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

Commission on Crime

Prevention and Criminal Justice

Twenty-sixth session

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Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda**

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions: 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

Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report contains an outline of the activities conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime during 2016. It also contains a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) addresses the main challenges relating to drugs and crime that the world is facing today. The present report provides an overview of the key activities conducted by UNODC in 2016. Section II of the report contains an update on policy developments, new technical cooperation activities and efforts by UNODC to mainstream gender into its activities. Section III focuses on progress made by the Office in the implementation of mandates relating to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem, taking into account the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016. It also contains information on the implementation by the Office of mandates relating to countering transnational organized crime and corruption; preventing terrorism; crime prevention and criminal justice; and research, trend analysis, and scientific and forensic support. Section IV contains an overview of measures taken to strengthen UNODC in the areas of strategic planning, evaluation and fundraising efforts. A number of recommendations are contained in section V for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

II. Strategic orientation

2. The preparations for, conduct of and immediate follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held from 19 to 21 April 2016 were central during the year under review. UNODC supported the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the preparations for the special session, including in the negotiations on the outcome document, and also closely cooperated with the Office of the President of the General Assembly with regard to the substantive arrangements for the special session. Assistance was also provided for the follow-up action led by the Commission, which was based on a comprehensive approach, covering all seven thematic areas contained in the outcome document of the special session, and an inclusive format, involving all interested stakeholders. Thematic discussions were conducted and the website on the follow-up to the special session (www.ungass2016.org) now functions as an online repository for concrete information on how the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document are being translated into action.

3. During 2016, the Office strengthened its efforts to generate new and innovative approaches to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in line with its mandates. UNODC aligned its strategic and programmatic activities with the 2030 Agenda and, where possible and relevant, new work included specific references to links with the targets contained therein. The Office strengthened its policy engagement to ensure the development of coherent and tailored packages of technical support to States. UNODC had the lead in reporting on relevant indicators under the 2030 Agenda for the Secretary-General's first report on progress towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2016/75).

4. UNODC also participated in discussions related to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in particular on the subjects of countering corruption and illicit financial flows and on promoting and assisting in asset recovery. The Office led analytical work on linking the prevention and combating of crime, illicit financial flows and corruption as key to improving the capacity to raise and retain domestic resources for sustainable development. UNODC co-organized a high-level conference on the theme "Illicit financial flows: inter-agency cooperation and good tax governance in Africa" in

Pretoria on 14 and 15 July 2016. The Office continued to build the capacity of its field network in order to contribute to relevant United Nations-wide common country processes. In addition, it participated in discussions with the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat on joint approaches to assisting States with special political and peacekeeping missions to implement and monitor progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16.

5. Furthermore, UNODC assisted the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in submitting contributions to the integration segment of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

6. To implement the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174, UNODC, with the financial support of Qatar, launched a wide-ranging global programme aimed at helping countries achieve a positive and sustainable impact on criminal justice, corruption prevention and the rule of law. More specifically, the global programme focuses on strengthening judicial integrity and the prevention of corruption, fostering prisoner rehabilitation and social integration, preventing youth crime through sports and encouraging a culture of the rule of law in schools and universities through the initiative entitled “Education for justice”.

7. The Office undertook efforts to mainstream gender into all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its policies and programmes, which also supported the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It stepped up efforts to ensure the effective implementation of its guidance note on gender mainstreaming into its operational work. Steps have been taken to enhance in-house learning and increase external communication. Furthermore, UNODC co-hosted, with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), a meeting of United Nations system focal points for gender equality and empowerment of women that was led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and held in Vienna from 10 to 13 October 2016.

8. In 2016, UNODC launched three new integrated regional programmes on drugs and crime for the Middle East and North Africa, East Africa and West Africa. The programmes follow an integrated approach to implementing relevant Sustainable Development Goals and other frameworks, such as the African Union’s Agenda 2063: the Africa we want, across the areas of the Office’s mandate.

9. In West and Central Asia, UNODC commenced the implementation of the second phase of the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. The programme is fully incorporated into the UNODC interregional drug control approach and works in synergy with other UNODC regional programmes, global strategies and initiatives. The programme is also aligned with the various United Nations development assistance frameworks developed by the United Nations system in West and Central Asia.

10. Under the framework of the Paris Pact initiative, which was welcomed by the Security Council in its resolution 2274 (2016) as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan and as part of a comprehensive approach to peace, stability and development in Afghanistan, the region and beyond, UNODC continued to support the Paris Pact partnership’s efforts

under the four thematic pillars of the initiative: regional initiatives; illicit financial flows; precursors; and drug prevention and health. The cross-thematic nature of the partnership's areas of cooperation necessitated the involvement of and coordination across all divisions of UNODC.

11. A new comprehensive country programme for Indonesia was developed to support the Government in strengthening its capacity to deal with national drug and crime challenges. The country programme is structured around four pillars: (a) countering transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking (covering forest and wildlife crime, fisheries crime, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and trafficking in drugs, precursors and other illicit items); (b) combating corruption (covering legal reform and capacity-building on the prevention of corruption and money-laundering); (c) criminal justice (covering responses to terrorism and prison management); and (d) drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention (covering drug use prevention measures and HIV treatment and care in prison settings).

