences
- 53/4 Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
- 53/5 Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

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- 53/6 Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
- 53/7 International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts
- 53/8 Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences
- 53/9 Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV
- 53/10 Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse
- 53/11 Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists
- 53/12 Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops
- 53/13 Use of "poppers" as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions
- 53/14 Follow-up to the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism
- 53/15 Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- 53/16 Streamlining of the annual report questionnaire
- Decision 53/1 Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
- Decision 53/2 Follow-up to the revised draft annual report questionnaire
- 54/2 Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving
- 54/3 Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes
- 54/4 Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
- 54/5 Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities
- 54/6 Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
- 54/7 Paris Pact initiative

- 54/8 Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
- 54/9 Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it
- 54/10 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
- 54/11 Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem
- 54/12 Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem
- 54/13 Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users
- 54/14 Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
- 54/15 Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs
- 54/16 Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
- 54/17 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 on evaluation and oversight

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003.

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the 52nd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in 64/182.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

- 4/1 Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime

- 7/1 Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
- 9/1 Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
- 16/1 International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources
- 16/3 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body
- 16/5 Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors
- Decision 16/1 Global initiative to fight human trafficking
- Decision 16/2 Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
- 17/2 Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services
- Decision 17/1 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
- Decision 17/2 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 18/1 Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings
- 18/2 Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety
- 18/3 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 18/4 Fourth World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors
- 18/5 Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
- Decision 18/1 Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Decision 18/2 Additional documents on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 19/1 Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations
- 19/2 Strengthening the collection, analysis and reporting of comparable crime-related data

- 19/3 Hosting of the Fourth World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors by the Republic of Korea
- 19/4 Measures for achieving progress on the issue of trafficking in persons, pursuant to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World
- 19/5 International cooperation in the forensic field
- 19/6 Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia
- 19/7 Strengthening of regional networks for international cooperation in criminal matters
- Decision 19/1 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy
- 20/1 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
- 20/4 Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime
- 20/5 Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
- 20/7 Promotion of activities relating to combating cybercrime, including technical assistance and capacity-building
- 20/8 Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
- 20/9 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight
- Decision 20/1 Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime

- 2/4 Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 3/1 Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
- 3/2 Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

- 3/3 Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 3/4 Recommendations of the open-ended interim working group of government experts on technical assistance
- 4/1 Possible mechanisms to review implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
- 4/3 Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 4/4 Trafficking in human beings
- 4/5 Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 4/6 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
- 4/7 Amendment of rule 18 of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 4/8 Reorganization of the work of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 5/1 Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
- 5/2. Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 5/3 Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 5/4 Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and Ammunition
- 5/5 Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
- 5/6 Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 5/7 Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property
- 5/8 Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime