

The purpose of the UNODC Strategic Programme Framework (SPF) is to clearly spell out the strategic direction and UNODC's priorities, based upon consultation with the countries served by the Field Office in the geographical context. The SPF focuses on the priority problems identified through a gap analysis in the Regional Profile. It sets out UNODC's strategic, long term objectives to address these problems and established UNODC operational targets to the end of the biennium 2006-2007, which is the current time frame for the United Nations' planning activities. The SPF thus serves as a strategic management tool for UNODC but is drawn up in consultation with partners, in particular, recipient governments.

PRIORITY PROBLEMS

- A sizable number of drug users.
- A strong link between injecting drug use (IDU) and the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Weak law enforcement and regulatory controls.
- Inadequate controls over human trafficking and other crimes due to the limitations on capacity among law enforcement agencies.
- Weak frameworks to counter drug trafficking and abuse, crime and terrorism, and a generally insufficient information base for policy development.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

- Outreach to attract drug users into treatment.
- Break the chain of transmission in the HIV/AIDS-drugs nexus.
- Drug abuse prevention programmes.
- Precursor control.
- Drug law enforcement.
- Limit the illicit trade in pharmaceuticals and counterfeit drugs.
- Support drug treatment service providers.
- Counter human trafficking.
- Fight corruption.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

1. Drug abuse prevention:

- Replicable models of effective drug prevention in India and for school-based prevention in South Asia.
- Test and validate peer-based Outreach interventions to reduce drug-related risk behaviour among vulnerable populations.
- Pilot treatment protocols/models for up-scaling.
- Promote treatment before injecting occurs.
- Mainstream HIV concerns into ongoing drug demand reduction initiatives.

2. Drug Supply control:

- Increase controls over licit pharmaceutical drugs in selected countries.
- Strengthen precursor control measures and mechanisms.
- Improve technical capacities for effective drug law enforcement, including in border control.
- Improve controls over licit opium supply to prevent diversion.

3. Human Trafficking:

- Raise awareness of the extent, nature and pattern of human trafficking.



- Provide greater support and rehabilitation for trafficked victims.
- Train law enforcement officers in measures to counter human trafficking.
- Strengthen or help establish states-NGO task forces in source states to ground counter-trafficking interventions.

4. Normative Frameworks:

- Promote adherence by the governments to conventions and protocols.
- Provide training programmes on international cooperation mechanisms.
- Provide legal assistance to selected countries.
- Develop and support a national drug control strategy process.
- Undertake a rapid assessment of drugs and crime issues. Support mechanisms to prevent money laundering in India.
- Advocate for evidence-based policies and programmes based on solid research and accurate epidemiology.