12. UNODC developed a new country programme (for the period 2016-2020) for the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which is expected to be launched by January 2017 and focuses on alternative development, health and drug control, prevention of and fight against crime, prevention of and fight against corruption, and criminal justice reform.

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

A. Effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

1. Demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues

(a) Prevention, treatment and reintegration

13. UNODC and France, together with the World Health Organization (WHO) and Sweden, launched a major campaign on evidence-based drug prevention, entitled "Listen first", as part of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016. That initiative also served as the focus of the UNODC campaign to mark International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and, to date, has reached more than 1.2 million people worldwide.

14. UNODC continued to promote evidence-based family and school prevention programmes in 17 countries, resulting in a statistically significant decrease in drug use and in the strengthening of protective factors. The development phase of two new programmes was initiated: a programme for very vulnerable families in limited-resource settings and a life-skills programme for at-risk youth, to be delivered in sport settings. Young people continued to be involved in drug prevention efforts through the UNODC Youth Initiative, the Youth Forum and various projects around the world supported by grants from the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre of Japan.

15. UNODC continued its collaboration with WHO to strengthen services for the treatment, care and recovery of people suffering from drug dependence and of children exposed to drugs at a very young age. UNODC and WHO published international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders and were in the process of launching a field testing and dissemination strategy. In addition, UNODC and WHO brought the voice of the scientific community to the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in March 2016, and to the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly through the meeting of the informal scientific network and, in the last quarter of 2016, led expert group meetings on treatment and care for people with drug

use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system, services for people using new psychoactive substances, and opioid overdose prevention. At the country level, UNODC, through its global, regional and country programmes, and in cooperation with WHO, supported the improvement of services in almost 30 countries.

(b) HIV prevention, treatment and care

16. UNODC contributed to the implementation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2016-2021 Strategy for fast-tracking HIV/AIDS responses and ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 by promoting human rights, public health, justice and equality of access to HIV services for people who use drugs and people in prisons.

17. UNODC supported Member States and civil society in providing public health- and human rights-based and gender-responsive HIV services. With the Office's support, opioid substitution therapy was scaled up in community settings in Kenya and in prisons in Viet Nam. UNODC facilitated the development and adoption of a call for action on addressing HIV and health in prison settings in Africa and, jointly with civil society, built the capacity of country programme managers to address the specific needs of women who inject drugs.

18. UNODC trained law enforcement officers, strengthened the partnerships between law enforcement agencies and civil society to support HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who inject drugs in the context of HIV prevention and treatment, and contributed to institutionalizing HIV training, including by mainstreaming gender, as part of the curricula of the national police academies in Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

19. UNODC organized a scientific consultation on the theme "Science addressing drugs and HIV: state of the art — an update" on the margins of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The scientific statement was presented at the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly and the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on ending AIDS held in June 2016.

2. Availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion

20. UNODC continues to support a comprehensive and coordinated response to improving access to controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion, misuse and abuse. Under the joint global programme on access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, UNODC, in partnership with WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control, provides technical assistance and capacity-building to States. In 2016, assistance was provided to Nigeria and Timor-Leste, support continued to be provided to Ghana, and new initiatives were planned in Antigua and Barbuda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Panama. Under the programme, tailored assistance is provided at the national level related to policy and legislation, building the capacity of health-care professionals and increasing awareness and advocacy among civil society, caregivers and the community.

21. In addition, efforts have been made under the programme to reach out to the International Narcotics Control Board and other international partners, such as the International Palliative Care Association, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. At well-attended special events during the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, attention was focused on the issue of improving access to

controlled drugs for medical purposes, while preventing their diversion, misuse and abuse.

22. As a follow-up to the special session, a working group on access to controlled drugs for medical purposes was organized during the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, to raise awareness of the relevant provisions of the outcome document.

3. Supply reduction and related measures: effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

23. The partnership of UNODC with the World Customs Organization (WCO) in the Container Control Programme supported States in improving trade supply security and strengthening border controls and yielded significant results for the 32 participating States. The national inter-agency targeting units, established through the Programme, intercepted more than 135 tons of cocaine, 4 tons of heroin, 63 tons of cannabis and 1,400 tons of precursor chemicals. The Programme received funding allowing it to expand to a further 25 countries. In cooperation with WCO and the International Civil Aviation Organization, UNODC started providing similar trade supply security support to air freight management. Two airport inter-agency units were established and funding was secured to establish a further five.

24. Under the Global Programme on Building Effective Networks against Organized Crime, networking was facilitated among law enforcement training institutions (under the Law Enforcement TrainNet initiative) to improve coordination and cooperation through the exchange of best practices, as well as training curricula, materials, methodologies and expertise.

25. The “networking the networks” approach continued to allow for the building of links between regional platforms to exchange and share criminal intelligence. It also covered the work of financial intelligence units and asset recovery networks targeting illicit financial flows originating in drug trafficking.

