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Commission on Narcotic Drugs**Sixty-seventh session**

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Items 4 and 6 of the provisional agenda*

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**Thirty-third session**

Vienna, 13–17 May 2024

Items 4, 6 and 8 of the provisional agenda**

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

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

Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**Report of the Executive Director***Summary*

The present report contains an overview of the activities conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2023. It contains a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commissions and information pursuant to the requests contained in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 56/9, 59/3, 60/8, 61/2, 61/9, 62/7, 63/4, 64/1, 64/2, 64/3, 64/5, 65/1, 65/2, 65/4, 66/1 and 66/4 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/22 and 1999/23. The structure of the report is aligned with the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025.

* E/CN.7/2024/1.

** E/CN.15/2024/1.



I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an overview of the activities conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2023. Section II contains an update on new thematic and programmatic initiatives and intergovernmental developments. Section III focuses on the implementation of UNODC mandates and is structured according to the thematic areas outlined in the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025. Section IV contains an overview of measures taken to strengthen UNODC. Recommendations for consideration by the Commissions are contained in section V.

II. Strategic orientation

Implementation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategy 2021–2025 and new programmatic initiatives

2. In 2023, UNODC continued to make good progress in implementing its Strategy 2021–2025. The Strategy positions UNODC as a facilitator and impartial knowledge broker to help Member States identify comprehensive and innovative solutions to drug- and crime-related challenges while addressing their interrelationship, strengthening good governance and building inclusive, equitable and resilient societies. The Office implements the Strategy through an integrated and people-centred approach, responding to the needs of the most vulnerable on the basis of the principle of leaving no one behind.

3. UNODC continued to expand its strong field presence and thematic expertise to deepen cross-sectoral partnerships, promote transborder cooperation and ensure systematic coordination across its mandates. The implementation of specific thematic and geographic strategies and the development of new regional and subregional programmes and frameworks for the Arab States, South Asia, South-Eastern Europe and East, Southern and West Africa continued to guide the Office in better supporting Member States in addressing priorities and emerging threats.

4. The Office further strengthened its capacity in relation to key cross-cutting commitments, namely, promoting human rights, mainstreaming a gender perspective and enhancing the protection of children and the empowerment of young people across all its work, contributing to a comprehensive approach in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Intergovernmental developments

5. UNODC continued to support Member States in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. At the regular part of its sixty-sixth session, in March 2023, the Commission decided on the modalities for the midterm review of progress made in the implementation of the international drug policy commitments, to be held in 2024. In 2023, the Commission carried out a comprehensive stocktaking of progress made in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments in order to address the challenges identified in the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted in 2019, in the lead-up to the midterm review.

6. Through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC continued to support Member States in the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In September 2023, the Commission held the third round of thematic discussions, on promoting the rule of law. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 78/223, the main theme of the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be

held in the United Arab Emirates in 2026, is “Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age”.

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

A. Addressing and countering the world drug problem

1. Improved monitoring and analysis of the world drug problem

7. The *World Drug Report 2023* provided an in-depth analysis of contemporary threats related to evolving drug markets and insights into synthetic drugs, psychedelic substances, regulatory approaches to herbal medical cannabis, drug use in humanitarian settings, service innovations during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the intersection between drug and other crime (see figure I).

8. Technical support was provided in relation to the design and implementation of drug use surveys in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan and the establishment of more timely and efficient systems for monitoring illicit drug cultivation and production, including in Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mexico, Myanmar and Peru.

9. The UNODC information centre on transnational drug and crime trends within the Regional Office for Central Asia has become fully operational. It provides integrated and impartial monitoring of the situation regarding drugs and crime in Afghanistan and its impact on surrounding countries.

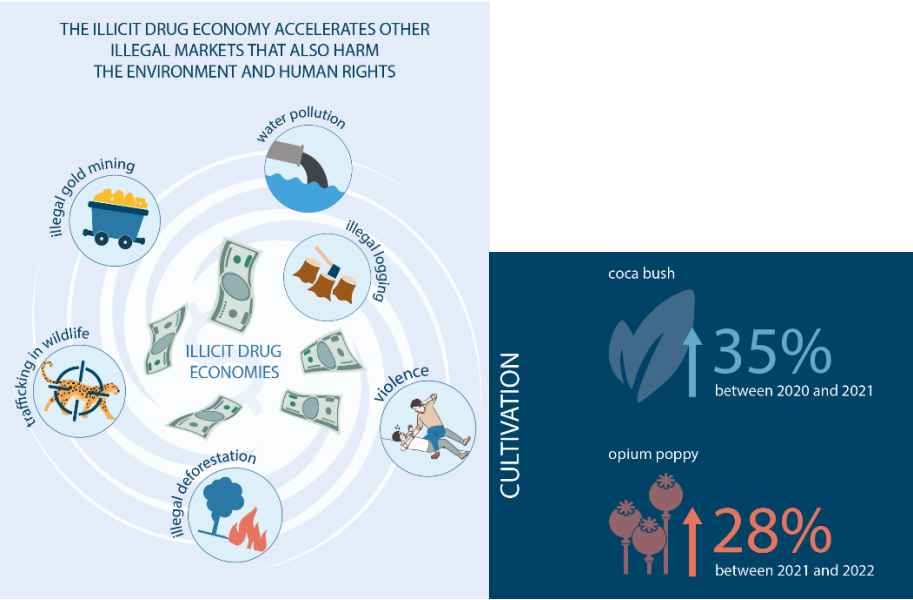
10. UNODC enhanced the Drugs Monitoring Platform as an early warning tool to detect trafficking routes and *modi operandi*.

11. The Office organized nine regional or country level workshops on drugs data collection, in different languages, attended by over 650 participants representing more than 120 countries.

12. New publications in 2023 included:

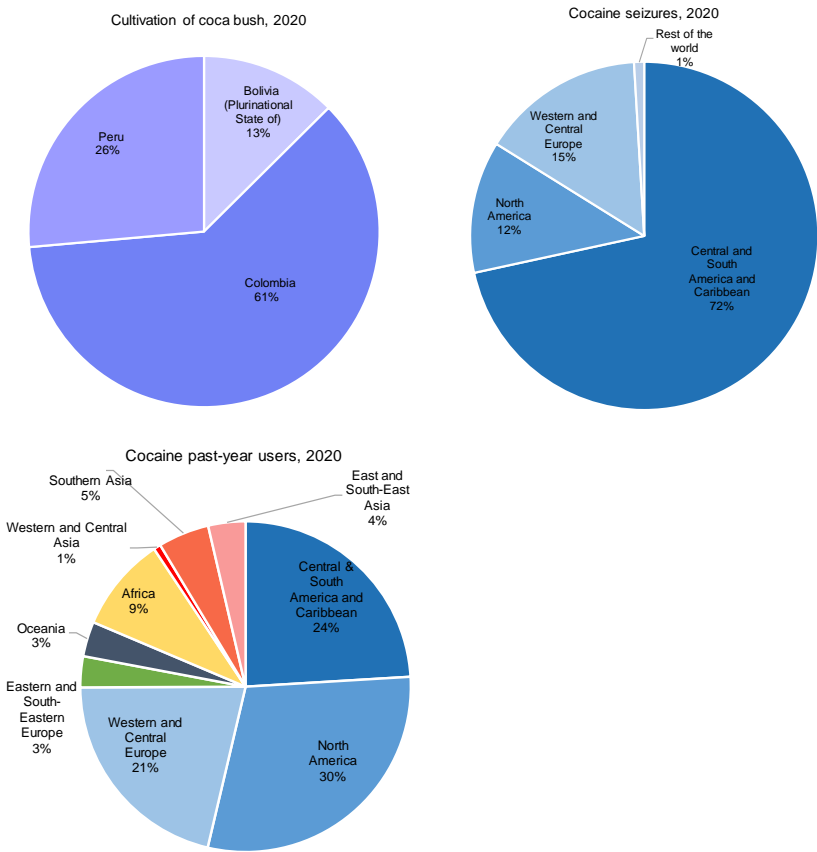
- (a) *World Drug Report 2023*;
- (b) *Global Report on Cocaine 2023: Local Dynamics, Global Challenges* (see figure II);
- (c) “Haiti’s criminal markets: mapping trends in firearms and drug trafficking”;
- (d) *Understanding Illegal Methamphetamine Manufacture in Afghanistan*;
- (e) *Myanmar Opium Survey 2022: Cultivation, Production, and Implications*;
- (f) *Colombia: monitoreo de los territorios con presencia de cultivos de coca 2022*;
- (g) *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2023: Cultivation and Production after the Ban – Effects and Implications*.

