



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

A large graphic banner with a blue and green digital background. It features a grid of squares, some filled with dots, and a stylized world map composed of white dots. The text 'UNODC Strategy 2008-2011' is written in large, bold, white letters across the bottom of the banner.

UNODC Strategy 2008-2011

Towards security and justice for all:
making the world safer
from crime, drugs and terrorism

**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna**

**UNODC STRATEGY
2008-2011**

**Towards security and justice for all:
making the world safer from crime,
drugs and terrorism**



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Preface

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is growing in stature. As States seek solutions to threats that do not respect borders, they are making increased use of multilateral partnerships in order to improve security. In the past five years, UN-brokered Conventions against corruption and transnational organized crime have come into force. This builds on the existing international drug control regime. As custodian of these instruments, and as a provider of technical assistance in order to facilitate their implementation, UNODC is in high demand. UNODC is the UN's centre for the fight against "uncivil society". It leads global drug control and crime prevention efforts and is playing an increasingly active role in terrorism prevention. UNODC is committed to achieving security and justice for all, making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism. In order to deliver, UNODC needs a clear idea of where it is going and the means to get there. To this end, UNODC has engaged all stakeholders in developing a medium-term strategy. The Strategy was developed in close consultation with Member States, external experts, NGOs and staff, and can thus be legitimately seen as a joint product. The aim has been to position a transformed UNODC in the context of a changing world, to identify a limited number of strategic objectives and to map out how to achieve them.

Despite the magnitude of global challenges relating to drugs, crime and terrorism, the Office needs to be realistic about where its work can have the most impact. Since UNODC's main task is to help States help themselves, a strong emphasis is put on capacity-building and devolving more tasks to country or regional offices. To implement this Strategy, UNODC will need sufficient, predictable and sustained resources. And Member States will need to see that they receive good value for money. In line with modern management practice and in harmony with the process of UN reform, UNODC puts particular emphasis on performance-based management. A clear and common understanding about how UNODC can best assist Member States to control drugs and prevent crime and terrorism is essential for achieving shared objectives, maximizing available resources and building security and justice for all. I therefore urge you—as a partner in the quest for a safer world—to reflect on this strategy and strengthen UNODC's ability to help States address some of the most dangerous threats facing humanity.

Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director

UNODC

Medium Term Strategy

The true measure of success for the United Nations is not how much we promise but how much we deliver for those who need us most.

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon

Since 1997, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been the centre of the United Nations' fight against “uncivil society”—drugs, organized crime, terrorism and human trafficking. UNODC aims to be a strategic player at both the global and country levels. It needs to be coherent and flexible enough to respond to demands for a variety of policy and operational services, and at the same time efficient. The 2005 World Summit in New York gave new impetus to United Nations reform. Since 2002, the Office has taken steps to become more results-oriented, accountable, transparent and effective. UNODC prides itself on being in the vanguard of management reform. UNODC now has a medium-term Strategy 2008-2011—a four-year roadmap. UNODC aims to be as successful in crime and terrorism prevention as it has been in drug control. It is a small office with big mandates. To achieve its goals, UNODC needs to determine where its services will add value.

The Strategy sets out tangible goals within three main themes: rule of law, policy and trend analysis, and prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development. Altogether, the Strategy contains 14 areas in which concrete results are to be achieved and 53 results accompanied by performance indicators.

Rule of law

To promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments; to promote, at the request of Member States, effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Concrete results:

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

Issue: Recovery of stolen assets

Assets stolen by corrupt leaders can frequently reach staggering amounts. Addressing the problem of stolen assets is an immense challenge. Even though certain countries have enjoyed some success in asset recovery, the process has been time-consuming and costly.

- Experience shows that developing countries are likely to encounter serious obstacles in trying to recover stolen assets.
- The pursuit of stolen assets, is impeded by limited legal, investigative and judicial capacity, and inadequate financial resources.
- Jurisdictions where stolen assets are hidden may not be responsive to requests for legal assistance.