26. In May 2016, UNODC launched a criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation initiative along the cocaine route from Latin America through the Caribbean and West Africa. With implementing partners the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Transparency International, UNODC delivered targeted assistance to criminal justice institutions to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate trafficking offences.

4. Cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities

27. UNODC promoted the use of crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms and supported countries by providing capacity-building for criminal justice practitioners and legal aid providers and by promoting mechanisms for reducing the use of imprisonment, including for persons with drug use disorders.

28. UNODC also sought to address contributing and risk factors that made women and girls vulnerable to exploitation and participation in drug trafficking. It helped States implement legal, regulatory and policy frameworks and strengthen juvenile justice systems and the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law. That included strengthening alternatives to judicial proceedings for children and providing capacity-building for criminal justice and health professionals working with children suffering from drug use disorders or alleged to have committed drug-related offences. In Colombia, a comprehensive drug treatment programme was implemented for 150 children deprived of their liberty.

29. Based on its mandates relating to fostering the use of non-custodial measures, the prevention of illicit drug use and the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with drug use disorders, and pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 58/5, UNODC organized a meeting of experts on the theme “Treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system: alternatives to conviction and punishment” from 4 to 6 October 2016.

30. As a follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly, during the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, working groups were held to discuss practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and young people to prevent and treat drug abuse and address their involvement in drug-related crime, as well as addressing the specific needs of women and girls and mainstreaming gender perspectives into drug-related policies and programmes.

5. Cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threads, including new psychoactive substances

31. Effective international exchange of information and enhancing capacity in order to identify the most harmful, prevalent and persistent new psychoactive substances is are key operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly. The third UNODC-WHO expert consultation on new psychoactive substances was held in Geneva in May 2016, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 58/7. It brought together experts from international and regional organizations and subject-matter experts to explore practical ways for collecting robust data for the prioritization of substances for review by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, as well as for the establishment of efficient monitoring systems.

32. An international expert consultation on forensic toxicology and drug control held in Vienna in June 2016 resulted in a successful pilot exercise to develop a tool to collect and disseminate toxicological data on adverse health consequences and fatalities associated with the use of new psychoactive substances. Concurrently, UNODC expanded its early warning advisory to include information on over 700 new psychoactive substances reported by over 100 countries by December 2016, which would be complemented by information provided by Member States in response to a questionnaire.

33. To improve national capacity to respond to the operational recommendations of the outcome document of the special session, a workshop on establishing national early warning systems was held for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries in May 2016. In August 2016, UNODC trained forensic scientists in countries in South Asia on the detection and identification of new psychoactive substances.

34. Following a joint evaluation, which concluded that both the UNODC global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme and the Global Scientific and Forensic Services Programme had achieved excellent results in reaching their intended outcomes, the speed and frequency of information provided to stakeholders was increased through an electronic newsletter on new psychoactive substances and a bulletin for Latin America and the Caribbean.

6. Strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility

35. In Europe, and West and Central Asia, UNODC reviewed its programme portfolio for the period 2016-2019 to ensure alignment with the outcome document of

the special session and the Sustainable Development Goals. At the operational level, UNODC strengthened its linkages with key regional mechanisms and entities, such as the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union Heroin Route Programme, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. In terms of regional operational frameworks, the Afghanistan-Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan initiative met in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in October 2016 to devise operational plans, including joint operations, for the coming months. UNODC also launched new regional working groups for operational cooperation on precursors and enhanced forensic capacities and strengthened the capacity of the Asian Drug Demand Reduction NGOs Association, a regional network of experts on drug demand prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and pioneered specialized research such as a new opium smuggling survey and a regional youth drug use survey, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund.

36. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC continued to facilitate operational coordination and the exchange of experiences among States in a number of areas, including drug demand reduction, research and trend analysis to support national policies and strategies, combating money-laundering and standards related to prison conditions and alternative development. For example, through the project PREDEM, aimed at reducing drug demand in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, UNODC supported the strengthening of national commissions on drugs, the exchange of good practices and the formulation of demand reduction measures based on scientific evidence. The Office also provided support to the work of specialized coordination bodies such as the Central American Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime and the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America against Money-Laundering.

37. In South-East Asia, UNODC works closely with a number of regional and interregional entities, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) under the wider framework of the United Nations-ASEAN Comprehensive Partnership in areas ranging from countering trafficking in wildlife and timber and the smuggling of migrants to drug prevention and legal reform. The UNODC regional programme for South-East Asia for the period 2014-2018 also ensures effective support for the Mekong Memorandum of Understanding mechanism, bringing together six countries in East and South-East Asia to contain the threat of illicit drug production, trafficking and use.

38. In Africa and the Middle East, under the three new integrated regional programmes of UNODC, the need for a balanced approach to the world drug problem through shared and common responsibility was emphasized. UNODC works in partnership with multilateral initiatives such as the West African network of drug dependence treatment centres, with regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and with Government counterparts and civil society organizations.

7. Alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues

39. UNODC works closely with Member States to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly. In that connection, the Office, together with Germany and Thailand, is organizing a series of expert group meetings.

