



United Nations  
Office on Drugs and Crime

ANNUAL  
REPORT  
**2024**  
MAKING  
THE WORLD  
**SAFER** FROM  
DRUGS, CRIME,  
CORRUPTION  
AND TERRORISM



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# » MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



At a time when instability and unpredictability are growing exponentially, I am very proud to say that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to deliver on its mandates and provide vital support to countries around the world throughout 2024. Despite immense political, financial, and security challenges, UNODC managed to achieve record programme delivery, with projects worth more than 400 million dollars implemented worldwide, including through our extensive field office network covering more than 150 countries and territories.

Through perseverance, innovation, and strong partnerships with our Member States and other stakeholders, we supported impactful responses to drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism, responses that are dearly needed in today's world.

As synthetic drug challenges continued to grow more complex, UNODC worked to enhance monitoring and early warning, investigation and dismantling of clandestine laboratories, and evidence-based treatment. As organized crime and different forms

of trafficking escalated in scope and sophistication, UNODC assisted stronger interdiction of illicit flows at key ports and borders, more effective investigations and prosecutions, and more robust laws and policies. As justice and the rule of law faced tidal waves of pressure across the globe, UNODC helped to strengthen national and regional anti-corruption frameworks, facilitate cross-border cooperation, build more resilient institutions, and reach out to young people to prevent crime and violence. As terrorism and violent extremism morphed and modernized, UNODC's assistance paved the way for countries to break new ground, accede to international instruments, and secure their first convictions for the financing of terrorism. And as new technologies continued to give rise to new threats of criminal and terrorist misuse, UNODC supported the international community every step of the way as the UN adopted its first-ever international convention on cybercrime, and we will continue to support Member States in its ratification and implementation. In parallel, UNODC remained a source of reliable and insightful data and analysis to inform policymaking, producing our flagship global reports on drugs and human trafficking, as well as more focused regional and thematic publications.

The work of UNODC in 2024, and the results we achieved, are testament to the importance of our mission in today's world. To continue to live up to that responsibility, UNODC is committed to always pursuing more efficiency and greater impact. We will build on our successes and learn from our experiences, for the safety and wellbeing of the people who need us around the globe.

**Ghada Waly**  
*Executive Director, UNODC*





# ABOUT UNODC



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Maritime law enforcement officers from Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Tanzania during a radiological and nuclear incident simulation scenario at the Regional Maritime Boarding Exercise in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka.

Established in 1997, UNODC works to make the world safer from drugs, crime, terrorism and corruption. Guided by its mandate and the underpinning conventions on international drug control, transnational organized crime, corruption and cybercrime, UNODC works with Member States to promote justice and the rule of law and make communities safer and more resilient.

Through its network of field offices and headquarters in Vienna, the Office provides normative and technical support along with reliable data and analysis to inform policymaking and programmatic responses. UNODC's mandate areas encompass preventing and countering transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, addressing the world drug problem, and enhancing and strengthening criminal justice systems.

Serving as guardian of international conventions and Secretariat of global UN policy bodies on drugs, crime and corruption, UNODC ensures normative support

for multilateral policymaking. The Office's technical assistance includes training and equipping judges, police officers and border officials to enhance law enforcement and judicial capacities. By providing legislative and policy assistance, the Office assists Member States in reducing impunity and aligning policies and legislation with international standards. UNODC research provides high-quality, essential evidence to inform decision-making and operational responses to multifaceted challenges in the fields of drugs and crime.

Achieving and safeguarding peace, health, security and justice for all in a world of intertwined threats requires coordinated responses and shared responsibility. UNODC facilitates and promotes networks of cooperation across borders to shape a safer, more just and prosperous world for both present and future generations.

# » UNODC IN 2024: A YEAR

## JANUARY

17 2nd quarterly report of UNODC pursuant to UN Security Council resolution 2692 (2023) on the situation in Haiti



29 - 9 Feb Concluding session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive Cybercrime Convention (Reconvened session in July-August)



## FEBRUARY

22 Launch of the research study "Targeted by Terrorists: Child recruitment, exploitation and reintegration in Indonesia, Iraq and Nigeria"



25 UNODC Executive Director Ghada Waly briefs the UN Security Council on the situation in Haiti

28 Launch of the RiseUp4Peace Educational Initiative in South Asia

30-31 Open-ended expert group meeting on "Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the global synthetic drug problem"

## JUNE

3-4 UNTOC 15th session of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance

5-7 High-level Debate of the General Assembly on Crime Prevention and Sustainable Development through Sports

12-14 UNTOC 15th session of the Working Group on International Cooperation and 3rd Constructive Dialogue on Technical Assistance and International Cooperation

18th session of the UNCAC Asset Recovery Working Group and 13th session of the UNCAC Expert Meeting on International Cooperation



26 Launch of the Peru Coca Survey 2023

26 UNODC launches the 2024 World Drug Report

10-14 15th session of the UNCAC Implementation Review Group



11-12 UNTOC 11th session of the Working Group and 3rd Constructive Dialogue on the Smuggling of Migrants



20-23 UNODC takes part in the Summit of the Future and its Action Days

24-27 Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities fifth plenary meeting

**GLOBE Network**



## JULY

8-10 UNTOC 14th session of the Working Group and 3rd Constructive Dialogue on Trafficking in Persons

19 Forum of the Regional Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIPCOM) in the Caribbean

27 Launch of the Regional Anti-Corruption Platform for the Pacific

## AUGUST

3-6 15th session of the UNCAC Working Group on Prevention

## SEPTEMBER

11 UNODC launches the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2024



28 UNODC supports UNAMA in the 1st meeting of the Working Group on Counter-Narcotics



24 Adoption by the General Assembly of the UN Convention against Cybercrime



9 First Expert Group Meeting on Equal Access to Justice for All

2-4 Thematic Discussions of the CCPCJ on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration

2-4

22 CND/CCPCJ joint event: Orange the World - Vienna United to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence

## DECEMBER

# OF IMPACTFUL EVENTS



\*Selected events and highlights



**150**

countries and  
territories supported

**111**

countries with  
physical presence

**3,276**

total  
workforce

**77%**

of personnel  
based in the field

**51%**

female professional  
staff

**62%**

of all selections for  
regular positions  
from less-represented  
regional groups



# GLOBAL PRESENCE

UNODC's network of field offices spans across all continents and regions and provides specialized and tailored assistance to Member States. With a physical presence in 111 countries and 77 per cent of personnel based in the field, the organization is committed to delivering impactful initiatives worldwide. Through this extensive field presence, UNODC implements a diverse programme portfolio to provide comprehensive responses to global peace, security and development challenges, each tailored to address the specific

needs of the communities they serve. These efforts are guided by [UNODC Strategy 2021-2025](#) as well as regional strategies, frameworks and programmes. In 2024, UNODC launched the Regional Programmes for South Asia (2024-2028) and South-Eastern Europe (2024-2029), the Regional Frameworks for Eastern Africa (2024-2030) and Southern Africa (2024-2030), and the new Strategic Framework for Engagement in West Africa (2024-2030).



## Strengthened UNODC presence in areas affected by conflict and crisis

In 2024, UNODC continued to strengthen its operations in conflict and crisis-affected regions. UNODC has become an essential partner for the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti and for government counterparts there, focusing its engagement on border control, maritime security and anti-corruption efforts. As a key supporting measure under UN Security Council resolution 2692 (2023), UNODC has been producing quarterly reports on firearms trafficking routes and illicit financial flows, enhancing understanding of the security crisis and informing UN activities and recommendations.

UNODC's operations in Afghanistan focused on addressing the world drug problem by providing alternative livelihoods for former poppy farmers as well as through drug demand and harm reduction. The Office also supported the diplomatic efforts of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) under the Doha process's

Counter Narcotics Working Group, including by providing its expertise, in line with the UN common approach to drug policy.

In Ukraine, UNODC's support ranged from technical, policy and legislative assistance to the provision of equipment and promoting regional and international cooperation. Four new projects were launched in 2024 on organized crime strategy development, business integrity, prison reform and trafficking in persons and conflict-related sexual violence, the latter in partnership with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Through these and other efforts, the Office contributes to helping prevent crises, supporting recovery, promoting the rule of law and advancing sustainable development, in line with UNODC's mandate and international standards.



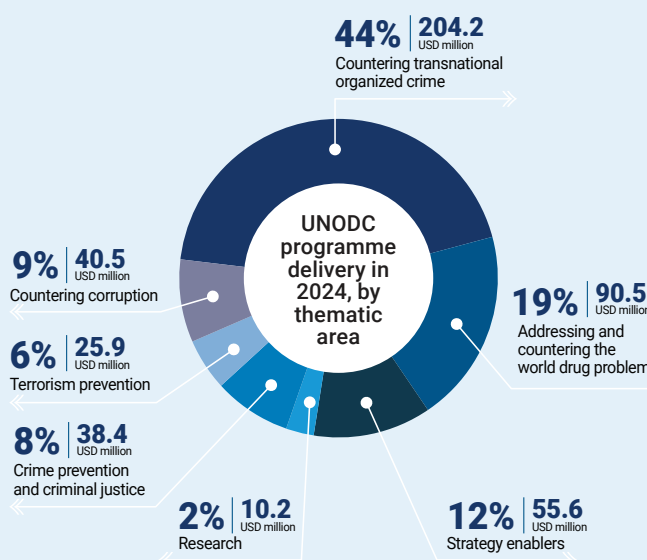


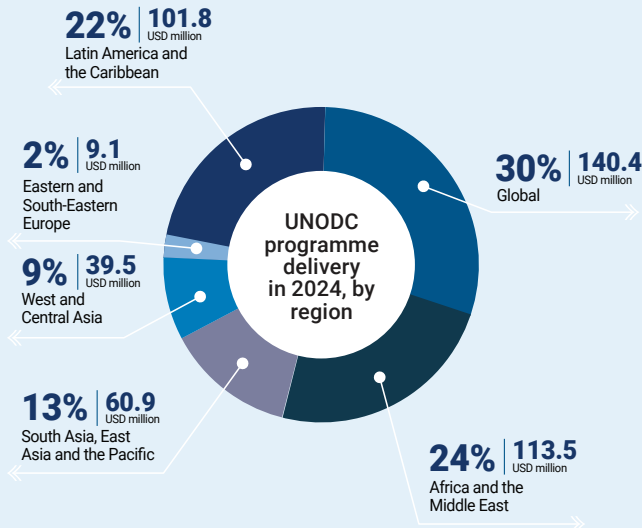
# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In 2024, UNODC's total revenue reached USD 514.7 million with voluntary contributions comprising 85.6 per cent (USD 440.5 million). Voluntary contributions continued to form the backbone of support at global, regional and national levels. Within this funding category, the general-purpose or unearmarked contributions reached USD 3.9 million, less than 1 per cent of UNODC's total income. Assessed contributions to the UN, under the regular budget, continued to form a minor part (4.9 per cent) of total revenue, at USD 25.4 million.

| 2024 Revenue and Programme Delivery (USD million) |                 |                 |                         |                |                   |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|   | Breakdown       |                 |                         |                | Total             |
|   | General purpose | Special purpose | Programme Support Costs | Regular budget |                   |
| Revenues Received                                 | 3.9             | 440.5           | 44.9                    | 25.4           | USD 514.7 million |
| Programme Delivery                                | 4.6             | 402.8           | 32.5                    | 25.4           | USD 465.3 million |