Action:

The Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) initiative was launched jointly by UNODC and the World Bank to respond to this problem. The initiative's key purpose is to promote the full implementation of the ground-breaking chapter of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on asset recovery. StAR follows a two-pronged approach: to help lower the hurdles countries face when seeking the return of assets located in other jurisdictions; and to strengthen laws and institutions for effective international cooperation and asset recovery. StAR operates on the premise that both developed and developing countries must work in partnership, using UNCAC to the fullest extent. Asset recovery is a goal fully shared by all countries.

Policy and trend analysis

Enhanced knowledge of trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime.

Concrete results:

- Enhanced knowledge of trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime
- Threat and risk analysis
- Scientific and forensic capacity

Issue: Effective data analysis

UNODC issues the most authoritative reports based on drug crop surveys, drug addiction data and trend analysis, which are relied on by governments, experts, the media and even by intelligence agencies. This is expertise of a high calibre, contributing to powerful knowledge-based policy analysis.

But the crime pillar is weak, not least because not all Member States provide the necessary data on crime trends, and resources for crime prevention are limited. The lack of reliable data is a handicap to policy-making on crime-related issues. There is also a greater need for counter-terrorism legal research in order to produce effective model laws and legislative benchmarks.

Action:

Gather reliable data to build up an accurate picture of world drugs and crime trends.

Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, including through sustainable alternative development, and reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization.

Concrete results:

- Community-centred prevention
- Corruption prevention
- HIV/AIDS prevention and care
- Alternative development

- Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons
- Prison reform
- Juvenile justice
- Assistance to victims

Issue: Access to drug dependence treatment

People with drug abuse problems have different social backgrounds and life experiences. Treatment services must therefore offer a range of approaches tailored to each patient's needs. The quality of treatment is highly dependent on the knowledge and experience of staff. UNODC thus emphasizes staff training and support.

Action:

UNODC facilitates access to the latest evidence-based information on treatment of specific population groups (women, young people and offenders). It provides direct support to governments in the development of accessible treatment services that are an integral part of the main health system; training, community-based services and programmes for drug abusers in prison; and opportunities for networking with experienced professionals.

Implementing UNODC Strategy: Shared Responsibility

UNODC must assess realistically which tasks it can take on, where other agencies are better placed to do the job and where it can usefully lend support. This means capitalizing on the Office's comparative advantages, in particular by offering:

- Normative services to assist States in the ratification and implementation of international legal treaties, the development of domestic legislation of drugs, crime and terrorism, and support for the treaty-based and governing bodies
- Research and analysis to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues
- Technical assistance to strengthen Member States' capacity to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

UNODC must secure stable and predictable funding to keep pace with rising demands. So far, inter-governmental commitments have not been matched with commensurate material support to UNODC's regular budget. There is a growing imbalance between mandates and tasks, on the one hand, and resources on the other. This situation makes it difficult to plan even one year ahead. The Strategy can help guide the decision-making of UNODC and the donor community to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources for long-term programming.

Management support

As part of UNODC's commitment to improving delivery, the Strategy addresses a number of management issues aimed to:

- Encourage concrete and measurable programme results
- Foster effective and transparent financial management
- Motivate staff
- Expand strategic partnerships

- Strengthen field capacity
- Utilize innovative information and communications technology
- Raise the public profile of UNODC activities
- Report on the progress of implementing the Strategy

The strategy will improve:

- Coherence of programmes
- Quality control
- Knowledge, which will be shared through a Knowledge Management System

UNODC Strategy 2008-2011

I. Strategy for the period 2008-2011

The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

The present strategy translates this vision into a platform for action. It is based on the existing mandates of UNODC and links them to results and does not represent a modification of these mandates. The strategy grew out of extensive consultations with all the stakeholders of the Office.