Figure I
Key findings of the *World Drug Report 2023*



Source: UNODC, *World Drug Report 2023*.

Figure II
Key findings of the *Global Report on Cocaine 2023*



Source: UNODC, *Global Report on Cocaine 2023*.

2. Improved quality and coverage of drug prevention treatment, care and rehabilitation services, with a focus on youth, women and people in vulnerable circumstances

13. UNODC expanded its family skills programme to Burkina Faso, Egypt, Italy, Mauritania and Mauritius, bringing the total to 51 countries, and scaled up its life skills programme in schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.

14. UNODC finalized and piloted the Review of Prevention Systems (RePS) tool in Norway. The tool is an extension of the UNODC-World Health Organization (WHO) International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, assessing the quality of national prevention interventions and systems.

15. UNODC developed a new initiative focused on early prevention, known as “Children Amplified Prevention Services (CHAMPS)”. The initiative sets out a comprehensive approach to preventing the use of drugs and other psychoactive substances among children. It is aimed at demonstrating the amplified effect of investing in prevention systems within model countries for more effective and successful drug prevention strategies.

16. The UNODC Youth Forum 2023, which focused on drug use prevention, was held in person for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic and was attended by 34 young people from 28 countries. UNODC also included youth voices in the policymaking arena at a special event held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to commemorate World Drug Day and at one of the Commission’s fireside chats on the margins of the intersessional thematic discussions held in 2023, mainstreaming the youth perspective at the policymaking level.

17. UNODC continued to support youth-based non-governmental organizations working in the area of drug use prevention in low- and middle-income countries through grants provided by the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre of Japan. Thirteen projects were active in 2023, reaching 22,630 young people and 8,430 adults in Bangladesh, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa and Ukraine. UNODC is developing a youth-led programme, called “Friends-in-Focus”, for the peer-to-peer prevention of drug use among older adolescents.

18. In 2023, UNODC treatment, care and rehabilitation initiatives reached an estimated 47,300 people with drug use disorders in 33 countries of Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, South-Eastern Europe and Asia through supported services and 2,000 trained practitioners. The initiatives included the development of quality assurance mechanisms, advanced capacity-building for service providers, training on data collection, capacity-building in relation to the treatment of people in humanitarian settings and elements of family therapy for adolescents with drug use disorders. These initiatives, together with the training of 1,900 policymakers on evidence-based prevention and treatment, contributed to addressing stigmatizing attitudes towards the access of people with drug use disorders to health and social services.

19. In line with the UNODC-WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, UNODC promoted quality assurance for drug treatment services and systems in 18 countries and mapped treatment capacity in 10 countries in Latin America and 9 in West Africa. UNODC supported Pakistan in the development of national drug treatment standards and Guinea in the implementation of a national school survey.

20. UNODC continues to co-chair with WHO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the Substance Use Group of the Reference Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and piloted training materials on addressing substance use disorders among people who had migrated or had been displaced internally in Ecuador.

21. Within the framework of the UNODC-WHO initiative on treatment and care as alternatives to conviction or punishment for people who use drugs in contact with the criminal justice system, the Office presented to the Commission a conference room paper on effective practices for girls and women and held a consultation to develop implementation principles. The initiative is being piloted in Kenya and Nigeria.

22. UNODC developed an e-learning module on treatment and care as alternatives to conviction or punishment for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system, intended for policymakers and health and justice practitioners. The Office also spearheaded technical consultations to develop implementation principles on the subject and to facilitate intersectoral collaboration on the implementation of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the UNODC-WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders.

23. Initiatives promoting the South-South exchange of best practices and dissemination of evidence-based interventions included the development of youth networks in Central Asia; the promotion of evidence-based drug prevention and treatment in nine countries in Southern Africa; the mapping of treatment systems with a view to improving their quality in nine countries in West Africa; drug and crime prevention among young people in the Middle East and North Africa; and the sharing of experiences in youth-led prevention of drug use for adolescents in South-East Asia.

3. Improved access to and use of controlled drugs for medical purposes and prevention of diversion for non-medical use

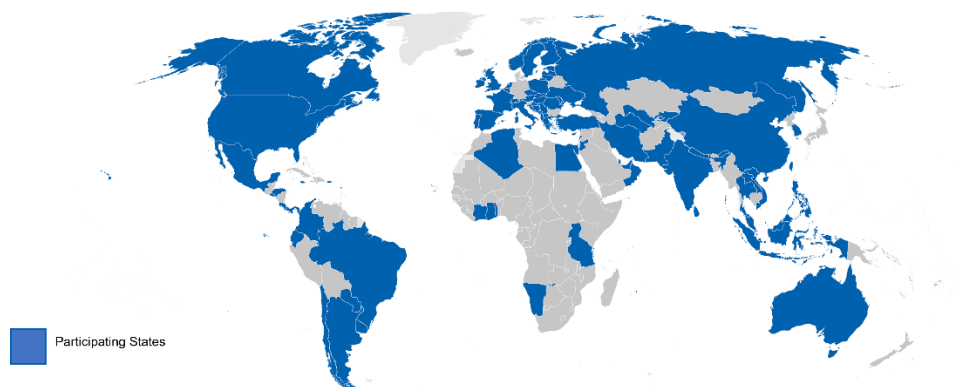
24. UNODC organized a technical consultation on access to controlled medicines while preventing diversion and non-medical use in order to analyse the global situation, identifying opportunities for future action and expansion of the joint global programme on access to controlled drugs for medical purposes while preventing non-medical use with WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control. In November 2023, UNODC also organized, together with Belgium, a panel discussion on the subject, building on the “Access and availability” initiative launched by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2022.