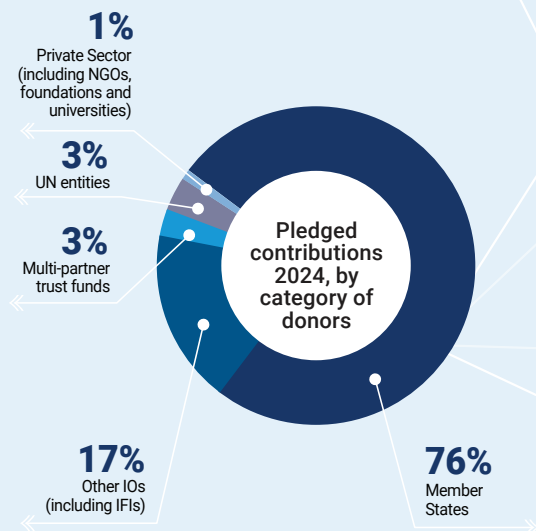
In 2024, UNODC achieved record programme delivery, especially in key areas such as border management, alternative development, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, terrorism prevention and crimes that affect the environment. The largest deployment of resources by thematic area was related to transnational organized crime, supporting Member States in their implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols.





The overall expenditure on implementation in 2024 reached USD 465.3 million. This represented an increase of USD 33.5 million or 7.8 per cent compared to 2023. Of the USD 465.3 million total, USD 324.9 million was used on the implementation of work within UNODC's network of field offices. UNODC recorded an expenditure on its global programmes of USD 140.4 million or 30.2 per cent of the overall total. By region, the largest amount of resources deployed were to the region covering Africa and the Middle East (USD 113.5 million or 24.4 per cent), followed closely by the Latin America and Caribbean region (USD 101.8 million or 21.9 per cent).

In 2024, UNODC secured its highest level of pledges to date, reflecting the strong commitment of its partners to advancing the Office's mandate. Member States remained the primary contributors to UNODC's activities, totalling USD 396.2 million pledged. Their support was supplemented by key contributions from non-governmental sources and international organizations, including international financial institutions, which collectively pledged USD 123 million. Efforts to expand and diversify UNODC's partner base resulted in 27 new partners in 2024, which pledged a total of USD 23.1 million. In line with its 2021-2025 corporate fundraising plan, the Office continuously strives to expand and diversify its funding sources and explores innovative fundraising strategies, including digital fundraising, and maintains strategic dialogues and partnerships to boost contributions and enhance UNODC's global impact.

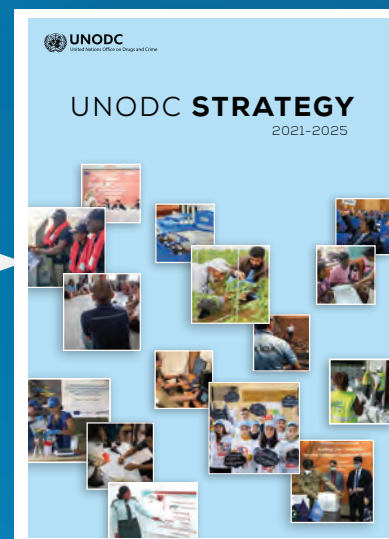


In 2024, general-purpose (GP) funds represented a vital but limited portion of UNODC's budget. They comprised just USD 4.6 million, equivalent to below 1 per cent of the organization's overall received contributions. Despite their modest share, these funds played a crucial role in sustaining core programmatic functions, such as normative work and research. The continuing imbalance between earmarked (special-purpose) and unearmarked (general-purpose) resources poses significant challenges for UNODC, affecting its ability to respond to rapidly changing global priorities, to deliver on global mandates and to strengthen enablers of development.



# STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

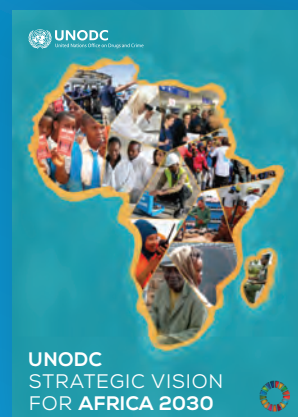
The [UNODC Strategy 2021-2025](#) is the organization's medium-term strategic roadmap to deliver effectively, efficiently and with accountability. It outlines key commitments across all areas of work, focusing on the world drug problem, organized crime, corruption and economic crime, terrorism and crime prevention and criminal justice, and identifies critical change and efficiency enablers. Enhanced communication, evaluation, results-based management, innovation and partnership strengthen UNODC's capacity to address global challenges. By implementing the Strategy, UNODC fully integrates cross-cutting commitments such as gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, disability inclusion, child protection and youth empowerment throughout its activities. Regional, country and thematic strategies fully aligned with the overarching corporate strategy further support UNODC's efforts to assist Member States in building just, inclusive and resilient societies that leave no one behind.

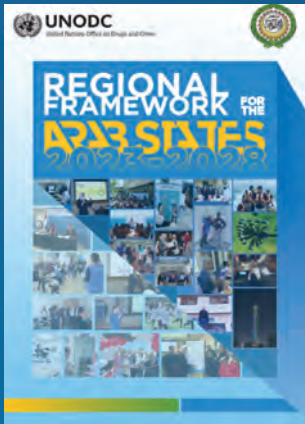


## UNODC STRATEGIC VISION FOR AFRICA 2030

Political instability, weak governance, terrorism, organized crime and environmental issues continue to impact peace and security in Africa. In West and Central Africa, the proliferation of illicit firearms has further escalated violence while gold smuggling in the Sahel continues to thrive, financing armed groups and deepening instability. The Sahel remains the global epicentre of terrorism, accounting for over half of all terrorism-related deaths in 2024, with the number of countries affected increasing. Meanwhile, Eastern Africa continues to be challenged by transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism and cybercrime, fuelled by political conflict and weak law enforcement. The high value of critical mineral deposits in Southern Africa drives organized crime through illegal mining, smuggling and corruption, leading to economic, social and environmental harms. In North Africa and the Middle East, the illicit drug trade has been fuelled by governance vacuums and fragile borders.