It is built on five premises:

(a) Crime, drugs and terrorism are universal challenges. Effective responses to these threats include national, regional and international responses, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

(b) The United Nations helps define these international responses; becomes custodian of the relevant international legal instruments when adopted; facilitates international cooperation; keeps the world informed about how the problem in question is evolving; and assists Member States, when requested, in building domestic capacity and in translating the multilateral standards into national practice;

(c) An important part of the established mandates of UNODC is to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions on crime, drugs and terrorism;

(d) UNODC has a comparative advantage to contribute, in compliance with its mandates, to this multilateral response, in particular, in offering:

- Normative services: facilitating the effective implementation of existing international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms and, where appropriate, facilitating negotiation of international legal instruments
- Research and analysis
- Technical assistance: assisting Member States, upon request, in signing and ratifying relevant international legal instruments and

facilitating implementation of these instruments; and providing member States, upon request, with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms

(e) These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute to, the wider efforts of the United Nations towards peace, security and development.

The strategy responds to the following needs, expressed by the many different stakeholders of UNODC:

- The need for more stable, predictable and sufficient funding. Currently 12 per cent (US\$ 16.1 million) of UNODC's annual budget of US\$ 135.9 million comes from the regular budget of the United Nations. The remaining 88 per cent comes from voluntary contributions of Member States to two separate trust funds. Most of these contributions are earmarked. Although the increase in earmarked contributions represents a vote of confidence in UNODC by Member States, it creates an unstable and unpredictable funding situation, making it difficult to plan even one year ahead. UNODC must grow to respond to the greater demand for its services. The resources provided to UNODC should be commensurate with the mandates and the tasks entrusted to it.
- Given the wide array of mandates, the need to operationalize results within UNODC's established mandates and in conformity with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning.
- The need to find the right mix of normative, analytical and operational functions within the mandates of the UNODC programmes. While it is clear that the Office must do all three, the specific mix will vary according to time and place, and to the particular issue being addressed. As custodian of the relevant international treaties and with its accumulated in-house expertise, UNODC has a comparative advantage in helping Member States translate international legal commitments into operational standards and norms.
- The need to improve horizontal integration. The interrelationship between drugs, crime and terrorism should be reflected, where appropriate and in accordance with established mandates of UNODC, in UNODC's work in the provision of technical assistance.
- The need to balance expertise between headquarters and the field. Increase expertise and presence in the field, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, different arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters.

- The need to specify results to be achieved, resources required for this, to carry out effective programme delivery and to produce these concrete results. The consolidated biennial budget should become a real tool for the planning and use of human and financial resources required for the effective implementation of the programmes. UNODC should be accountable for delivering results and all Member States should be able to see how funds are being spent.

The UNODC strategy for the period 2008–2011 responds to the needs outlined above and is a joint undertaking of all the stakeholders of UNODC. This joint undertaking applies both to the formulation of this strategy, which has been done, and to its implementation. The means to secure the involvement of all stakeholders in the implementation is the consolidated biennial budget in full compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and financial rules and regulations.

In support of the strategy, which will be reflected in the strategic framework and the consolidated biennial budget, UNODC will develop an implementation plan as an internal managerial tool, which will show:

- How each concrete result specified in the strategy will be achieved
- How much it will cost
- Where each activity will be carried out (country, region, world)
- Who (in terms of work units) will be responsible for it
- Which projects will contribute to achieving it
- What performance indicators will be used to measure its achievement

Actions under this strategy contribute towards the protection and empowerment of those most vulnerable, in particular women and children, and to secure their lives, livelihoods and dignity.¹

II. Objectives and results

UNODC will concentrate on three themes: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development.

¹Nothing in this document prejudices the acceptance of concepts that have not been approved by the General Assembly.

1. Rule of law

The rule of law is the basis for providing security and justice for all. It is therefore the cornerstone of UNODC's work. UNODC has assisted in the development of the international instruments on drugs and crime. It is the secretariat and custodian of the drug and crime conventions and protocols. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in which Member States expressed their resolve to condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes and recognized UNODC as the lead office for the delivery of legal assistance in preventing terrorism.