The first meeting, held in Bangkok from 28 to 30 November 2016, was attended by Member State officials, alternative development experts and representatives of civil society, who discussed how to broaden the scope of development within the international drug control framework. Technical assistance provided by UNODC to Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru continued to focus on improving the socioeconomic situation of rural farming communities and sustainably reducing illicit crop cultivation. Work in long-term cash crops in Myanmar resulted in the first-ever harvest of high-quality coffee. In Colombia, environmental conservation related to alternative development has been strengthened. Upon requests from States, UNODC, in partnership with Germany and Thailand, will explore ways to implement alternative development in the area of cultivation of cannabis.

B. Effectively addressing crime

1. Countering transnational organized crime

(a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

40. UNODC continued to assist States in ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The second open-ended intergovernmental meeting to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective review mechanism for the Convention and the Protocols thereto was held on 6 and 7 June 2016. The Working Group on Firearms held its fourth meeting on 18 and 19 May 2016.

41. In its resolution 8/2, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime decided to continue the process of establishing the mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and also decided to elaborate specific procedures and rules for the functioning of the review mechanism, for consideration and adoption by the Conference at its ninth session, through an open-ended intergovernmental meeting that would be held at least once over the subsequent two years. Furthermore, the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance held its ninth meeting from 17 to 19 October 2016, and the Working Group on International Cooperation held its seventh meeting from 19 to 21 October 2016.

42. During the reporting period, two additional States became parties to the Convention, bringing the total number of parties to 187; two additional States became parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, bringing the total number of parties to 170; one additional State became party to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, bringing the total number of parties to 142; and one additional State became party to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, bringing the total number of parties to 114.

(b) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

43. Innovative and responsive technical assistance by UNODC included the following pilot regional or national workshops: (a) migrant smuggling by air and document fraud, held in Ghana in April 2016; (b) identification and protection of trafficking victims among refugee populations, held in Jordan in July; and (c) trafficking in persons in the fishing industry, held in Indonesia in November 2016. UNODC also delivered a third regional workshop on the smuggling of migrants by sea

in South Asia that was held in India in November 2016, and completed assessment activities, through the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants initiative for the period 2015-2019, in 12 countries, resulting in recommendations and implementation plans to improve national responses to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

44. UNODC produced or coordinated landmark publications, including the third *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the first report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of measures to counter trafficking in persons (S/2016/949), a case law digest addressing common evidential issues in trafficking cases and practitioner guidance on key legal concepts. As part of its 2016 chairmanship of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC produced issue papers on victim remedies and evaluation and a first set of tools for designing and evaluating activities to combat trafficking in persons.

45. With the Office's support, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants was adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2016, with 3 out of the 19 commitments by Member States contained therein concerning both refugees and migrants focused on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

(c) Trafficking in firearms

46. During the reporting period, UNODC, through its Global Firearms Programme, continued to provide high-quality assistance to more than 25 countries from the Sahel, Gulf, Latin American and Balkan regions to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms. Efforts focused particularly on developing national firearms legislation, increasing understanding of synergies between global legal arms control instruments, supporting technical firearms management (marking, record-keeping, collection, stockpile management and disposal), strengthening the criminal justice responses of practitioners in investigating and prosecuting firearms trafficking and related offences, and reviewing the Office's data-collection methodology on seized and trafficked firearms, with a view to strengthening national and international data collection and analysis capacity and contributing to the monitoring of illicit arms flows, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16.4.

(d) Money-laundering

47. UNODC, through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, assisted countries in Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, the Middle East, North, East, West, Central and Southern Africa and Latin America. UNODC promoted national, regional and international coordination to combat illicit financial flows. Mentoring programme assistance was provided to authorities and the private sector, and training was delivered on financial investigations, combating cash smuggling and terrorist financing and new disruption methodologies. In-country technical assistance to counter money-laundering and financing of terrorism was delivered in Afghanistan. The Paris Pact initiative held regular meetings on countering money-laundering and, in 2016, UNODC hosted the Private Sector Consultative Forum of the Financial Action Task Force.

(e) Other related organized crime issues

48. UNODC and INTERPOL developed a joint action plan, containing activities in priority areas, to address a wide range of organized crime challenges faced by States, including the financing of criminal activities, money-laundering, the smuggling of migrants and wildlife and forest crime, as well as countering terrorism and managing borders.

49. UNODC, through its Global Programme on Cybercrime, continued to increase the capacity of developing countries to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate all types of cybercrime in Central America, East Africa and South-East Asia. Under the Programme, the delivery of preventive education, the review of national legislation and the provision of training on cybercrime investigations and digital forensics were facilitated, in order to support Member States.

50. UNODC continued to receive from States and to disseminate information on the designation of contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the Organized Crime Convention for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property. UNODC also acted as one of the lead organizations, along with INTERPOL and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in the global initiative entitled “Protecting cultural heritage: an imperative for humanity”.

51. UNODC, as a member of the network of experts on the implementation of paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) and safeguarding of the Iraqi and Syrian cultural heritage, continues to work closely with UNESCO and INTERPOL to assist States in strengthening their responses to financing of terrorism through trafficking in cultural property.