Through its network of field offices, including four Regional Offices, the Country Office for Nigeria and the Office for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region, UNODC supports 54 countries in Africa and the Middle East across all areas of its mandate. The UNODC Strategic Vision for Africa 2030 guides the Office's efforts in the region, promoting people's health through balanced drug control; securing the safety of communities from organized crime, terrorism and violence; protecting Africa's resources and livelihoods; safeguarding institutions from corruption and economic crime; and making criminal justice systems more effective and accountable.





### REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ARAB STATES 2023-2028

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to face conflicts and instability, undermining peace, security and sustainable development. Weak governance and porous borders enable criminal networks to exploit illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. Positioned along major trafficking routes, the region faces rising drug-related threats, including the production and trade of “captagon” (an amphetamine-type stimulant) and synthetic opioids. Meanwhile, ongoing conflicts have displaced millions, leaving refugees and migrants highly vulnerable to trafficking, smuggling and exploitation. Limited protection mechanisms further exacerbate these risks.

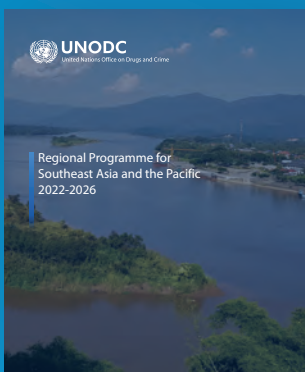
Through the UNODC Regional Framework for the Arab States (2023–2028), an overarching strategic framework guiding cooperation between UNODC, the League of Arab States (LAS), and 18 Member States, the Office prioritizes, customizes and delivers support to the Arab region. It lays out a roadmap for UNODC programming towards a balanced approach to drug control, a comprehensive response to organized crime – including combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants – corruption and terrorism and strengthening crime/violence prevention and criminal justice in the region.



### UNODC STRATEGIC VISION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2022-2025

Rising violence, corruption, inequality, poverty and instability are leading to increased insecurity and continue to undermine sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Central America and the Caribbean remain key transit regions for illicit trafficking, with criminal groups exploiting weak borders, economic instability and governance gaps. The Andean Region, Southern Cone and Amazon Basin continue to face interwoven challenges, with criminal organizations becoming more fragmented yet flexible. In the Amazon, illegal mining, illegal logging and wildlife trafficking drive deforestation and ecological degradation, threatening biodiversity, public health and livelihoods.

To address these challenges, UNODC collaborates with national governments and regional organizations to enhance border control, dismantle criminal networks and strengthen legal frameworks against drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. A network of field offices, including two Regional Offices and three Country Offices, supports 26 countries in the region. These efforts are guided by the UNODC Strategic Vision for Latin America and the Caribbean 2022–2025, a comprehensive regional roadmap to strengthen responses to preventing and countering corruption and economic crime, addressing the world drug problem, combating transnational organized crime and enhancing crime prevention and criminal justice.



### REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (2022-2026)

As detailed in the 2024 World Drug Report, the illicit manufacture of drugs in the Golden Triangle has further intensified, with transnational organized groups expanding their operations beyond drug trafficking to include wildlife trafficking, illegal resource extraction and financial fraud. The Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment (TOCTA) Pacific (2024) further highlights that the region serves as a source, transit and destination for trafficking in persons for forced labour and sexual exploitation, exacerbated by high levels of corruption. The link with operations in scam centres and illegal casinos, particularly in the Mekong region, poses additional layers of complexity to the organized crime landscape in the region.

UNODC's Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (2022-2026) guides the Office's work in the region, bringing together governments, civil society and the private sector to design and implement sustainable solutions that build social resilience and protect vulnerable communities. UNODC assists Southeast Asian and Pacific Member States in addressing drugs, crime, terrorism and corruption, strengthening criminal justice systems, and managing crises, including health crises, natural disasters and political turmoil.



# ADDRESSING AND COUNTERING THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM



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Laboratory crime scene investigation training for front-line officers, forensic specialists and criminal justice personnel from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

The emergence of new synthetic opioids and a record supply and demand of other drugs, particularly stimulants, has compounded the impacts of the world drug problem. An effective response requires a comprehensive, multi-faceted and balanced approach based on scientific evidence. Particularly, UNODC works on enhancing forensic best practices, supporting evidence-based drug use prevention as well as the treatment, care and rehabilitation of people with drug use disorders, and ensuring access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their non-medical use. The Office also assists countries in implementing more effective criminal justice responses to drug trafficking, supports sustainable development in rural areas impacted by illicit cultivation and ensures effective HIV responses in prison settings. Simultaneously, through its research portfolio, including the annual World Drug Report, the Office offers comprehensive analysis and key tools to support Member States in addressing the threats posed by drugs and mitigating their consequences.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>326</b><br>drug testing and toxicology laboratories across <b>89</b> countries provided with UNODC laboratory quality assurance support | <b>370</b><br>tonnes of drugs and chemicals safely disposed of by Member States after UNODC technical assistance  |
| <b>180,000</b><br>people benefited from drug use prevention, drug treatment and access to controlled medicines services                    | <b>8,000</b><br>professionals in <b>7</b> countries engaged to strengthen HIV prevention and care for people who use stimulants   |
| <b>100,000</b><br>families worldwide benefited from UNODC's alternative development technical assistance                                   | <b>350,000</b><br>users from <b>200</b> countries and territories actively using the <b>500</b> resources and tools in the <a href="#">UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs</a> (online) |
| <b>50</b><br>Member States supported in ensuring better drug and HIV prevention and treatment, including in prison settings                | <b>1,300</b><br>new psychoactive substances monitored by the <a href="#">UNODC Early Warning Advisory</a> from <b>150</b> countries/territories                                   |





## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2024



» Supported Member States in countering synthetic drugs through the launch of the Clandestine Laboratory Investigation Platform app, expansion of the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, training of 180 frontline officers from 22 countries, and global monitoring of 1,300 new psychoactive substances across 150 countries via the Early Warning Advisory.