Main objectives:

- To promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments
- To promote, at the request of Member States, effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Result area 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

- 1.1.1. Universal ratification of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
- 1.1.2. Improved national capacity for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with the above-mentioned conventions and protocols
- 1.1.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and protocols
- 1.1.4. High-quality services provided to treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism

Result area 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters

- 1.2.1. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism

- 1.2.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering and financing of terrorism in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions
- 1.2.3. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering related to organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption
- 1.2.4. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation in asset recovery, mutual legal assistance, extradition and other forms of international cooperation in accordance with relevant conventions and protocols and, where appropriate and upon request, assisted by model treaties and agreements
- 1.2.5. Enhanced knowledge of the barriers to and good practices on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular, the provisions for international cooperation
- 1.2.6. Enhanced capacity for law enforcement cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, diversion of precursors and terrorism
- 1.2.7. Enhanced capacity to respond effectively utilizing special investigative techniques in the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, organized crime, corruption and drug trafficking
- 1.2.8. Enhanced capacity to protect witnesses

Result area 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

- 1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, particularly States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with international standards and norms
- 1.3.2. Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime
- 1.3.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to use and apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Result area 1.4. Terrorism prevention

- 1.4.1. Increasing awareness of relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and related United Nations resolutions

- 1.4.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly
- 1.4.3. Enhanced legal knowledge and expertise of Member States on the issues of terrorism prevention through, inter alia, the holding of training programmes, workshops and seminars

2. Policy and trend analysis

Effective policy must be based on accurate information. Policy and trend analysis is essential to measuring trends, highlighting problems, learning lessons and evaluating effectiveness. Scientific and forensic findings enrich policy and trend analysis by providing the basis for accurate information in specific areas.

Better data and improved national capacity to collect data are needed to support and enhance the international community's responses to crime and illicit drugs. There is also a greater need for counter-terrorism legal analysis in order to carry out technical assistance.

Main objective:

Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime

Result area 2.1. Threat and risk analysis

- 2.1.1. Enhanced knowledge of trends including emerging trends in drug and specific crime issues available to Member States and the international community
- 2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of Member States and the international community to formulate strategic responses to address emerging trends in drugs and crime

Result area 2.2. Scientific and forensic capacity

- 2.2.1. Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards
- 2.2.2. Increased use of scientific information and laboratory data, supported by UNODC, in strategic operations, policy and decision-making

3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism affect the lives of individuals and are major obstacles to sustainable development.

Addressing drug abuse and illicit drug production requires a shared responsibility. Prevention, reduction and the elimination of the cultivation of illicit drug crops are integral to achieving sustainable development and require special policies and greater efforts on the part of all member States. In this regard, alternative development, an important component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, is intended to create a supportive environment for the implementation of that strategy, in contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty, thus contributing to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals.

Main objectives:

- Reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, and reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization with a special focus on women and children, as well as dissemination of information and successful practices in those areas
- Effective prevention campaigns, care and reintegration into society of drug users and offenders, and assistance to victims of crime
- Foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the shared responsibility principle in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result area 3.1. Community-centred prevention

- 3.1.1. Enhancing understanding and use of international standards and norms for crime prevention
- 3.1.2. Enhancing understanding and use of balanced demand and supply reduction strategies as a means for reducing the illicit drug problem
- 3.1.3. Creating tools to address youth and violent crime, especially in marginalized urban communities
- 3.1.4. Enhancing national capacity to prevent drug abuse
- 3.1.5. Increasing awareness of human trafficking among relevant authorities, general public and vulnerable groups

- 3.1.6. Increasing awareness among relevant authorities and the general public that smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity and poses serious risks to migrants
- 3.1.7. Expanding the capacity of Member States to foster community-centred drug abuse and crime prevention programmes and, in that context, increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant entities of civil society that are active in such programmes in accordance with relevant international conventions and within the mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.2. Corruption prevention