25. The Office supported Indonesia in conducting a policy desk review and an analysis of the supply chain for controlled medicines in order to address barriers to access. UNODC and WHO are planning activities in Fiji and Timor-Leste, where health service providers are to receive training on the management of palliative care and the prescription and use of controlled medicines for cancer-related pain. UNODC also supported the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the engagement of civil society organizations in improving the capacity to deliver adequate training to health professionals dealing with cancer and palliative care patients.

4. Enhanced forensic capacities and early warning systems, especially those related to new psychoactive substances

26. Over 300 national drug testing laboratories from 95 countries participated in the biannual UNODC international collaborative exercises programme, which assists laboratories in monitoring their performance and taking corrective action where required (see map 1). UNODC provided training to over 270 law enforcement and forensic personnel from 30 countries and provided more than 3,500 chemical reference standards, as well as over 1,000 drug and precursor testing kits.

Map 1
States participating in the international collaborative exercises 2023



Source: UNODC project files.

27. UNODC, through the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, monitored more than 1,230 substances reported from 141 countries, making information available through over 120,000 web visits.

28. In 2023, the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs was expanded to 11 modules available in all six official languages of the United Nations. The Toolkit includes more than 320 resources and has more than 64,000 registered users from 203 countries and territories.

29. New publications in 2023 included:

(a) “Current NPS threats”, vol. 6, which was used by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence in its review of substances;

(b) *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*, supplement following the scheduling decisions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2022;

(c) *Multilingual Dictionary of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*, supplement following the scheduling decisions on precursor chemicals taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 2020 to 2022;

(d) *Recommended Methods for the Profiling of Heroin and Cocaine* (revised and updated edition);

(e) “‘Tuci’, happy water’, ‘k-powdered milk’: is the illicit market for ketamine expanding?”, *Global SMART Update*, vol. 27.

5. Improved coverage of comprehensive evidenced-based HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who use drugs and for people in prisons and other closed settings

30. UNODC, jointly with community-led organizations, supported the provision of HIV prevention, treatment and care services among key populations affected by the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, reaching more than 200,000 people.

31. UNODC also implemented tailored capacity-building programmes in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Africa and Thailand, focusing on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who use stimulant drugs.

32. The Office organized training activities to build the capacity of service providers and community-led organizations to establish and deliver evidence-based, high-quality opioid agonist therapy services. The provision by UNODC of technical

support and advocacy contributed to the initiation of opioid agonist therapy in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya and Tunisia.

33. UNODC built the capacity of prison authority and health-care staff in South and South-East Asia, Southern Africa and Central Asia to ensure the provision of human rights-based, gender-responsive and evidence-informed HIV prevention, treatment and care for people in prisons, including strategies for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and awareness-raising in relation to the health needs of transgender people in prison settings.

34. UNODC organized a consultation among scientists and community leaders to examine the impact of human rights abuses against people who use drugs. The consultation provided a platform for exchanging information and sharing knowledge to refocus the global approach to drug use on health and human rights.

35. New publications in 2023 included:

(a) *Briefing Paper: Addressing Gender-based Violence against Women and People of Diverse Gender Identity and Expression Who Use Drugs*;

(b) “Mpox prevention and control among people living in prison”;

(c) “Mpox prevention and control: key recommendations for protecting people living and working in prison (directed at prison officers and healthcare staff)”;

(d) “Mpox prevention and control among people visiting prison”.

6. Implementation of improved and better-targeted alternative development programmes

36. In 2023, UNODC alternative development initiatives reached an estimated 107,000 farming families in Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Peru and Thailand, ensuring food security and providing cash crop diversification assistance in harmony with the environment, with a market-oriented approach to increase the incomes of the beneficiaries.

37. In October 2023, the Office organized an expert group meeting on alternative development in Lima for practitioners to exchange best practices and lessons learned.

38. In October 2023, on the margins of the thematic discussions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNODC organized several sessions and activities to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, originally adopted in December 2013. More than 40 Member States attended the main commemorative event.

39. Also in October 2023, UNODC launched its *Practical Guide on Alternative Development and the Environment*, which brings together experiences and common success factors from around the world to inform the design, planning and implementation of environmental components of alternative development.

7. More effective criminal justice responses to drug trafficking and laundering of related proceeds

40. UNODC continued to provide technical assistance in addressing drug trafficking through the following activities:

(a) Through its Passenger and Cargo Border Team, established in 2023 following the merging of the Container Control Programme and the Airport Communication Programme, UNODC, in partnership with the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), delivered training and mentorship activities to its network of port control units, joint airport interdiction task forces and air cargo control units to profile, identify and seize illicit commodities in shipping containers, air cargo shipments and mail, identify and intercept high-risk passengers and identify victims of trafficking. The Passenger and

Cargo Border Team operates in Africa, Central and South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, the Black Sea, the South Caucasus, South-Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East. UNODC supported units worldwide, contributing to seizures of controlled substances, ammunition and various proceeds of crime, such as timber logs and gold;

(b) Through its global programme on strengthening criminal justice cooperation along trafficking routes (CRIMJUST), UNODC delivered 48 technical activities in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, including 10 post-seizure actions, 36 training activities and 2 conferences, and supported intelligence- and evidence-sharing in that context. Within the framework of the Afghan Opiate Trade Project, UNODC trained more than 129 criminal justice actors from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Mozambique, North Macedonia and Serbia. In addition, three expert group meetings focusing on the southern and northern routes were held, involving 98 experts from 22 countries;

(c) Through the Global Maritime Crime Programme, UNODC supported 83 Member States across the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and the Mediterranean, Red and Black Seas in preventing, interdicting, investigating, prosecuting, adjudicating and detaining perpetrators of maritime crime through a sound rule of law framework and effective international cooperation. As at October 2023, that support had resulted in 2,392 maritime law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners being trained in the detection, investigation and prosecution of maritime crime cases, including drug trafficking at sea.

41. In accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 65/2, UNODC, in cooperation with others, developed an issue paper on the links between drug trafficking and firearms trafficking.

42. UNODC supported Albania, Eswatini and Pakistan in the development of and review processes for domestic legislation on drug control. The Office continued to administer the Drug Control Repository, including its database of legislation on drug control, which contained more than 1,300 entries from 190 countries.

B. Preventing and countering organized crime

43. In 2023, Bhutan and South Sudan acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Bhutan to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Nearly all parties to the Organized Crime Convention are engaged in the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the Organized Crime Convention, focusing first on criminalization and jurisdiction.

44. The Office provided the following legislative assistance: 10 jurisdictions were assisted with legislation implementing the Organized Crime Convention; 21 jurisdictions were assisted in assessing, drafting or revising their firearms legislation, with two countries adopting legislative amendments during the reporting period; and 11 countries and regions were assisted in drafting legislation on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. UNODC also continued to provide capacity-building on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. UNODC trained over 300 stakeholders from 40 States in the development of strategies to prevent and combat organized crime.

45. UNODC consolidated the existing programmes against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants into a new global programme on action to counter human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The new programme, to be launched in 2024, will be the main vehicle for the delivery of technical assistance and normative and policy work of the Office and features several innovations, including a global forum for trafficking survivors.

46. As a member of the Task Force for Combating Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in Supply Chains and pursuant to Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

resolution 32/1, UNODC substantively contributed to the development of an online training programme for United Nations procurement staff. UNODC also provided support in relation to the implementation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 30/1, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants”, through, for example, the strengthening transregional action and responses against the smuggling of migrants (STARSOM) initiative.