» Launched the #ScaleUp initiative, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA), to promote research and scalable interventions for the treatment and care of stimulant use disorders, addressing the global treatment gap amid limited psychosocial services and lack of approved medication.

» Strengthened drug prevention, treatment, and care services worldwide, reaching over 130,000 people in 45 countries with prevention initiatives, supporting 50,000 individuals with drug use disorders in 60 countries, training 3,000 practitioners, and improving access to controlled medicines while safeguarding against diversion in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Indonesia, and Timor-Leste.

» Launched two global youth-focused drug prevention initiatives: CHAMPS, strengthening children's resilience from birth to adolescence through a multi-sectoral approach, and Friends in Focus, empowering young leaders to deliver peer-led prevention and resilience-building sessions.

» Monitored coca and opium cultivation in key regions, reporting a 10 per cent increase in coca bush cultivation and a 53 per cent rise in potential cocaine production in Colombia, while Peru saw a slight decrease; in Myanmar, despite a 4 per cent reduction in opium cultivation, the country became the world's leading opium producer in 2024 following Afghanistan's opium ban.



UNODC Treatnet Family Training in Montenegro.



## Strengthened opioid agonist treatment (OAT) programmes across Africa and Asia

In 2024, UNODC strengthened opioid agonist therapy (OAT) services, which treat opioid dependence, reduce drug-related harms and support long-term recovery, in Algeria, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Malawi, South Africa and Viet Nam, reaching more than 17,000 healthcare professionals, policymakers and civil society representatives. UNODC's support in Viet Nam led to revising and enhancing the National Guideline on Methadone Maintenance Therapy, including integrating a take-home methadone dispensing model, which was successfully piloted in six provinces. In Algeria, national OAT clinical guidelines were developed to align with international standards, while in Egypt, a national monitoring system for OAT centres was introduced to improve service tracking. In South Africa, OAT was introduced in public health facilities and national health officials were trained to guide OAT piloting in two provinces. Service providers in Bangladesh also benefited from capacity-building activities, acquiring the tools needed to expand OAT services effectively. UNODC's advocacy efforts also prompted national discussions on OAT effectiveness and service expansion in Afghanistan and secured government commitments in Malawi to initiate OAT and overdose prevention programmes. These efforts have reinforced UNODC's pivotal role in reducing opioid- and other drug-related harms and promoting health and well-being for all.



## Improved HIV, hepatitis and TB services in prisons

In 2024, through capacity-building, policy development and service delivery, UNODC reached over 18,000 prison healthcare providers, administrators and national stakeholders in 17 countries. The Office supported prison health system assessments in Togo, India and Ethiopia, identifying key gaps and informing national policy reforms. In India, UNODC introduced an interactive prison toolkit in collaboration with the Prison Department, providing prison staff with resources on HIV prevention and substance use management. In Afghanistan, UNODC established two drop-in centres (DICs) in Kabul and Herat female prisons, providing primary healthcare, STI treatment and reproductive health services to 1,300 women in prison and their children. Additionally, UNODC supported telehealth initiatives in Viet Nam, enabling virtual consultations for HIV, TB and mental health services in prison settings. These efforts reflect UNODC's commitment to ensuring effective HIV responses, addressing barriers to healthcare and promoting access to health services for vulnerable populations.



With UNODC's support, young women in the Zarzara community of Asyut, Egypt, are leading a multi-level drug prevention initiative, raising awareness, building economic capacities and inspiring their community with art.





## Promoting substance use prevention and empowering youth in Central Asia

Since its launch in 2021, the UNODC Regional Youth Network for Central Asia has been working towards ensuring drug-free, healthy, safe and secure societies. In 2024, the Network enhanced the knowledge and skills of over 3,000 young people from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on evidence-based peer-to-peer prevention strategies through 70 online and in-person events. Further awareness-raising activities included a regional youth competition hosted by the Network to commemorate World Drug Day, where 150 young people shared their creative and practical ideas on how youth can contribute to drug use prevention. The 15 winners were awarded tech devices that will further support their advocacy efforts. With training conducted in 2024 and planned activities for 2025 to pilot the Friends in Focus programme, the Office is scaling up peer-to-peer drug use prevention in Central Asia. By fostering active collaboration among governmental institutions and youth organizations and promoting youth-led initiatives, UNODC continues to strengthen national approaches to drug use prevention.



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The Regional Youth Network for Central Asia presented its drug use prevention work in the region at a side event at the 67th session of CND.



©UNODC

Disposal of chemicals used for drug production in Guatemala.



## Supporting innovative solutions for the safe disposal of seized drugs

The UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Services provides specialized technical expertise to Member States on the safe disposal of seized drugs and precursor chemicals through the STAND programme (Solutions, Training, and Advice on Narcotics Disposal). In 2024, the skills and capacities of more than 460 experts from South and Central America on the procedures for the disposal of drugs and precursor chemicals in a safe, sustainable and environmentally responsible manner were enhanced through technical assistance. Notably, with UNODC's support, the Government of Ecuador introduced an innovative method to encapsulate large amounts of cocaine safely in cement at a hazardous waste company. Success in Ecuador has sparked interest from other governments in the Latin American region in replicating this method. Overall, in 2024, over 370 tonnes of drugs and chemicals were disposed of by Member States after UNODC technical assistance.