52. UNODC continued policy work on wildlife crime and provided technical assistance to over 30 requesting States. The Office also developed the *Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification* and a rapid reference guide for Kenyan prosecutors. In addition, over 1,500 law enforcement and criminal justice professionals were trained in intelligence-gathering, countering smuggling, surveillance, countering money-laundering, countering corruption, crime scene management, prosecution and specialized investigation techniques. Reviews of criminal justice and preventive responses to wildlife crime were conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. Additionally, UNODC prepared the Secretary-General’s report on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife ([A/70/951](#)), pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/314.

2. Countering corruption

53. The second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption was launched by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at its sixth session, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, in November 2015, and progress was made in the reviews of the first and second cycles. A total of 178 States have been involved in the review process to date. Many States shared information on the impact of the Mechanism with the Implementation Review Group and highlighted the importance of the reviews in identifying gaps in national anti-corruption frameworks. In that regard, many States informed the Group that the Mechanism had acted as a catalyst for domestic reforms and had contributed to enhanced inter-institutional cooperation, and shared information on the reforms carried out as a result of the review process. To advance the implementation of mandates received from the Conference, the Implementation Review Group held its seventh session in Vienna from 20 to 24 June 2016 and its resumed seventh session from 14 to 16 November 2016. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption held its seventh meeting in Vienna from 22 to 24 August 2016, the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held its tenth meeting in Vienna on 25 and 26 August 2016 and the fifth open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the Convention was held in Vienna on 17 and 18 November 2016.

54. UNODC continued to provide tailored technical assistance, including in support of the preparation for and the implementation of the observations emanating from the country reviews. Examples of activities include incorporating provisions of the Convention into national legislation, establishing and strengthening institutional and policy frameworks to counter corruption, building capacity to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption, including through the development of an e-tool, and promoting international cooperation. UNODC field-based anti-corruption advisers served as focal points for the provision of technical assistance, as they provide rapidly deployable professional expertise to facilitate the delivery of on-site guidance. UNODC also continued to contribute to policy discussions on countering corruption and on development, such as with regard to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and continued to work with the International Olympic Committee and the International Centre for Sports Security on a number of projects and initiatives.

55. UNODC participated in the Anti-Corruption Summit organized by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in London on 12 May 2016, which reaffirmed the centrality of the Convention and the Implementation Review Mechanism to the fight against corruption. UNODC undertook commitments with a view to, among other things, enhancing stolen asset recovery, strengthening integrity, accountability and transparency in the criminal justice system, enhancing integrity in sports and mainstreaming anti-corruption into education. In following up those commitments, UNODC, with the support of the United Kingdom, started to build coalitions of countries to ensure timely and effective action in addressing the outcomes of the country reviews, identifying good practices and proposals for implementing the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 16, and mainstreaming anti-corruption into the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals. Through the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, implemented jointly with the World Bank, the Office is supporting the establishment of a global forum on asset recovery, to be launched in July 2017.

56. UNODC continued to raise awareness about the importance of ratifying and implementing the Convention, as well as of asset recovery, including as an observer at the meetings of the Group of Twenty (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group. UNODC supported, inter alia, the implementation of the G-20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the period 2015-2016 and participated in the development of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the period 2017-2018.

3. Preventing terrorism

57. UNODC, through its Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism, delivered over 80 activities and trained more than 2,000 officials. The Office efficiently raised awareness about the importance of the ratification and implementation of the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and about relevant United Nations resolutions. The Office's multi-year efforts to promote nuclear security contributed to the entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material on 8 May 2016.

58. Legislative services were provided to several Member States and to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. Those services were particularly instrumental for Iraq and Sri Lanka in the revision of their anti-terrorism laws. UNODC continued to support Tunisia in the implementation of its counter-terrorism law and national strategy, developed with the Office's substantive contribution.

59. UNODC further advanced its work with parliamentarians, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean. UNODC entered into a strategic partnership with IPU to promote a collective parliamentary response to terrorism.

60. The Office assisted the criminal justice sector in countries in South and South-East Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, West and Central Africa, including the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, Central America, the Middle East and North Africa and South-Eastern Europe in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Despite the security and political challenges, the Global Programme on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism remained operational in Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq, Somalia and Yemen. In line with Member States' priorities, technical assistance addressed a broad range of specialized areas such as investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases with full respect for human rights and the rule of law, foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, terrorism financing, trafficking of cultural heritage by terrorists, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, managing violent extremist offenders in prisons, the misuse of modern communications technologies by terrorists, and capacity-building on the treatment of children recruited or exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups.

61. The implementation of the Office's global initiative on criminal justice responses to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters progressed well and included the facilitation of judicial cooperation at the national and regional levels. Technical assistance in that regard was provided to countries in the Middle East and North Africa, the Sahel, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe.

62. In addition to ongoing bilateral and regional programmes, UNODC launched two new projects on criminal justice responses to violent extremism leading to terrorism in the Middle East and supporting measures regarding support and protection to witnesses and victims within legal frameworks for South and South-East Asia, as well as the next phase of the multi-year partnership between Nigeria, the European Union, UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to assist Nigeria to strengthen rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism.