47. UNODC also trained practitioners to better detect and address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Project Turquesa, launched by UNODC and INTERPOL in 2023, provided strategic analysis to improve understanding of the routes, trends and modi operandi related to migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

48. UNODC supported cooperation among 1,000 practitioners in 25 countries to enhance national capacities for dealing with firearms trafficking cases, including the establishment of joint investigative teams and contact groups in West Africa and Latin America. In the Western Balkans, the Office launched the new regional project entitled “Hermes” to counter trafficking in firearms through express courier and postal parcels.

49. UNODC also supported efforts to enhance border security and prevent drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime across a vast network encompassing 179 units across 86 Member States in Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, the Black Sea, the South Caucasus, South-Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East.

50. Technical assistance in relation to countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, including support for the development of policies against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and strategies to disrupt the finances of criminal groups and terrorist organizations, legislative and institutional reforms, operational training and mentoring, was provided to 75 Member States in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and the Pacific, contributing, inter alia, to the delisting of Cambodia from the Financial Action Task Force list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring.

51. UNODC collected data and managed the largest existing databases on organized crime activities, including trafficking in drugs, wildlife, firearms and persons (see figure III). The trafficking in persons database includes information recorded by 130 countries since 2003. UNODC also published transnational organized crime threat assessments, with assessments for the Sahel and Nigeria published in 2023.

Figure III
Key findings of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*



Source: UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*.

52. UNODC finalized the collection of data for the forthcoming *World Wildlife Crime Report 2024* and the first ever *Global Analysis of Crimes that Affect the Environment*.
53. UNODC launched a legislative guide on waste trafficking in South-East Asia in February 2023. The Office also compiled information to map the flows of legal and illegal waste between the European Union and South-East Asia.
54. UNODC organized its first regional workshop in Latin America on the legislative guide to responding to trafficking in metals and minerals in Colombia. Furthermore, UNODC shared expert knowledge on the monitoring of illegal mines and the associated environmental impact with agencies in some 50 countries in the context of the fourteenth tranche of the Development Account.
55. Pursuant to Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 31/1, UNODC prepared a conference room paper on preventing and combating wildlife trafficking, including the potential for an additional protocol to the Organized Crime Convention.
56. UNODC attended the seventh wildlife interregional enforcement meeting, held in Abu Dhabi in November 2023. The meeting was attended by 140 representatives from 36 countries and territories. UNODC institutionalized training capacity on wildlife crime scenes at wildlife colleges in Africa and supported laboratories in conducting wildlife forensic casework, with results used to support prosecutions.
57. UNODC, together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL, launched the Co-Action against Trafficking in Cultural Heritage (CATCH) initiative, to be piloted in the Mediterranean region.
58. In order to strengthen the response to trafficking in falsified medical products, UNODC developed, with INTERPOL and WHO, a training guide on the detection and investigation of falsified medical products for law enforcement officials and health product regulators.
59. UNODC provided technical assistance in sub-Saharan Africa to improve the prevention, detection, interception, investigation and prosecution of illicit financial flows linked to precious metals and stones through the development of statistical questionnaires and risk matrices enabling Governments to collect and analyse relevant data.
60. UNODC serviced and provided substantive support for the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [74/247](#) and [75/282](#).
61. UNODC supported 67 Member States in Central and South America, Central and West Africa, Central and South-East Asia and the Pacific in preventing and countering cybercrime. Following the establishment of a cryptocurrency analysis laboratory in Malaysia, the police force increased its digital forensic capabilities by 90 per cent. Advice was provided to Kazakhstan regarding the drafting of a law on digital assets to enable the regulation of cryptocurrencies and enhancing the investigation and prosecution of cryptocurrency-enabled crimes. UNODC assisted Peru in establishing cybercrime investigation and prosecution capabilities, including its first digital forensic laboratory, and also fostered the establishment of the first network of cybercrime judges in the country. The Office also supported Uruguay in developing a cybercrime prevention policy for the security, justice and education sectors. UNODC provided technical support to Member States to help them connect to the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation image and video database and supported the fourth task force on the identification of victims of online child sexual abuse and exploitation material in coordination with INTERPOL, resulting in the identification of 39 victims.

62. New publications in 2023 included:

- (a) *Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender and Human Rights in the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*;
- (b) “Building and strengthening resilience to organized crime at times of crisis: annex to the Organized Crime Strategy Toolkit”;
- (c) “The scope of transcontinental migrant smuggling from South Asia to North America”;
- (d) *Study on Illicit Financial Flows Associated with Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons from GLO.ATC Partner Countries to Europe*;
- (e) “Accessing justice: challenges faced by trafficked persons and smuggled migrants”;
- (f) *Guidelines on the Investigation and Prosecution of Firearms Offences*;
- (g) “Analysis of opiate stamps seized in the Indian Ocean 2017–2021”;
- (h) “Systems analysis and disruption planning workbook”;
- (i) *The Hawala System: Its Operations and Misuse by Opiate Traffickers and Migrant Smugglers*;
- (j) Ransomware policy paper.

C. Preventing and countering corruption and economic crime

63. The Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, supported by UNODC as its secretariat, has triggered concerted efforts to assess the impact of anti-corruption measures and inform future policies and priorities, resulting in improved capacities to prevent and combat corruption and the misuse of public funds, the exchange of knowledge and engagement with the private sector and civil society. The Implementation Review Mechanism has uncovered more than 9,000 gaps and 4,300 technical assistance needs.

64. UNODC has established nine regional platforms comprising 68 Member States in Central and South-East Asia, East Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Southern and West Africa and the Sahel, and the Western Balkans to enable those States to fast-track the implementation of the Convention against Corruption. To support the work of these platforms and increase technical support in a more comprehensive manner, the Office has created three regional and two subregional anti-corruption hubs comprising UNODC experts.

65. Since 2015, UNODC has been providing technical support to Member States in the conduct of corruption risk assessments and has been supporting the implementation of related corruption risk mitigation plans. The Office supported public organizations mandated with the protection of natural resources and public institutions in the health sector in 20 jurisdictions.

66. UNODC implemented technical assistance projects in 16 countries to foster business integrity.

67. Through the Global Judicial Integrity Network, UNODC continued to promote experience- and knowledge-sharing among judges and judiciaries.

68. UNODC provided capacity-building and technical guidance on corruption surveys to several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, including Ghana and Nigeria. Furthermore, the Office finalized the draft statistical framework to measure corruption, which is intended to provide guidance to national Governments on the development of national information systems able to detect the presence and measure the magnitude of, and monitor trends in, the various forms of corruption.

69. The Office also continued to build the capacity of criminal justice authorities and sports organizations to tackle corruption in sport.

70. Through the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), a fast-growing global community of practitioners countering corruption, UNODC continued to facilitate cooperation on transnational corruption cases. Practitioners connected directly, informally and securely, sharing information to detect corruption and investigate and advance their cases. Tools and services include a secure communication solution and case facilitation support.

