



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

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menu of **services**

Technical assistance
provided by UNODC

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna

Menu of Services

Technical assistance
provided by UNODC



UNITED NATIONS
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This publication has not been formally edited.



Preface

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) carries out a wide range of activities from helping States fight against human trafficking and recovering stolen assets, to improving ways of reducing supply and demand for drugs, preventing terrorism, and stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS through drug injection.

In order to better represent its work, and make States more aware of the types of assistance that they can draw upon, UNODC has compiled a catalogue of what it has to offer—a menu of services.

The menu highlights UNODC's main areas of work, consistent with needs identified by Member States in the UNODC medium-term strategy. It lists what services are available, and what tools can be used.

Our aim is to provide clients of UNODC—our Member States—as well as our partners with a user-friendly overview of the Office's spectrum of expertise.

I encourage you to have a good look at what we have to offer, and call on UNODC if there are services in this menu that you require. Together we can take action to achieve security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

making the world safer
from crime, drugs and terrorism

Introduction

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) seeks to achieve security and justice for all by helping States and their peoples to guard against the serious threats posed by drugs, crime and terrorism. The Office's work is guided by mandates and driven by the needs of United Nations Member States.

UNODC's goals and areas of work have been defined in a strategy for the period 2008-2011 which provides an overarching framework for the Office's operational activities.

The Menu of Services describes the legal, analytical and technical capabilities the Office can offer, and the tools it has available to achieve the overall objectives set out in the strategy.

By consulting this Menu of Services that displays UNODC's legal, analytical and technical capabilities, Member States and partners can more effectively draw on the Office's expertise and choose those areas where they require more assistance in drug control, crime prevention and counter-terrorism.

Mandates

UNODC's work is guided by a broad range of international legally binding instruments and a set of United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

The United Nations Convention against Corruption, which entered into force in December 2005, is the first global legally binding instrument which covers public and private, domestic and international corruption. It includes strong anti-corruption measures on prevention, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation and asset-recovery.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)

This Convention (adopted at Palermo in 2000) is the first comprehensive and global legally binding instrument to fight transnational organized crime. It includes measures on the criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group, combating money-laundering, assistance and protection to victims and witnesses, special investigative techniques, mutual legal assistance, extradition and international cooperation.

The UNTOC is supplemented by three related Protocols:

- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
- Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunitions.

International legal framework on drug control

Three major international drug control treaties, which are mutually supportive and complementary, provide the legal foundation for action against drug-related offences. They codify internationally applicable control measures to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and to prevent their diversion into illicit channels. General provisions on illicit trafficking and drug abuse are also included. The three treaties are:

- 1988 Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

- 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;
- 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

International legal framework against terrorism

The universal legal regime against terrorism consists of the relevant Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism, especially 1373 (2001) as well as the universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. In addition, in 2006, the General Assembly, for the first time ever, adopted a comprehensive global counter-terrorism strategy that recognizes UNODC as the lead office for the delivery of legal assistance in preventing terrorism.

United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Over the years a considerable body of United Nations standards and norms related to crime prevention and criminal justice have been developed. These standards and norms cover issues such as juvenile justice, treatment of offenders, international cooperation, good governance, victim protection, violence against women and urban youth crime prevention. They represent “best practices” that can be adapted by States to meet national needs.

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RULE OF LAW

The rule of law is the basis for providing security and justice for all. UNODC therefore works with governments to address the scourges of drugs, crime and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments.



Governance

As custodian of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the world's only universal anti-corruption instrument, UNODC is best placed to assist governments in strengthening their legal and regulatory regimes to fight corruption, e.g. by strengthening judicial integrity, supporting national anti-corruption agencies, and providing advice to financial intelligence units to tackle financial crimes such as money-laundering. UNODC also helps governments strengthen their capacity to recover stolen assets.



Justice

On the basis of systematic assessments, UNODC can help governments build more accessible, accountable and effective criminal justice systems and identify areas that require reforms e.g. the accountability and oversight of the police service, the management of prisons, and how to accommodate the needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and juveniles. UNODC works with countries in transition and with United Nations peace operations to help restore and build justice systems. Because of the transnational nature of organized crime, UNODC encourages and supports international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities including through mutual legal assistance and extradition.