63. The Office also devoted a great deal of effort to producing new publications, such as a revised module on the universal legal regime against terrorism and a new module on countering terrorism in the international law context, both for the Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum, and a new tool customized for South-Eastern Europe on the investigation and prosecution of foreign terrorist fighter-related cases.

4. Crime prevention and criminal justice

64. Building on the Doha Declaration, UNODC launched a global initiative aimed at youth crime prevention through sports and building the resilience of at-risk youth, using sports as a vehicle for training in life skills that increase positive behaviour and target risk factors linked to violence, crime and drug use.

65. As part of its role in providing technical assistance and advisory services to States in the field of penal reform, including in the use and application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), UNODC provided support on prison management and the treatment of prisoners to criminal justice officials in many countries in Europe, Africa and Latin America. In the Sahel, the Office carried out security audits in prisons holding prisoners associated with terrorism-related offences.

66. In its efforts to promote gender mainstreaming in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC organized a training-of-trainers session on effective prosecution responses to violence against women in South-East Asia, in collaboration with UN-Women and the Thailand Institute of Justice. UNODC also provided equipment and training for forensic practitioners in Egypt, enabling national authorities to respond faster to violence against women. The Office trained over 200 police officers in gender-responsive policing in Kyrgyzstan, and built the capacity of over

600 criminal justice officials in Mexico, focusing on effective responses to gender-based violence.

67. Under its Global Programme on Violence against Children, UNODC promoted restorative justice practices in detention facilities and alternative measures to detention in Colombia. Also in Colombia, the Office strengthened the juvenile justice information management system and the capacity of detention facility staff with regard to the treatment of children deprived of their liberty and supported youth crime prevention programmes as part of a comprehensive juvenile justice reform. In the Sahel, Middle East and North African regions, the Office provided capacity-building on the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups.

68. UNODC supported Myanmar and Viet Nam in their efforts to develop and/or amend legal aid legislation. The Office also supported Myanmar in developing a comprehensive national crime prevention strategy by facilitating a consultation workshop and providing assistance in drafting the strategy.

69. Through its Global Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC provided technical assistance for maritime crime prosecutions and law enforcement and implemented activities relating to the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to further technical cooperation, information-sharing, training and the creation of a prosecutors network to fight maritime crime among the Indian Ocean coastal States.

70. Technical assistance tools developed during the reporting period include *Maritime Crime: A Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners*; the *Handbook on Dynamic Security and Prison Intelligence*; and the *Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons*. UNODC also developed the *Model Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems with Commentaries* and, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), completed the *Global Study on Legal Aid: Global Report*, which provides an understanding of the current state of legal aid worldwide to inform priorities in reform and technical assistance. The Office also developed *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*, with a specific module on justice and policing, in coordination with other United Nations entities; and an e-learning module on non-custodial measures for women offenders.

C. Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

1. Data collection, research and trend analysis

71. The *World Drug Report 2016* contains an overview of the situation and trends with regard to drug supply and demand, providing insights into poly-drug use, treatment demand for cannabis and developments since the legalization of the use of cannabis for recreational purposes in some countries. It also contains an analysis of the linkages between the world drug problem and sustainable development, in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals.

72. The Office continued to provide technical assistance to Member States, including through the implementation of drug use surveys and training on drug monitoring systems. The Office was involved in the development of indicators for the global monitoring progress on Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 15 and 16.

73. UNODC supported illicit crop cultivation surveys in Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Mexico, Myanmar and Peru. It is also conducting research on factors contributing to illicit cultivation and undertaking an impact assessment of alternative development programmes.

74. In the area of crime statistics, UNODC organized the first global meeting of focal points for the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. It also continued activities to implement the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes.

75. UNODC published the *World Wildlife Crime Report*, which included case studies describing the nature and scope of trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora.

76. UNODC also published the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* for 2016, which focused on trafficking trends and their connection with conflict and migration. In addition, the Office is preparing a global study on the smuggling of migrants.

2. Scientific and forensic support

77. UNODC, through its Global Scientific and Forensic Services Programme, continued to enhance the effectiveness of national laboratories as a follow-up to operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, including on the issue of new psychoactive substances. Through its international quality assurance programme, UNODC assisted 222 national laboratories in 70 countries and provided 638 samples of reference standards of controlled substances to 38 laboratories.

78. UNODC continued to support implementation by Member States of the scheduling decisions made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-ninth session by preparing a supplement to the *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*.

79. Under its global SMART programme, UNODC continued to share information and strengthen the capacity of States to respond to the risks and challenges posed by synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances. To better address States' needs, activities under the programme were expanded from the priority regions of East and South-East Asia, the Pacific and Latin America to include countries in the Middle East as well as in Central, South and South-West Asia.

80. Support to law enforcement agencies to detect and identify drugs and precursors continued, with the provision of 436 field testing kits to nine countries and contributions to workshops and conferences. Significant contributions were also made to key research and policy documents and regional and country programmes with scientific and forensic components (including those for West Africa, Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, the Middle East and Central Asia and the Cocaine Route Programme of the European Union).

IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Strategic planning

81. The Office continued to respond to the growing demand for its services, which is coupled with a shrinking resource base for core programmatic support, through a new generation of integrated programmes that are closely linked to the 2030 Agenda and by increasing efforts to ensure complementarity between global, regional and national efforts at the normative and technical support levels. The links between the various stages of the programming cycle were strengthened and the senior-level programme review committee ensured that the results of programme implementation were reviewed, obstacles were identified and corrective action was taken. The Office continued to learn from and build on evaluation results and to turn recommendations

into action points. The Office also continued to enhance the alignment between the normative and operational pillars of its work by focusing on results and continuing to implement the recommendations of oversight bodies with regard to results-based management.

B. Evaluation

82. A professional peer review by the United Nations Evaluation Group of the evaluation function of UNODC was finalized. Although the findings reflected impressive progress since 2010, further investments are required to strengthen evaluation and accountability at UNODC.

83. Three in-depth evaluations of regional and global programmes were finalized and disseminated. Human rights and gender equality were further mainstreamed into all evaluation processes, including through the participation of experts in selected evaluations. Evaluation findings and recommendations were regularly presented to the Executive Director, senior management and Member States, thereby contributing to a culture of accountability and evaluation.

84. UNODC liaised closely with oversight bodies, such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit, in order to ensure complementarity of work. UNODC participated as an active member in the United Nations Evaluation Group and was involved in the preparations for the Group's annual evaluation week for 2017, to be hosted by all evaluation functions at the Vienna-based international organizations. A national evaluation capacity-building component was implemented by UNODC, contributing to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 69/237 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

C. Finance and partnerships

85. UNODC continued supporting the meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC by providing information on progress made by the Office in the implementation and evaluation of its global and regional programmes, on gender and geographical representation in the composition of UNODC staff, on gender mainstreaming in UNODC policies and programmes, and on matters related to the UNODC consolidated budget for the biennium 2016-2017.

86. In fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 17, on enhancing partnerships, the Office concluded seven memorandums of understanding with entities that work in areas of importance and relevance to the mandates of UNODC. The Office's work under Goal 17 included continued excellent cooperation with OSCE, an enhanced partnership with INTERPOL and the development of a closer partnership with the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. UNODC took a leading role in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. In the framework of the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development partnership of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Private Sector Consultative Forum of the Financial Action Task Force, UNODC directed several discussions related to policy coherence and sustainable development and the prevention of economic crime and combating illicit financial flows.

87. The financial situation of UNODC remains vulnerable. The decline in unearmarked funds persists, with general-purpose income predicted to reach a mere 1.3 per cent of total income in 2016. Low levels of unearmarked or soft-earmarked funding represent a key challenge to the effective implementation of the mandates and

programmes of UNODC and put a strain on the management, coordination and normative functions.

88. The consolidated budget for the biennium 2016-2017 builds on the lessons learned since the launch of the funding model of full cost recovery, namely the need to transparently, fairly and consistently cost programme delivery, use funding sources for their intended purposes and seek ways to realize cost-efficiencies. The continued implementation of full cost recovery in 2016-2017 remains essential to ensuring the financial sustainability of the Office.

89. In 2016, UNODC continued the implementation of major initiatives to strengthen the accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of programme execution. They include the United Nations Secretariat-wide enterprise resource planning system (Umoja), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the framework of engagement of external parties and enterprise risk management.

90. Pledges for voluntary contributions in 2016 were estimated at approximately \$285 million. The largest donors were Australia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as the European Union, the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Somalia, the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the Drosos Foundation.

91. General-purpose funding (excluding interest and miscellaneous income) is projected to reach \$9.7 million for the biennium 2016-2017, including \$3.8 million at the end of 2016 (compared with \$11.5 million for the biennium 2014-2015). General-purpose funds were projected to be provided by the following donors: Austria, Bangladesh, Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and United States. Significant cost-sharing of the local support budget was provided by Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Panama.

V. Recommendations

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

Effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem

93. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To work towards the implementation of the provisions contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly and towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by increasing the coverage and quality of evidence-based drug prevention measures and by providing science-based, voluntary and non-discriminatory treatment, care and rehabilitation services, in line with the UNODC-WHO international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders and the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*;

(b) To fast-track HIV/AIDS responses among people who use drugs and people in prisons as part of reaching target 3.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030) by: (i) including the interventions contained in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access*

to *HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*¹ in national HIV and drug strategies and scaling up their implementation with the involvement of drug control and law enforcement agencies, ministries of justice, interior and health and civil society organizations; and (ii) integrating the interventions outlined in the policy brief developed by UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS, ILO and UNDP on HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings² into national plans and programmes addressing drug use, AIDS and tuberculosis and allocating resources for their implementation and scaling-up;

(c) To support mechanisms nationally and internationally to increase access to and availability of controlled substances within national control systems as well as to identify, analyse and remove impediments to the availability and accessibility of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes in line with the provisions of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as targets 3.8 and 3.b of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(d) To support the efforts of UNODC to monitor the emergence of new psychoactive substances at the global level through its early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and to identify the most harmful, prevalent and persistent new psychoactive substances in order to assist in the prioritization of substances for international control;

(e) To support UNODC in improving and strengthening the capacity of Member States to develop national early warning mechanisms for the identification and monitoring of new psychoactive substances, as well as in providing services to the people using those substances;

(f) To promote South-South cooperation with a view to sharing best practices and lessons learned and to facilitate market access for products stemming from alternative development.