71. UNODC continued to provide support to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies, including with respect to the consideration of ways to accelerate the implementation of the Convention, the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 and measures required for the follow-up process to the first ever special session of the General Assembly against corruption, held in 2021. Moreover, UNODC continued to maintain a repository of all contributions submitted on a voluntary basis by States parties on the implementation of the Convention and the political declaration adopted at the special session, entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation” (General Assembly resolution S-32/1, annex), available in the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) portal.

72. New publications in 2023 included:

- (a) *Investigation of Cases of Competition Manipulation: A Practical Guide*;
- (b) “Legal approaches to tackling bribery in sport”;
- (c) “A practical guide to the prosecution of cases of competition manipulation”.

D. Preventing and countering terrorism

73. UNODC trained over 2,000 officials and practitioners, leading to strengthened efforts to build strong and accountable criminal justice systems and bring terrorists to justice in some of the areas most affected by terrorism.

74. UNODC promoted adherence to the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism, with 16 States becoming parties to the legal instruments in 2023. Albania, the Congo and Zimbabwe became the 121st, 122nd and 123rd parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism following UNODC support on the matter since 2018.

75. In Mozambique, UNODC provided training and mentoring to officials in order to build operational capacity to address terrorism financing, leading to the opening of the first ever criminal investigation into terrorist financing in Mozambique.

76. To strengthen the capacity of Nigeria to collect and preserve evidence recovered from terrorist incidents, UNODC supported the country’s Joint Investigation Centre to establish a new evidence storage facility.

77. To curb the threat of terrorism on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, UNODC became the first United Nations entity to launch a technical project on the topic for South Africa, Latin America and South-Eastern Europe.

78. The Office launched an initiative to help youth leaders establish a network of youth-led civil society organizations working to prevent terrorism and violent extremism.

79. UNODC produced an in-depth multi-country study on the association of children with terrorist groups in Indonesia, Iraq and Nigeria under the Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism (STRIVE) Juvenile project. The flagship study set

out robust evidence and analysis of measures to prevent radicalization and other responses to terrorism on the basis of field research with girls, boys and young people affected by terrorism. The policy-relevant and actionable findings are intended to inform responses to terrorism that are compliant with human rights, children's rights and women's rights.

80. In South-East Asia, UNODC strengthened regional coordination platforms to prevent violent extremism.

81. UNODC strengthened its partnerships under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and continued to work closely with the Office of Counter-Terrorism. Under the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, UNODC supported the drafting of or assisted in reviewing legal or regulatory frameworks on passenger data for Azerbaijan, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, the Gambia, Mongolia, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa and Togo.

82. UNODC continued to support the development of practical tools and resources. In Pakistan, the Office worked with national service providers to develop model forms for obtaining electronic evidence to prevent terrorists from exploiting online platforms to incite and plan terrorist attacks. Furthermore, UNODC helped the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and its Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre of Excellence to launch two study papers on improvised explosive devices and the role of women in law enforcement.

Box 1

Victims of terrorism require comprehensive support to help them address their trauma, including psychosocial support and legal assistance during criminal justice proceedings

UNODC and the Association of Victims of Terrorism of Lebanon (AVT-L) supported victims of terrorism in Iraq within their communities to facilitate their role as agents of change in preventing terrorism and violent extremism. As at 2023, over 120 victims of terrorism had received legal and psychosocial support through the project, with one victim stating "after these sessions, I felt comfortable and the nightmare I was suffering from ended". A social media campaign entitled "Victims' voices, silencing terrorism" highlighted the results of this initiative, reaching over 23 million people in Iraq and the Middle East and Northern Africa region.

E. Crime prevention and criminal justice

83. UNODC continued to work on enhancing the availability of global and national crime data. In 2023, this work included the publication of guidelines on the production of statistical data by criminal justice system institutions.

84. UNODC launched the new Global Programme on People-Centred Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform, supporting Member States in addressing people's justice needs and strengthening community resilience to crime and violence. Through the Global Programme, UNODC provided technical assistance to more than 40 Member States in one or more of the areas below.

85. The Office assisted more than 30 States across Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, Central, South and South-East Asia, South America, the Middle East and Northern Africa, West Africa and North America in enhancing access to justice, with a focus on legal aid and human rights-based and gender-sensitive policing. UNODC employed a variety of methods to promote evidence- and human rights-based strategies for strengthening equal access to justice for all, including cross-sectoral knowledge development and exchange, capacity-building and tailored legal and technical advisory services. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/237, UNODC supported the high-level debate on the theme "Equal access to justice for

all: advancing reforms for peaceful, just and inclusive societies”, which was organized by the President of the General Assembly.

86. UNODC provided strategic and policy advice to over 25 countries across Central, East and South-East Asia, the Middle East and Northern Africa, West and East Africa and North America on developing and implementing policies and programmes to address root causes of crime and victimization, including drivers of gang violence and violent extremism. With regard to enhancing youth resilience to crime, violence and drug use, the Office assisted nine countries in incorporating individual and social skills training into sports initiatives for marginalized young people across the Middle East and Northern Africa region, as well as in Mexico, Nigeria and Uganda, reaching over 5,000 boys and girls.

87. UNODC strengthened crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women through its Global Programme on Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women in eight Member States by providing technical needs assessments and capacity-building and enhancing cooperation between police and justice actors. UNODC also supported countries in adopting guidelines and other international methodologies, such as the statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls, which was presented during webinars on the measurement of gender-based violence, which were attended by more than 1,000 participants. By facilitating information-sharing among experts and criminal justice practitioners, the Office increased the interest of Member States in implementing in-depth multi-stakeholder case reviews to prevent the gender-related killing of women and girls. The Office also successfully concluded the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina, Kyrgyzstan and Mexico, which was one of the 12 United Nations high-impact initiatives to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and was dedicated to eliminating violence against women and girls.

88. UNODC reached over 1,661 individuals through capacity development activities aimed at ending violence against, and promoting justice for, and with, children. In Indonesia, the Office developed game-based learning materials and reached 15,000 children. The Office also convened an expert group meeting that led to 75 Member States joining a call to action to remove sexual exploitation and abuse materials from the Internet and launched a manual on psychosocial child assessment.

Box 2

Children associated with terrorist groups: spotlight on Nigeria

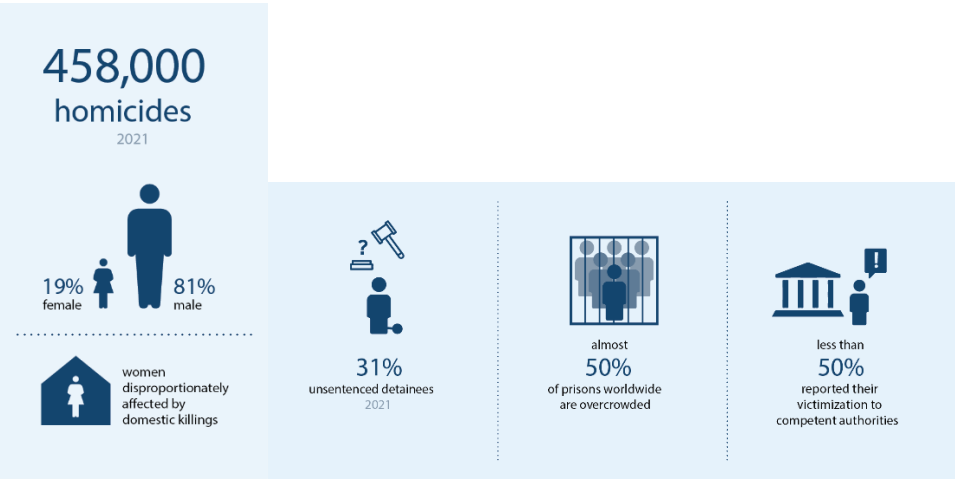
UNODC worked with Nigeria to operationalize the “Nigeria call for action”, which recognizes that children associated with terrorist groups are primarily victims and prioritizes prevention and reintegration. The Office initiated a platform for dialogue between community leaders and youth peace champions trained in animation, social media and low-level conflict resolution for peacebuilding. A UNODC youth-led radio campaign on the victimization of children by terrorist groups reached over 4 million listeners in Borno State.