## Supporting rural communities in leaving behind illicit crop cultivation

In 2024, in Colombia, an alliance with the private sector supported 650 producers of sacha inchi and chontaduro in Putumayo and Cauca, successfully establishing 490 hectares of sacha inchi in former coca-growing areas. These products are now key ingredients in nutritional supplements produced by the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF in Spanish) such as Bienestarina Mamá, launched with UNODC's support and benefiting 2.2 million breastfeeding mothers and infants. In Bolivia, the provision of equipment and training on food safety, agroforestry systems and business management strengthened the productive capacities of 226 families in La Asunta, resulting in 57 tonnes of high-quality coffee exported to European markets. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, alternative development initiatives supported 974 households with 774 hectares of coffee cultivation in areas historically known for opium cultivation. With the assistance of UNODC, the Vanmai Coffee Cooperative has increased women's participation in the coffee business by establishing a network and promoting the 'seed-to-cup' chain of production. With over 115 tonnes of green coffee beans exported in 2024, the cooperative has secured long-term commercial partnerships and achieved Fairtrade certification. In Afghanistan, 56,750 citrus saplings were distributed and planted in 113 hectares of land previously cultivated with opium poppy in Laghman and Nangarhar provinces, where an average citrus yield of 20 metric tonnes per hectare is expected, which will benefit 226 farmers, including 20 female-headed households, 58 internally displaced persons and 14 returnees. By integrating alternative development, capacity-building and private sector engagement, these initiatives empower rural communities, strengthen resilience and drive long-term economic sustainability.



Women of the Vanmai Coffee Cooperative picking coffee beans in Houaphanh Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic.



## Enhancing port security in Mexico

Manzanillo Port is Mexico's largest hub for foreign cargo shipping. Its strategic location along the Pacific also makes it a target for organized crime groups trafficking cocaine, synthetic drugs and chemical precursors used in fentanyl production. In this context, UNODC is assisting Mexico's navy and customs authorities to detect and seize synthetic drugs through the creation of specialized inter-agency units. As a result, in 2024, 25 tonnes of chemical precursors used to make synthetic drugs, including fentanyl, 13.8 tonnes of methamphetamine, 595 kg of cannabis and 159 kg of cocaine, were seized in Manzanillo Port. By training and supporting these units, UNODC is disrupting organized crime networks and crippling the flow and production of synthetic drugs, enhancing health and safety in the region and worldwide.



Navy and customs officials participated in training in the port of Manzanillo, Mexico, enhancing their knowledge of chemical precursors, controlled substances and challenges in the management of synthetic drugs.



# PREVENTING AND COUNTERING ORGANIZED CRIME



©UNODC/Carlos Oliva Navarro

Officials visit Belén, Peru, by boat as part of training to identify cases of human trafficking.

Criminal networks are exploiting global vulnerabilities on a vast scale, threatening lives, destabilizing communities, weakening institutions and hindering economic and social developments. Operating across borders and exploiting technological advancements, organized crime poses a complex threat that no country can address alone. UNODC plays a pivotal role in supporting Member States' efforts to prevent and combat organized crime worldwide by promoting the ratification of and accession to the [United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized](#)

[Crime](#) (UNTOC) and the Protocols thereto, as well as supporting the effective and coherent implementation of these instruments, including through the servicing of the [UNTOC Review Mechanism](#). UNODC's mandate includes providing legislative support, building capacity and facilitating regional and international cooperation to address cybercrime, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, firearms and drug trafficking, as well as emerging and evolving crimes such as organized fraud and crimes that affect the environment.

|  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p><b>16</b></p> <p>Member States supported in the development and implementation of national strategies against organized crime</p> | <p><b>129</b></p> <p>countries supported in the development and implementation of gender- and human-rights-responsive normative and policy responses against organized crime</p>  | <p><b>449</b></p> <p>human trafficking/migrant smuggling investigations and prosecutions conducted or contributed to by UNODC-trained practitioners</p>   | <p><b>633</b></p> <p>victims of trafficking in persons identified, referred and/or assisted by UNODC-trained practitioners</p>   |
| <p><b>&gt; 2500</b></p> <p>seizures of illicit commodities<sup>1</sup> supported by UNODC</p>  | <p><b>Total number of States Parties<sup>2</sup> to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» UNTOC: <b>192</b></li> <li>» The Trafficking in Persons Protocol: <b>182</b></li> <li>» The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol: <b>152</b></li> <li>» The Firearms Protocol: <b>123</b></li> </ul> | <p><b>77</b></p> <p>countries supported in preventing and countering cybercrime through technical assistance and capacity building</p> <p><b>&gt;5,900</b> criminal justice practitioners trained</p> <p><b>12</b> cybercrime needs assessments conducted for Member States</p> | <p><b>30</b></p> <p>Member States supported in addressing the disruption, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of illicit trafficking in firearms</p> <p><b>&gt;1000</b> criminal justice practitioners trained</p> |