- 3.2.1. Effective development and implementation, by Member States, of preventive anti-corruption policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through enhancing national capacity
- 3.2.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States in establishing and strengthening effective independent anti-corruption bodies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.3. Increased awareness at the international level of corruption and its negative impact, as well as wider recognition of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.4. Increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant civil society entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations that advance capacities to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.5. Enhanced integrity and transparency of criminal justice systems in the context of corruption prevention through enhancing national capacity

Result area 3.3. HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

- 3.3.1. Expand Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users, in conformity with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC
- 3.3.2. Expand Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in prison settings
- 3.3.3. Expanding, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the capacity of relevant entities of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and in prison settings, in accordance with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.4. Alternative development

- 3.4.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, upon request, to design and implement sustainable alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, within their broader development context, aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis
- 3.4.2. Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, among international organizations, international financial institutions and development networks
- 3.4.3. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities and the private sector that promote Member States' capacity for collaborative activities in alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result area 3.5. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

- 3.5.1. Increased Member States' capacity to provide treatment and support services to drug-dependent persons
- 3.5.2. Enhanced knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of new and emerging types of drugs and expanded Member States' capacity to respond to the abuse of such drugs
- 3.5.3. Improved well-being, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people undergoing treatment for drug dependence
- 3.5.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions

Result area 3.6. Prison reform

- 3.6.1. Wide application of international standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners
- 3.6.2. Increased capacity to apply international standards on the professional management/operation of prisons
- 3.6.3. Increased capacity to apply international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions, where appropriate

- 3.6.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions and within the established mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.7. Juvenile justice

- 3.7.1. Enhancing capacity of Member States to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice
- 3.7.2. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

Result area 3.8. Assistance to victims

- 3.8.1. Wider application of international standards and norms on the treatment of victims of crime
- 3.8.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to implement victim assistance programmes for the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children
- 3.8.3. Strengthened partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacity to raise awareness of existing standards and norms and their application in the area of victim assistance

III. Management support

In line with relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including those related to the United Nations reform process, and rules and regulations of the United Nations, this strategy puts particular emphasis on results-based management, budgeting and accountability. The following management support initiatives are guided by General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 55/231 of 23 December 2000, 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 60/257 and 60/260 of 8 May 2006:

- Improved results-based management:
 - Resources are well aligned with strategic objectives
 - Planning, programming and budgetary cycles are aligned

- Continuous strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation framework, in particular project cycle management
 - Improved capacity to apply the lessons learned from evaluation
- Effective and transparent financial management:
- Effective and transparent financial management at the project and organizational level, contributing to the overall efficiency of UNODC
 - Improved financial reporting and analysis, including risk assessment
- Motivated staff:
- Further development of transparent, effective and fair recruitment/ placement systems to support a results-based approach
 - Performance of staff evaluated on the basis of the achievement of results and the demonstration of required values and competencies
 - Due regard shall be paid to the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible
- Expanded strategic partnerships:
- Deepening and widening of partnerships including, where appropriate, with relevant civil society entities and the private sector in order to achieve operational synergies and generate a multiplier effect in promoting good practices and achieving the agreed upon results
 - Leveraging resources effectively by broadening its resource base by coordinating with development partners and through initiatives such as the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
- Strengthened field capacity:
- Increase expertise and presence in the field, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, different arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters
 - Integration of UNODC field capacities into the United Nations country teams where appropriate
 - Technical assistance projects in accordance with national and regional priorities within the framework of this strategy and in consultation with the Member States concerned and other development partners

- Country ownership of technical assistance
 - Consultation with the Member States concerned on the presence of field offices based on consideration of planning, programming and budgetary requirements
- Innovative information and communications technology:
- Effective use of modern information technology services for programmatic, management and reporting purposes
- Raise the public profile of UNODC activities:
- Making the achievements of UNODC more visible to both the general public and to the specialized audience of policymakers, practitioners and analysts/researchers
 - Effective utilization of both classical and modern information and communication technologies to raise the profile of UNODC
- Reporting:
- Reporting on the progress of the implementation of the strategy



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For more information

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