89. UNODC strengthened and diversified its technical assistance for prison and penal reform, which was delivered to around 40 countries. Programmes in Ghana and Nigeria helped align national prison systems with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), and a focus on probation in Kenya and Kyrgyzstan contributed to a move away from incarceration as a default response to crime. The Office enhanced the crisis preparedness of the penitentiary system in Ukraine and assisted in addressing organized crime and violent extremism in prisons in Brazil, Iraq and Tajikistan. UNODC also raised awareness among policymakers of emerging challenges such as the resilience of prisons to climate change.

90. UNODC released multiple publications in 2023, including briefs on prison populations and femicide and a progress report on Sustainable Development Goal 16

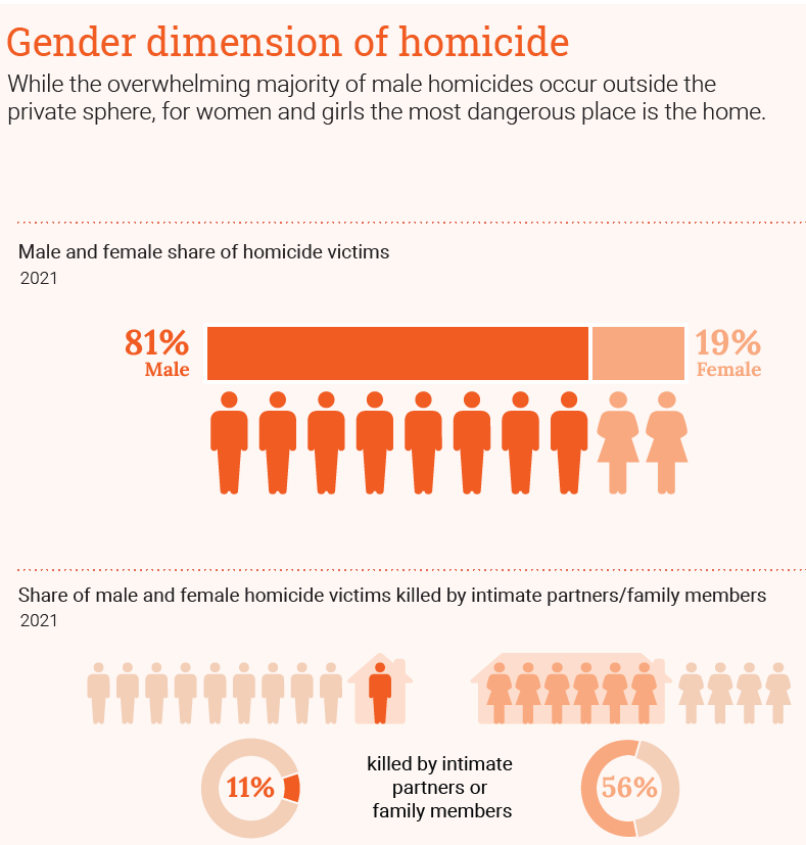
(see figure IV). The Office also launched the *Global Study on Homicide 2023* in November, which highlighted the impact of organized crime on violence in the Americas (see figure V).

Figure IV
Target 16.1: significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere



Source: UNODC, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and United Nations Development Programme, “Global progress report on Sustainable Development Goal 16 indicators: A wake-up call for action on peace, justice and inclusion” (2023).

Figure V
Gender dimension of homicide



Source: UNODC and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), “Gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide): global estimates of gender-related killings of women and girls in the private sphere in 2021 – improving data to improve responses” (2022).

IV. Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. United Nations reform

91. UNODC continued to support United Nations reform processes, including development system reform, management reform, the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Our Common Agenda* and, in particular, his United Nations 2.0 “Quintet of change” initiative. As part of the latter, UNODC continued to undertake efforts to strengthen its results-based management and monitoring framework. The Office rolled out capacity-building workshops in two regional offices and conducted multiple training sessions in Vienna. In addition, four online workshops on the Secretariat’s project management system were implemented. As part of the management reform, UNODC continued to strengthen its internal controls and risk management.

B. Partnerships

92. UNODC worked with a large number of United Nations entities through established and ad hoc inter-agency coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Network on Migration, the Global Task Force on Corruption, the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime. UNODC deepened its operational partnerships with a growing number of United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, as well as with academia and think tanks. Regular dialogue with civil society continued through partnerships with umbrella networks of non-governmental organizations and knowledge hubs. Private sector stakeholders engaged in consultations on topics such as transnational organized crime, corruption and cybercrime.

C. Research, evidence-based policy and data analysis

93. The UNODC Drugs Monitoring Platform uses machine learning to process large volumes of open-source data in order to identify and record individual drug seizures, and for tasks such as classification, extraction of structured data from unstructured text and the provision of metadata about events. A similar methodology was being applied in other areas such as firearms and tobacco trafficking.

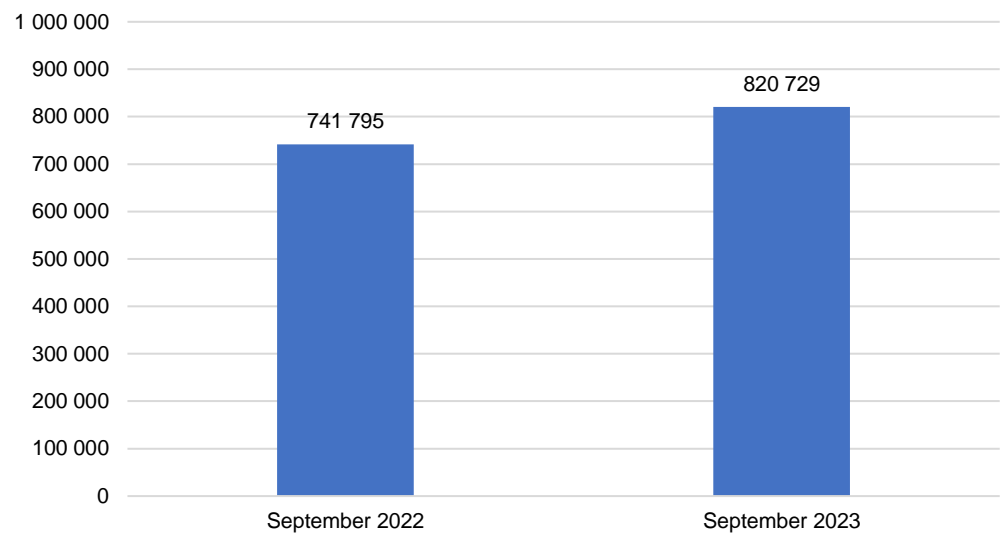
94. UNODC also enhanced its geospatial analysis capacity by using Earth observation and other data to monitor illegal activities, such as crimes that affect the environment, illicit crop cultivation and drug trafficking.