Security

Research shows that people around the world see crime as the greatest single threat to their personal security. To reduce vulnerability to crime, UNODC works with governments to strengthen their legal and technical capacities to prevent and stop the trafficking of drugs, people and firearms, and the smuggling of migrants. It works to ensure that measures taken against these phenomena are evidence-based, draw on good practices, and are in line with relevant international legal norms and standards. Moreover, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, UNODC provides services to governments in the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism.

Governance



THEMATIC AREAS

- United Nations Convention against Corruption, implementation and ratification
- Corruption prevention
- Asset recovery
- Judicial integrity
- Economic and financial crimes
- Money-laundering
- Financial intelligence and investigation

SERVICES

- Needs assessments to strengthen anti-corruption measures in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).
- Support to the development of anti-corruption policies and establishment of national anti-corruption agencies, including placement of mentors/advisers at country-level.
- Design and implementation of prevention measures such as asset declaration systems, codes of conduct, public complaints and oversight systems and the development of relevant professional capacities and skills.
- Development of legislative, investigative, judicial and enforcement capacity in asset recovery, providing the asset tracking and recovery software goATR, as well as building capacity in detecting, seizing and confiscating illicit proceeds.
- Support to judicial systems to strengthen integrity and capacity.
- Organization of anti-corruption awareness raising campaigns.
- Facilitation of international cooperation including mutual legal assistance, extradition and law enforcement cooperation.
- Strengthening capacity to implement measures against money-laundering including providing the anti-money-laundering software goAML.
- Provision of research tools and legal analysis of anti-money-laundering.
- Development and strengthening of financial intelligence units (FIUs) including support for private sector compliance and regulation and the provision of the specifically-developed computer software such as goAML, goCASE (for investigative case management) and goATR.
- Technical advice on underground banking (i.e. hawala, inter alia).
- Development, implementation and support of IT resources for anti-corruption/money-laundering programmes.

TOOLS

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC):

- Legislative Guide for the UNCAC
- United Nations Handbook on Practical Anti-Corruption Measures for Prosecutors and Investigators
- Mentorship programme in anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (experienced FIU personnel, prosecutors or law enforcement personnel) providing long-term sustainable expertise in-country
- Mentorship programme in anti-corruption (experienced professionals from anti-corruption agencies, prosecutors and investigators) providing long-term sustainable expertise in-country
- Computer-based training (CBT) modules in anti-money-laundering and basic financial investigation
- Report of the UNODC Expert Working Group on Best Practice in Asset Restraint and Forfeiture Casework, Vienna, 2001
- goCASE investigative case tracking software; goATR asset tracking and recovery software

Judicial integrity:

- Handbook on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity
- Commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct

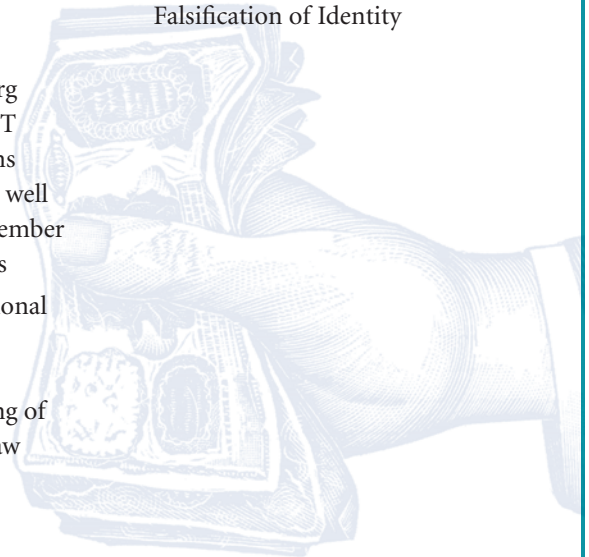
Anti-money laundering:

- International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN)
- goAML (Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing System), developed by UNODC to assist Financial Intelligence Units to collect and analyse financial data
- Anti-Money-Laundering International Database (AMLID) www.imolin.org with searchable AML/CFT legislation and regulations from 170 jurisdictions as well as the legal analysis of Member States' AML/CFT regimes
- United Nations/International Monetary Fund Model Legislation on Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (2005) (civil law countries)

- United Nations Model Bill on Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Financing (2003) (common law countries)
- An Overview of the United Nations Conventions and Other International Standards Concerning Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism

Computer-related crime and identity fraud:

- Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer Related Crime
- UNODC Study on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity



Justice

THEMATIC AREAS

- United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- Law enforcement effectiveness, accountability and oversight
- Crime prevention
- Judicial reform
- Juvenile justice
- Prison reform
- Legal aid
- Alternatives to imprisonment
- Restorative justice
- Violence against women
- Support to victims of crime
- Vulnerable groups within the criminal justice system
- Extradition and mutual legal assistance
- Witness protection

SERVICES

- Specialized advice to policy-makers and practitioners in the area of criminal justice reform, including high-level technical advice and capacity-building.
- Criminal justice system assessments.
- Support to countries in transition and peace operations in the justice reform sector, including the provision of expertise, training and technical advice.
- Assistance in the design and implementation of strategies for criminal justice reform, including through the development of country specific indicators to measure the effective delivery of justice.
- Legal advice and drafting, including in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedure and relevant legislation.
- Capacity-building for staff of Ministries of Justice and the Interior.
- Support to Governments and civil society for the prevention of crime, i.e. family skills programmes, life skills education in schools and comprehensive interventions targeting youth at risk.
- Facilitation and application of global use of extradition and mutual legal assistance, including training in use of UNODC request writer tools.
- Direct on-site operational support to national prosecution and judicial services in ongoing prosecution and asset forfeiture casework.
- Assistance to countries in establishing and strengthening central authorities to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters.
- Building of judicial integrity and capacity through conducting assessments and establishing action plans for courts.
- Assistance to the judiciary to meet international standards.
- Development, implementation and support of IT resources related to criminal justice reform.
- Capacity-building for police officers to improve accountability and integrity and respond to the needs of victims.
- Support for judicial officials on the use of non-custodial measures and the appropriate treatment of victims and witnesses.
- Promotion of measures to counter violence against women.
- Support for effective prison management.

TOOLS

Criminal justice assessment toolkit

Sixteen (16) modules covering all aspects of the criminal justice process

Law enforcement:

- Handbooks on: Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity; Effective Law Enforcement Response to Violence against Women

Crime prevention:

- United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime

Justice reform:

- Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators
- Handbooks on: Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; Restorative Justice Programmes

- Good practice guidelines on establishing and managing witness protection programmes; Developing Paralegal Programmes in Post-Conflict Countries
- UNODC Checklist—Justice System Processing of Drug-Related Casework

Prison system:

- Handbooks on: Prison Management, Prison Data Management, Prisoners with Special Needs, Vulnerable Groups in Prison, Women in Prison, Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment

Legal assistance:

- UNODC Legal Assistance Needs Questionnaire
- Model Laws on: Extradition (2004); International Cooperation (Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance) with regard to Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors

- Model Extradition (Amendment) Bill 2000 and Commentary; Model Foreign Evidence Bill 2000 and Commentary; Model Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Bill 2000 and Commentary
- Model Treaties on: Extradition; Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters; the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters; Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners; the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released; the Prevention of Crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property; (bilateral) the Return of Stolen and Embezzled Vehicles; (bilateral) Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds of Crime or Property
- Mutual Legal Assistance request writer tool; Extradition request writer tool

Criminal justice
assessment
toolkit

Security

THEMATIC AREAS

- Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Ratification and implementation of the 13 Conventions against Terrorism
- Drug trafficking
- Border management
- Precursor control
- Organized crime
- Human trafficking
- Smuggling of migrants
- Trafficking of firearms
- Cybercrime
- Urban violence



SERVICES

- Strengthening national expertise and institutional capacity of law enforcement or other criminal justice agencies on trafficking in persons, drugs and firearms, smuggling of migrants, money laundering and precursor control.
- Legal advice and assistance to review and draft national legislation and regulations, including through the provision of model laws, to facilitate ratification and implementation of international legal instruments pertaining to drugs, crime and terrorism.
- Assistance in implementing measures against the financing of terrorism including through the provision of research tools and legal analysis.
- Expanding the legal knowledge base of criminal justice officials dealing with counter-terrorism issues.
- Strengthening of institutional structures responsible for international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters, including on extradition, mutual legal assistance and cooperation for purposes of confiscation.
- Advice and guidance in the implementation and management of witness and victim protection measures and programmes.
- Promotion and technical support to the implementation of inter-agency and international cooperation in law enforcement.
- Assistance to countries of origin, transit and destination to develop joint strategies and plans of action to combat trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, drugs trafficking and firearms trafficking.
- Collection, analysis and dissemination of data on trends in organized crime and human and illicit drug trafficking.
- Promotion and support of national and regional information/data exchange mechanisms on firearms dealers, importers, exporters and methods and means of trafficking.
- Enhancing container security.
- Development, implementation and support of IT resources and computer-based training for improved law enforcement.