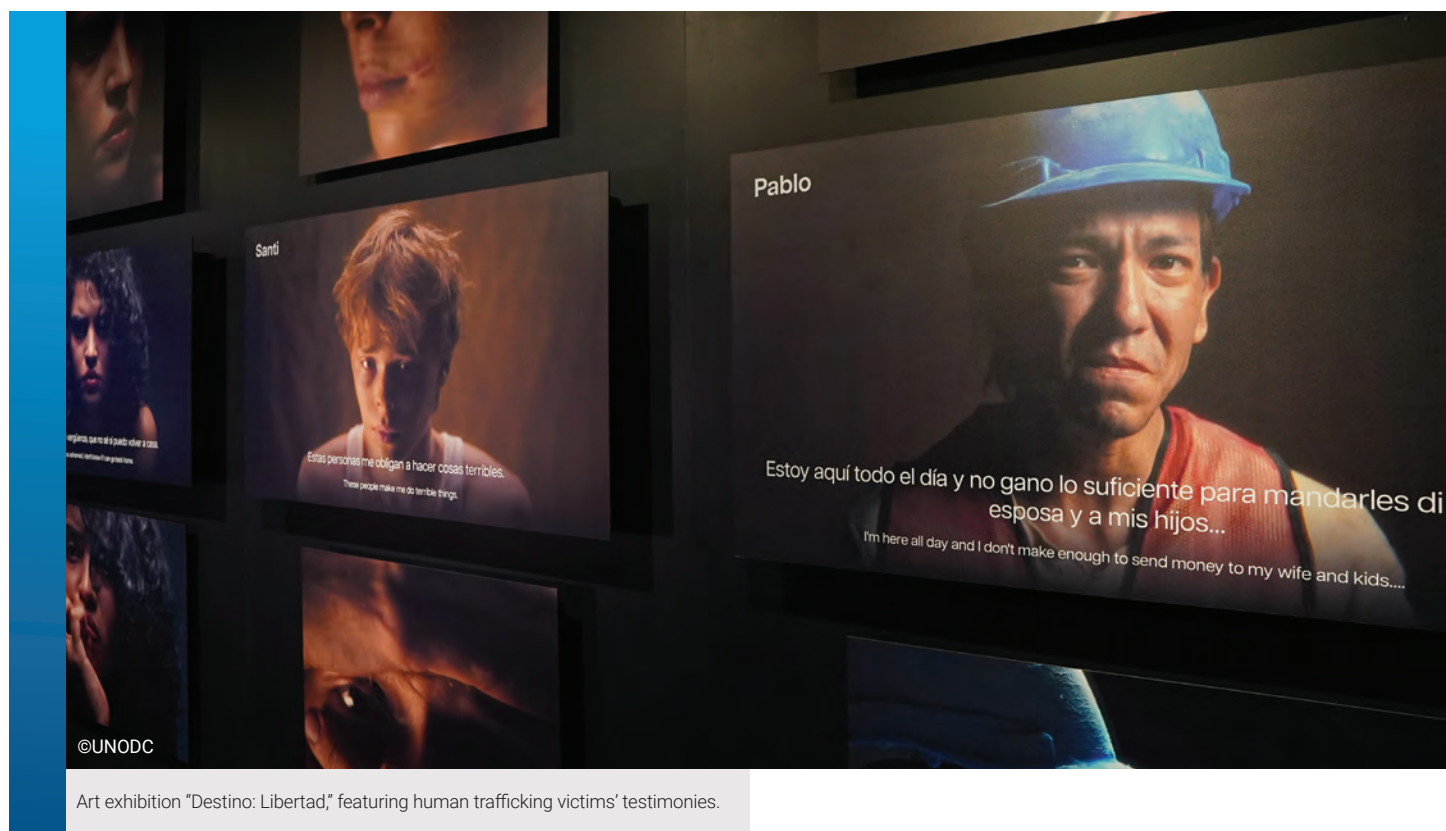
<sup>1</sup> Including illicit drugs, falsified medical products, drug and explosive precursors, strategic goods, undeclared cash, wildlife products, minerals, weapons and explosives.

<sup>2</sup> Ratification status as of 31 December 2024.





## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2024



» Merged the Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP) and the Container Control Programme (CCP) into the Passenger and Cargo Control Programme (PCCP), delivering a global, holistic border security approach; PCCP-supported units recorded over 2,600 seizures – a 17 per cent increase from 2023 – intercepting 316 tonnes of cocaine, 56 tonnes of strategic goods, weapons and explosives, and 9,568 tonnes of hazardous waste.

» Expanded public-private partnerships to combat human trafficking, equipping over 1,000 tourism and transport sector staff in Mexico with tools to identify and respond to trafficking; raised awareness among over 269,000 people through an art exhibition with Aeroméxico and the Museum of Memory and Tolerance, highlighting trafficking routes and victims' testimonies.

» Strengthened maritime crime response in 106 countries, enhancing detection, investigation, and prosecution; achieved major successes against transnational wildlife trafficking, including the seizure and return to Madagascar of over 1,200 endangered animals destined for Thailand.

» Strengthened global cybercrime response through UNODC's Regional Centre for Combatting Cybercrime in Doha, training over 1,300 practitioners from 65 countries in its first year (50 per cent women), and establishing three regional networks connecting over 600 women combating cybercrime across Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

» Provided legislative assistance to 52 countries and trained over 1,000 stakeholders from 90+ jurisdictions on developing whole-of-society, gender- and human-rights-responsive strategies against organized crime; supported 16 Member States in strategy development and implementation.



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Nineteen Scout groups participated in the Blue Face campaign in Trinidad and Tobago, raising awareness about cybercrime among children, youth and adults.



## Combating online child sexual exploitation in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean

To combat the escalating threat of cybercrime against children, particularly online sexual exploitation, in 2024, UNODC launched [Beware the Share](#) and the Blue Face Campaign in Southeast Asia and Trinidad and Tobago, respectively. Targeting children, parents, caregivers and government agencies in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, the #BewareTheShare campaign is raising awareness on the criminal implications of producing, sharing and distributing sexualized content involving minors, including self-generated material. Featuring interactive games, quizzes and videos in local languages, and video game-style messaging to connect with younger audiences, the campaign has reached over 70.6 million views and engaged over 530,000 people through its website. Using the metaphor of astronauts, symbolized by their helmets, the Blue Face Campaign presents children as navigating the vast digital universe, emphasizing the importance of safeguarding them from dangers such as grooming, sextortion, cyberbullying and digital gender-based violence. The campaign uses social media platforms and public and online events, including school and community events, to spread its messages. Launched in October 2024, it has reached over 400 children, adolescents and high-level officials, sparking interest from other Central American countries and reinforcing a regional approach to safeguarding children in digital environments.