D. Communication

95. Flagship events and reports benefited from comprehensive coverage through the publishing of impact stories online, in particular on social media. Those events included the twentieth anniversary of the Convention against Corruption and the launch of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*.

96. The number of followers of UNODC social media channels increased by 10.6 per cent (see figure VI). Views of the UNODC website averaged 1.05 million per month, representing an increase of 13 per cent compared with the previous year, and the time users spent reading the content increased by 12 per cent.

Figure VI
Increase in number of followers of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime social media channels



Source: UNODC social media analytics.

Box 3
Awareness-raising campaign: spotlight on corruption

The year-long campaign to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Convention against Corruption reflected on a world made better thanks to the collective push made possible by the Convention, while also highlighting what more needs to be done.

E. Governance and financial situation

97. UNODC continued to support the meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC by providing information under both the operational and the programmatic parts. The Office also supported the working group in conducting an interactive dialogue with the Executive Director on matters relating to the mandate, strategy, values and goals of UNODC.

98. Since the adoption in mid-2021 of the UNODC fundraising plan in support of the implementation of the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, UNODC has increased the number of its partners and enhanced its participation in joint United Nations and multi-partner trust fund arrangements. Pledges in 2023 increased to \$400 million.

99. In the period 2024–2025, programme delivery was anticipated to be \$734.2 million, an increase of \$43.2 million, or 6.2 per cent, compared with the revised budget for 2022–2023. General-purpose income was anticipated at the level of \$9.4 million, which was not sufficient for UNODC to strategically manage its operations and rapidly respond to changing and new priorities.

100. The programme support cost budget increased to \$67.9 million, compared with the revised budget of \$53.7 million for 2022–2023, resulting in a strengthening of the internal capacity of the Office to implement its growing technical cooperation programme efficiently and including an increase in the portion of programme support cost funds dedicated to field offices.

F. Cross-cutting commitments

101. UNODC continued to facilitate the mainstreaming of human rights in its mandates and programmes. It appointed a focal point on human rights to coordinate guidance and information on human rights topics with regard to the Office's policy and programming.

102. With regard to the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, UNODC has conducted a mapping exercise to identify good practices, needs and requirements to strengthen its application of the policy, and to develop internal customized guidance. Furthermore, UNODC participated in inter-agency consultations led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on broadening the scope of the human rights due diligence policy, which will be followed by a series of inter-agency consultations to develop the new framework.

103. As part of the efforts to implement the UNODC Youth Empowerment Accelerator Framework, the Office delivered training to staff and personnel on meaningful youth engagement, providing essential knowledge about youth empowerment, the mainstreaming of good practices and system-wide strategies and priorities on youth. In a move towards inclusivity and collaborative decision-making across institutional hierarchies, the Office also hosted its first ever intergenerational retreat with 41 young professionals and 17 senior managers.

104. An institutional action plan was developed to provide practical guidance on the implementation of the United Nations Office at Vienna-UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2022–2026). New innovative approaches to enhance gender mainstreaming efforts were successfully implemented and included targeted training for senior managers, the development and award of the United Nations Office at Vienna-UNODC Gender Award 2022, a training programme on gender mainstreaming and initiatives to enhance male engagement on gender issues. These approaches gained attention in the United Nations system and in 2023, the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC received six recognition awards from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for their outstanding efforts in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

Box 4

United Nations Office at Vienna-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Gender Award 2022

The United Nations Office at Vienna-UNODC Gender Award was established to recognize the outstanding efforts of personnel in the implementation of the gender strategy. The Award highlighted the progress that the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC had made in promoting the global commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment in UNODC mandate areas. The winners included a programme team in the Sahel that developed a campaign to encourage the participation of women in the security and justice sectors; a programme in Colombia that involved the conduct of a series of investigations into the participation of women in the production of illicit crops; and a network team that established a professional development programme for female law enforcement officers working in border control and container control. The Award highlighted the benefits of an institutional approach to gender and the practical impact of UNODC programmes on male and female beneficiaries.

105. The second iteration of the United Nations Office at Vienna-UNODC Action Plan for Disability Inclusion (2023–2024) was launched in January 2023. The Office offered training for personnel on disability inclusion, addressed disability in its Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender and Human Rights in the Implementation of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and organized an event on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. The Office also started a

dialogue with Vienna-based United Nations entities to improve accessibility measures and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

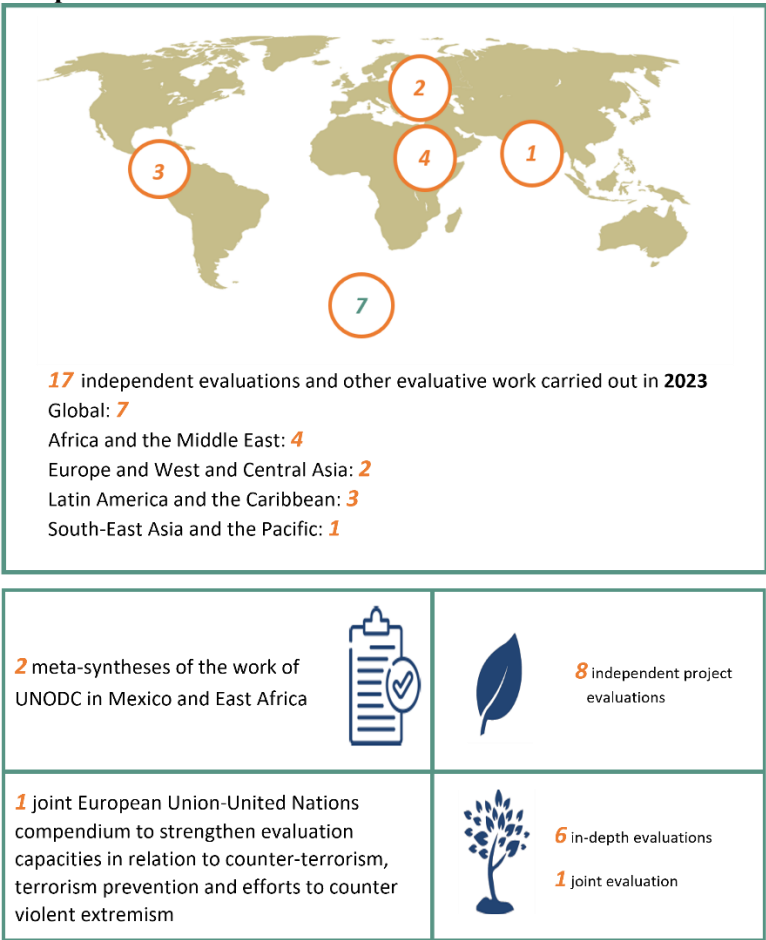
106. UNODC invested in utilization-focused evaluations in line with the UNODC Strategy 2021–2025, the UNODC annual evaluation plan and the revised UNODC evaluation policy, and the administrative instruction on evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat (ST/AI/2021/3). Seventeen independent evaluations and other evaluative work, covering multiple UNODC subprogrammes and regions, were undertaken, including joint evaluations and meta-syntheses of the work of UNODC in Mexico and East Africa (see map 2). Evaluation results were used to enhance the work of UNODC, with evaluations conducted in line with new guidance on inclusive, gender-responsive and human rights-sensitive evaluations.