TOOLS

- Support to integrated information and case file management within the law enforcement and judicial authorities.
- Provision of capacity-building services (which may include use of mentors, advisory services and e-learning programmes) in the following areas:
 - Specialized drug law enforcement investigation techniques;
 - Training of criminal justice officials on new legislation, international cooperation and the rule of law in terrorism-related matters;
 - Border management and controls, risk assessment, targeting and profiling;
 - Managing and oversight over the legal trade and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives to prevent their diversion to illicit trafficking;
 - Counter-kidnapping;
 - Crime prevention and community response to crime.

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC):

- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of UNTOC
- Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the Protocols
- Guidelines on Special Investigative Techniques
- United Nations Counter-Kidnapping Manual
- Implementation Guide to the Firearms Protocol
- Model Law on Witness Protection
- Good practice guidelines on establishing and managing witness protection programmes
- Toolkit for investigating and prosecuting complex organized crime and corruption cases

Drug trafficking:

- Model Law on the Classification of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors and on the Regulation of the Licit Trade of Drugs; Drug Trafficking and Related Offences; Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

- Model Regulation for Civil Law Countries on establishing an Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Coordination of Drug Control
- Online tools: Directory of Competent National Authorities under the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance; UNODC Legal Library
- Computer software to improve police investigation and forensic capacities
- UNODC Checklist—Justice System Processing of Drug-Related Casework
- Biannual Seizure Reports
- Database on Trafficking Trends

Human trafficking:

- Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns Research Report
- Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons
- Measures to combat trafficking in persons in Western Africa
- Tailor-made training manuals against trafficking in persons for several countries/regions

- Country reports/handbooks on action against trafficking in persons

Counter-terrorism:

- Legislative Guide to Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols
- Checklist of offences and jurisdiction set forth in the universal instruments relating to terrorism and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)
- Counter-terrorism legislation database

- Preventing terrorist acts: a criminal justice strategy integrating rule of law standards in the implementation of United Nations anti-terrorism instruments
- Guide for the legislative incorporation of the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism
- Model Law against Terrorism
- Analytical studies on anti-terrorism legislative development

- Anti-money-laundering and counter terrorist financing computer software
- Model Terrorist Financing Bill, 2003 (common law systems)



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TREND ANALYSIS AND FORENSICS

Effective policy must be evidence-based. UNODC therefore helps governments to improve their knowledge base of drugs and crime through improved national and international data collection and statistics, by analyzing and disseminating information on trends, by providing scientific and forensic expertise, and by helping states to apply this knowledge to policymaking.

Threat and risk analysis



THEMATIC AREAS

- Data collection/surveys
- Statistics and databases

SERVICES

- Support countries' technical capacity in drugs and crime data collection and analysis.
- Perform surveys on illicit crops, drug abuse, crime victims, corruption, including methodology and guideline development, survey/sample design, questionnaire design, training of government counterparts, database/data analysis and quality control.
- Provision of drug and crime statistics.
- Technical advice on database design and geographical information systems.
- Technical support on drugs and crime monitoring indicators.
- Advice on study design and peer review of local studies.
- Implementation of studies on drugs and crime in the context of development.
- Risk analysis.

TOOLS

- Interactive web interface to access drugs and crime central database (deployment of interface with drug seizures data at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Research-Database.html)
- World Drug Report (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/WDR.html)
- Illicit crop survey reports (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html)
- United Nations Manual on the Development of System for Criminal Justice Statistics
- Manual on victim surveys
- Manual on Juvenile Justice Indicators
- Model questionnaire and methodology for crime/victim surveys on general population
- Model questionnaire and methodology for crime and corruption business survey
- Model questionnaires and methodology for corruption surveys of police, the judiciary, lawyers, public employees and users of public services
- Questionnaire/checklist on National Responses to Trafficking in Persons
- Most recent publications and information on research and trend analysis tools and services can be found on UNODC's website at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html



Scientific and forensic capacity



THEMATIC AREAS

- ❖ Drugs and precursors
- ❖ Other forensic fields (e.g. crime scene investigation, fingerprint analysis, document verification, firearms tracking etc.)
- ❖ Laboratory data and technical information