Countering transnational organized crime

94. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider requesting Member States:

(a) To review and strengthen their crime prevention and criminal justice policies and frameworks and to improve international cooperation in combating all forms of transnational organized crime. In doing so, the Commission may wish to consider requesting Member States to promote, including in collaboration with UNODC, training and technical assistance to harmonize national legislation with the Organized Crime Convention, and to prioritize efforts to strengthen knowledge and capacity within their central authorities and other relevant institutions;

(b) To implement the specific commitments contained in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants related to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and to consider those commitments, and the obligations and standards contained in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, in the development of a global compact on migration, to be completed by 2018;

(c) To consider the UNODC issue papers that clarify key concepts in the legal definitions of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants to facilitate the work of practitioners, and to call on UNODC to continue its work to assist criminal justice officers in criminal proceedings, in cooperation with Member States;

¹ 2nd ed. (Geneva, WHO, 2012).

² "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions", Policy Brief (Vienna, UNODC, 2013).

(d) To mainstream, under the expert leadership of UNODC, training on the use of electronic evidence and cryptocurrency analysis into all technical assistance programmes to combat crime;

(e) To continue to support efforts to enhance the knowledge and capacity of their competent authorities when dealing with new and emerging forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, and to submit examples of national legislation and jurisprudence to UNODC for inclusion in the UNODC Cybercrime Repository and the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal;

(f) To review and amend national legislation to prohibit the possession of wildlife that was illegally harvested in or traded from countries anywhere in the world and to improve national and international wildlife and forest crime investigations, with a focus on strengthening the collection of evidence and increasing the number of prosecutions.

Countering corruption

95. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider requesting Member States:

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

(b) To continue to support the Implementation Review Mechanism of the Convention against Corruption and to contribute to the implementation of its second cycle, which was launched at the sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties;

(c) To continue to support the work of UNODC, both at headquarters and in the field, to assist States in preventing and combating corruption.

Terrorism prevention

96. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider encouraging Member States:

(a) To ratify and implement the 19 international legal instruments related to counter-terrorism, including by strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters, with assistance from UNODC as required;

(b) To utilize the capacity-building assistance provided by UNODC to strengthen their criminal justice systems, including with regard to new emerging threats such as foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization, and to address the criminal justice aspects of preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

Research, trend analysis and scientific and forensic support

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

(a) To strengthen the capacity of national authorities to collect accurate, reliable and comparable data on crime and illicit drug production, trafficking and use, with a view to increasing their capacity to respond to data-collection tools such as the crime trends survey, the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, the annual report questionnaire and the biannual drug seizure reports;

(b) To strengthen national data-collection capacity to monitor progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in the fields of drug use and its health consequences, alternative development, rule of law and access to justice, and

combating organized crime, trafficking in persons, corruption and illicit financial flows;

(c) To further support UNODC in its work to strengthen the analytical work of laboratories by providing reference materials, including on new psychoactive substances, identifying best practices and developing relevant guidelines and research to ensure high quality standards in laboratory work and facilitating the exchange of laboratory information and data to enable a timely response to emerging issues;

(d) To support the efforts of UNODC to monitor the emergence of new psychoactive substances at the global level through its early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and to identify the most harmful, prevalent and persistent new psychoactive substances in order to assist in the prioritization of substances for international control;

(e) To endorse the UNODC world wildlife seizures database and to mandate UNODC to produce periodic reports on wildlife crime.

Integrated programming, strategic planning and evaluation

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

(a) To support the efforts of UNODC to strengthen the links between its planning, monitoring, reporting, advocacy and research functions;

(b) To support the integration of the activities of UNODC under the three pillars of the United Nations system — development, peace and security, and human rights — as a key requirement for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(c) To support the global effort to prevent and combat crime and violence at the city level, as part of United Nations efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, and to facilitate the exchange of best practices and innovative measures between cities located in different regions;

(d) To strengthen a culture of evaluation and accountability by supporting the modality that all projects and programmes are evaluated at UNODC;

(e) To engage in building national evaluation capacity and accountability within the mandated areas of UNODC, in line with General Assembly resolution 69/237 and the Sustainable Development Goals;

(f) To support the implementation of the recommendations of the professional peer review, as per the management response.

Finance and partnerships

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

(a) To provide UNODC with adequate, predictable and stable resources, including additional regular budget resources, to enable it to implement its normative, research and integrated assistance programmes, in a sustainable manner;

(b) To provide greater general-purpose (i.e., unearmarked) and soft-earmarked funding in order to enable the Office to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance and to continue its technical cooperation with regional bodies and partner countries worldwide;

(c) To create an environment that facilitates greater engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including, as appropriate, civil society and private sector.