107. Evaluation capacity-building efforts were scaled up, including in response to recent mandates on national evaluation capacity-building. UNODC provided on-demand support to Member States in the conduct of their own evaluations, including technical assistance and expert knowledge in relation to country-led evaluations. UNODC also hosted an evaluation expert group meeting to share best practices in the area of evaluation, aimed at informing policies and programmes on drugs, crime and terrorism.

108. As a result of the innovative meta-synthesis of work under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, a joint European Union-United Nations compendium was developed to strengthen evaluation capacities in relation to counter-terrorism, terrorism prevention and efforts to counter violent extremism, building the basis for future collaboration between the European Union and the United Nations.

Map 2

Independent evaluations finalized in 2023



Source: Unite Evaluations (UNODC evaluation management tool), 2023.

G. Organizational culture

109. UNODC continued to implement its action plan for the effective and efficient implementation of its policy on zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. The Office established a network of focal points for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse at headquarters and in field offices. UNODC has been proactive in conducting awareness-raising activities on addressing sexual exploitation and abuse, including with implementing partners, and on ways of reporting such acts. A total of 73 per cent of UNODC staff have completed the mandatory training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (version 2.0 released in February 2023) and were reminded of their individual obligation to report any incidents. Coaching continued to be offered to UNODC staff through the United Nations Coaching Programme Platform administered by the Office of Human Resources. UNODC actively contributed to relevant work by the United Nations country team, with a focus on victim support programmes.

110. UNODC was dedicated to cultivating a workforce with skills aligned with the organization's commitment to transformative change, innovation and results. The Office organized three design thinking process workshops, educating staff on how to address complex issues by applying innovative processes. In addition, 12 staff members joined the Innovation Springboard programme of the United Nations System Staff College, gaining practical knowledge and skills for contextualizing, scoping, strategizing, designing, implementing and pitching innovative interventions.

V. Recommendations

Addressing and countering the world drug problem

111. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs may wish to encourage Member States to:

- (a) Expand evidence-based prevention of drug use and other risky behaviours, supporting children and young people and protecting the mental health and well-being of adults;
- (b) Scale up evidence-based drug treatment, care and rehabilitation services to save lives and to protect and enhance the health of people who use drugs and people with drug use disorders, with a particular focus on women, young people, people in humanitarian settings and people in contact with the criminal justice system and in prison settings;
- (c) Increase access to controlled medicines, particularly those for the management of pain, while preventing diversion and non-medical use by enhancing regulations and strengthening health systems and supply chains;
- (d) Introduce and scale up evidence-based, gender-responsive and people-centred programmatic actions to ensure equal access for people who use drugs and people in prisons and other closed settings to comprehensive and integrated HIV, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis prevention, diagnosis and treatment services;
- (e) Strengthen national drug monitoring systems and their contribution to international data reporting mechanisms and support the annual assessment of the drug problem through the *World Drug Report*.

Preventing and countering organized crime

112. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to encourage Member States to:

- (a) Develop and strengthen legislation, strategies and plans of action to prevent and combat organized crime in a comprehensive, integrated, evidence-based and whole-of-society manner, mainstreaming gender and human rights considerations; and in this regard, make use of technical assistance provided by

UNODC and the good practices contained in the Office's toolkits, legislative guides and other publications;

(b) Actively engage in and support the Implementation Review Mechanism for the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto;

(c) Ensure that child trafficking is addressed in all anti-trafficking frameworks, and, in particular, in humanitarian crisis responses, environmental and climate change policies and measures adopted to combat trafficking in persons in the digital space, taking into account the particular vulnerability of children to this crime;

(d) Improve the detection of migrant smuggling operations at sea and enhance search and rescue operations and practices relating to the disembarkation of smuggled persons in distress at sea in a place of safety as a priority;

(e) Discuss the usefulness of developing international technical specifications on the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition in view of technological developments, including developments related to the conversion of weapons, the reactivation of deactivated firearms, 3D printing and modular and polymer weapons;

(f) Support research that leverages modern technologies, including Earth observation and other geospatial data, to monitor illegal activities, such as crimes that affect the environment, illicit crop cultivation and drug and other forms of trafficking;

(g) Integrate crime prevention and criminal justice responses into the broader national and international agendas to address the triple planetary crises of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution;

(h) Raise greater awareness among the private sector of money-laundering and terrorism financing risks, including those related to the mineral sector, in order to improve data collection and the reporting of suspicious transactions.

Preventing and countering corruption and economic crime

113. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to encourage Member States to:

(a) Remain actively engaged in anti-corruption policymaking processes, in particular through the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Further harness information and communications technologies to adopt innovative and inclusive measures to prevent and counter corruption;

(c) Strengthen international cooperation on corruption and asset recovery and consider joining the GlobE Network;

(d) Promote the role of education and youth empowerment in preventing and countering corruption.

Preventing and countering terrorism

114. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to encourage Member States to:

(a) Invest more resources in prevention strategies and addressing the root causes of and conditions conducive to terrorism;

(b) Develop and implement inclusive, whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches, including roles for criminal justice, education and social welfare institutions and civil society organizations, such as institutions and organizations that work with young people and women;

(c) Develop comprehensive approaches at all levels to counter terrorists by using the Internet and other new technologies.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

115. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to encourage Member States to:

(a) Implement comprehensive, gender-sensitive and human rights-based strategies and approaches to reduce inequalities in the criminal justice system and advance equal access to justice for all, including strategies to ensure compliance with human rights when using technology in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) Strengthen effective, evidence-based prevention strategies and address risk factors of crime, violence and conflict in line with United Nations standards and norms, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, to reduce crime and violence globally in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16, reduce the burden on the criminal justice system, reduce prison overcrowding and contribute to sustainable development and social justice more broadly;

(c) Adopt comprehensive, multilateral approaches to preventing and responding to violence against children, including violence that children are exposed to in cyberspace and while being on the move, that combine effective legal and policy frameworks with strong institutions and efforts to strengthen resilience among children and communities.

Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

116. The Commissions may wish to encourage Member States to:

(a) Support UNODC in strengthening its culture of results-based management, accountability and institutional learning through the development of an institutional monitoring framework in line with the Office's Strategy 2021–2025 and the United Nations 2.0 "Quintet of change";

(b) Support the meaningful engagement of young people across the Office's programmatic areas and key youth mainstreaming actions, such as increasing youth engagement in intergovernmental meetings, in line with the Youth Empowerment Accelerator Framework;

(c) Support UNODC in ensuring the efficient integration of women's human rights and gender equality into UNODC mandate areas;

(d) Strengthen their support for national evaluation capacity-building at all levels, including by strengthening the evaluation architecture, ensuring accountability and fulfilling the requirements of the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations reforms;

(e) Provide UNODC with adequate, predictable, flexible and sustainable resources to enable the Office to implement all its mandates.