SERVICES

- Scientific/technical expert advice on issues related to drug/precursor analysis and other forensic fields, including related areas, such as quality data generation, disposal, forensic best practices and specifications of instrumentation.
- Expert advice, guidance and standards for the assessment and improvement of national scientific and forensic capacity.
- Technical assistance programmes and projects to enhance national forensic capacity and infrastructures, including infrastructures for laboratory data collection and sharing.
- Material assistance for scientific and forensic capacity-building including provision of authentic reference samples, scientific literature (related to drug analysis and forensic science) and equipment.
- Provision of training opportunities for laboratory staff.
- Quality assurance support, including the biannual “round-robin” proficiency tests (known as the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE)) to improve the performance of national drug analysis laboratories.
- Advocacy and support for the development of cooperative networks among laboratories, and with their clients (law enforcement, regulatory, health authorities, judicial system) for improved national integration, operational response and international sharing of forensic data.
- Provision of the National Drug Control System (NDS) computer software—a management information system for national and international drug control that automates a range of day-to-day activities in compliance of the international Drug Control Conventions.

TOOLS

- Scientific/forensic capacity assessment tools and model questionnaires for use by different target audiences (e.g., government officials, laboratory directors and other relevant personnel to carry out assessments of national forensic infrastructures)
- Technical manuals and guidelines on methods, approaches and best practices for drug/precursor analysis, including sampling and disposal and other forensic fields (see list of publications at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/publications.html)
- Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control
- Training curricula and materials (e.g., fellowship programme on drug characterization/impurity profiling)
- Manuals on standard analytical methods, guidelines, forensic best practices
- Drug and precursor identification kits



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HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Reducing the vulnerability of people to drug addiction requires a comprehensive set of interventions that must be properly targeted and sequenced. UNODC therefore provides technical assistance to improve prevention, treatment and reintegration of drug abusers as well as to groups at high risk to HIV/AIDS. In terms of reducing the world's supply of illicit drugs, UNODC realizes that eradicating drug crops must go hand in hand with eradicating poverty. It therefore works with governments and the private sector to promote development in vulnerable regions and create licit income opportunities.



Drug prevention treatment and rehabilitation

Drug dependence is preventable and treatable, but needs a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach including both medical-pharmacological and psychosocial interventions. Different subtypes of addicted individuals and different socio-behavioural features of drug dependence require differentiated treatment strategies. A better understanding of what makes individuals vulnerable to addiction is needed. A special effort is needed to reach youth that are not responding to prevention programmes, drug dependent individuals who are not motivated to attend treatment facilities, non-responders to treatment who continue to abuse illicit drugs and those patients who easily relapse into substance abuse.



HIV/AIDS prevention and care

In the field of HIV, UNODC focuses on three of the most-at-risk populations, namely injecting drug users, prisoners and people vulnerable to human trafficking. UNODC implements large-scale programmes preventing HIV infections and providing care and support to people living with HIV and AIDS. Its HIV work also entails the provision of technical assistance to support the development of effective legislation, policies and standards, and capacity-building, the creation of enabling environments and effective organizational infrastructures to ensure high coverage of HIV/AIDS services for the most-at-risk populations.



Alternative development

UNODC seeks to reduce the world's supply of illicit drugs, not only through eradication, but by promoting sustainable development in communities that are dependent on the income of coca and opium cultivation. This is essential in order to reduce the vulnerability of these communities to their dependence on illicit markets and to free them from the climate of crime, violence and fear associated with the drug economy.

Drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation



THEMATIC AREAS

- ❖ Drug abuse prevention
- ❖ Drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation

SERVICES

- Support to Governments and civil society in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating a range of evidence-based interventions for the prevention of drug abuse. Current particular areas of focus:
 - Life skills education in schools;
 - Family skills programmes;
 - Comprehensive interventions targeting youth at risk.
- Support to Governments for the development of treatment systems, expansion of services for drug dependent people and the establishment of drug abuse national information systems for monitoring and evaluating demand reduction programmes. Priority areas of work are:
 - Community-based treatment;
 - The role of drug dependence treatment in HIV/AIDS prevention and care;
 - Drug dependence treatment in prisons;
 - Sustainable livelihoods for rehabilitation and reintegration.

TOOLS

Global assessment programme (GAP):

- How to develop an Integrated Drug Information System (IDIS)—Essential elements needed for collecting and managing data on drug abuse
- Methods to assess the number of illicit drug abusers among the general population
- Focus assessment studies (including training materials)—Qualitative research methods to support drug abuse data collection
- Guidance for the Measurement of Drug Treatment Demand—How to set up a national system for monitoring demand for drug treatment

Drug abuse prevention:

- Preventing the use of amphetamine-type stimulants among young people
- Planning, Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating Prevention Activities with the Active Involvement of Youth and the Community
- Putting the Right Message Across to Youth
- Prevention in School
- Working with Families
- Alternative Activities
- Working with Vulnerable Populations
- Training materials for community based organizations
- Global Sports Fund

Drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation:

- Contemporary Drug Abuse Treatment—A Review of the Evidence Base
- Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation—A Practical Planning and Implementation Guide
- Substance Abuse Treatment and Care For Women—Case Studies and Lessons Learned
- WHO/EMCDDA/UNODC International Evaluation Guidelines and Workbooks
- Drug Counsellor's Handbook—A practical guide for everyday use
- Guidelines For Psychosocially Assisted Pharmacological Treatment of Persons Dependent on Opioids
- Training package for providers of treatment services



HIV/AIDS prevention and care



THEMATIC AREAS

- HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment amongst injecting drug users
- HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in prisons
- HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment among people vulnerable to human trafficking

SERVICES

- Technical advice to design HIV/AIDS programmes for injecting drug use, prison settings and people vulnerable to human trafficking.
- Facilitation of national technical working groups on HIV/AIDS prevention and care.
- Development of effective strategies for scaling-up, monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

TOOLS

- HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support in Prison Settings: a framework for an effective national response
- Technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users
- HIV/AIDS prevention and care for female injecting drug users
- HIV guidelines for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement in dealing with people vulnerable to human trafficking
- HIV Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support in Prisons: a framework for an effective national response; Evidence for action: Prison and HIV/AIDS

Alternative development



THEMATIC AREAS

- Alternatives to illicit crop cultivation
- Sustainable livelihoods

SERVICES

- Technical assistance in agricultural and rural development (as well as off-farm employment) for sustainable livelihood opportunities in illicit crop cultivation areas.
- Drafting of specific components of national development plans/strategies to address illicit crop cultivation.
- Technical assistance for the establishment of donor consultative groups on alternative livelihoods/alternative development.
- Development of marketing strategies for products from alternative development programmes.
- Facilitation of the exchange of best practices and knowledge on development interventions among countries affected by illicit crop cultivation.
- Development, implementation and support of management, strategic information and workflow systems and substantive computer software and computerization of government departments.
- Provision of strategic assessments on the impact of drugs, crime and insecurity on development

TOOLS

- Alternatives to illicit crop cultivation:
- Report on Emerging Gender Strategies for Alternative Development, Regional Seminar on Alternative Development: Information Networking and Sharing Good Practices on Gender and Development
- A Manual on Monitoring and Evaluation for Alternative Development Projects
- Alternative Development in the Andean Region—The UNODC Experience 2007
- Alternative Development: Sharing Good Practices, Facing Common Problems
- Report on Guidelines for Best Practices on Gender Mainstreaming in Alternative Development

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UNODC medium-term strategy

2008-2011

The UNODC medium-term strategy 2008-2011 was developed in close consultation with Member States, external experts, NGOs and staff in order to provide a clear statement about the result areas that UNODC should work in and the results it should aim to achieve. It provides the conceptual framework for introducing a culture of results-based management. It is also a basis for creating a monitoring and reporting system that allows the Office to demonstrate its ability to use public resources effectively to address issues that have been identified.

Themes and result areas

1. Rule of law

- 1.1 Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols
- 1.2 International cooperation in criminal justice matters
- 1.3 Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective
- 1.4 Terrorism prevention

2. Policy and trend analysis

- 2.1 Threat and risk analysis
- 2.2 Scientific and forensic capacity

3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

- 3.1 Community-centred prevention
- 3.2 Corruption prevention
- 3.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)
- 3.4 Alternative development
- 3.5 Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons
- 3.6 Prison reform
- 3.7 Juvenile justice
- 3.8 Assistance to victims

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Economic and financial crime	4	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratification and implementation of	8
Extradition and mutual legal assistance	6	United Nations Conventions against Terrorism, ratification and implementation of	8
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Forensic capacity	14	Victims of crimes	6
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HIV/AIDS prevention and care	20	Vulnerable groups within the criminal justice system	6
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