## UNODC's assistance leads to Somalia's first conviction for money laundering and terrorism financing

Since 2022, UNODC has been supporting Somalia in strengthening its anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) frameworks, including through targeted mentoring to the Financial Crimes Unit of the Attorney General's Office. As a result, in May 2024, the Banadir Regional Court convicted two individuals on charges of terrorism financing, money laundering and membership of an armed group, which was notably Somalia's first conviction for money laundering and terrorism financing (ML/TF). To build upon this success, in July 2024, UNODC delivered training to judicial authorities on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of ML/TF cases in line with its amended AML/CFT Act of 2024. The training targeted 27 specialized prosecutors and judges from the Benadir Regional Court, Benadir Appellate Court and Supreme Court, as well as prosecutors and judges from Federal Member States. By the end of 2024, the country had a total of 14 ML/TF convictions and four cases still under trial.



©UNODC / Laura Gil

Through specialized training, UNODC is helping to build a more robust response to cybercrime in Cambodia.





## Empowering youth for wildlife conservation

Raising awareness about wildlife crime is a key objective of Nigeria's National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime. To commemorate this year's World Wildlife Day, UNODC spearheaded a digital campaign and competition harnessing the creativity of young people aged 18-35 in using technology and digital innovation to strengthen wildlife conservation efforts in Nigeria. An 18-year-old emerged among 70 participants as the winner of #BeWildForNature with the design of a wildlife sensitization app called "iConserve; a one-stop shop for everything wildlife." Other creative submissions included animated educational videos, paintings, essays and poetry. Overall, the campaign reached over 300,000 people through UNODC and young people's social media. Additionally, the network of ten youth wildlife ambassadors formed after the campaign further amplified wildlife conservation messages through awareness-raising activities in their communities, multiplying the impact of the initiative.



©UNODC  
Eighteen-year-old Tariq Lawal beams with a smile as he is announced the winner of the UNODC's #BeWildForNature wildlife campaign at an award ceremony at the UN House in Abuja, Nigeria.



©UNODC  
Warrant Officer Asma Kidarm, the Djiboutian Coast Guard's only female diver, and Warrant Officer Yayo performing a routine training dive. Asma is paving the way for a new generation of young women to follow in her footsteps.



## Enhancing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrant investigations in Pakistan

In 2024, UNODC supported Pakistan's national law enforcement agencies in enhancing their case management system and provided operational support for crime data management. These efforts resulted in a 52 per cent increase in trafficking in person investigations (2,065 in 2024 against the baseline of 1,357 in 2022) and a 20 per cent increase in smuggling of migrant investigations (657 in 2024 against the baseline of 547 in 2022). Additionally, UNODC launched a nationwide campaign, focusing on 31 high-risk districts, raising awareness on the signs and dangers of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The campaign led to a significant increase in public awareness and engagement, resulting in 32,402 calls to the Federal Investigation Agency helpline, including 140 on human trafficking and 836 on visa fraud cases.



©UNODC

Tanzanian officers inspecting timber shipments during a wildlife trafficking mentoring session at the Port of Dar es Salaam.



### Strengthening Costa Rica's illicit trafficking detection capacity

Over 90 per cent of global trade is containerized, with more than 860 million container movements annually. With UNODC's support, Member States are increasingly interdicting illicit activities at borders while facilitating the movement of goods. For instance, Costa Rica's Passenger and Cargo Control Programme (PCCP) Central Unit, established in February 2024 with UNODC's assistance, has enhanced illicit trafficking detection by centralizing cargo profiling, reducing corruption risks and strengthening border security. In 2024, led by the Central Unit, PCCP maritime units reported 11 seizures related to cocaine trafficking, totalling 2,719 kg, and 2,707 items related to undeclared goods, while the support provided to the PCCP Air Unit at Juan Santamaría Airport resulted in seizing 19,000 synthetic drug pills. Additionally, the PCCP Air Unit conducted 174 seizures in 2024. These included six related to drug trafficking, resulting in the confiscation of 8,734 kg of cocaine, 16 seizures of firearms and three cases of cultural heritage trafficking, among other illicit commodities. Supported by UNODC, Costa Rica is strengthening its port and border security efforts, with the aim to scan all cargo containers and reinforce the fight against transnational organized crime.



### Strengthening responses to crimes that affect the environment in the Amazon

Indigenous peoples and traditional communities in Brazil are systematically affected by crimes such as land invasions, illegal mining and deforestation. Throughout 2024, UNODC supported Indigenous associations, government institutions and civil society organizations in strengthening early warning systems and responses to environmental and other crimes in Indigenous territories, focusing on areas affected by illegal gold mining in the Brazilian Amazon. These efforts led to the creation of the Inter-Institutional Surveillance Working Group for Indigenous Territorial Protection, a vital forum bringing together all relevant stakeholders to identify the impact of illegal mining and other crimes that affect the environment in Indigenous territories as well as effective strategies to counter these crimes. Other efforts in the Amazon included the establishment of the International Fusion Center of the Amazon (CFIA), spearheaded by the Colombian Navy, with support from law enforcement agencies from Brazil, Ecuador and Peru. Actionable intelligence produced by the Center led to 80 operations between June and December 2024, with seizures of over 6 tonnes of cocaine and 42 tonnes of chemical precursors and the destruction of 60 makeshift narcotics processing laboratories. It contributed to the further disruption of criminal networks and illicit economies that finance environmental harms while strengthening regional collaboration to protect the Amazon.



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Members of the Mundurucu community participate in the reconstruction of collective spaces to strengthen the response to illegal mining in their territory.



# PREVENTING AND COUNTERING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIME



© SERNAP/Noelia Vedia

Park rangers, winners of an essay contest organized as part of the corruption risk management process implemented by the National Service of Protected Areas of Bolivia with the support of the UNODC.

Corruption and economic crime have profound and far-reaching consequences, leaving no sector untouched. Corrupt conduct can be found in public institutions, private companies, healthcare and competitive sports. Even in wildlife preservation, environmental protection and food safety, corruption disrupts and destroys. Conflict-affected and fragile settings are particularly vulnerable. UNODC supports States in translating commitments under the [United Nations Convention against Corruption](#) (UNCAC) into tangible actions. With St. Kitts and Nevis acceding to UNCAC in 2024, the Convention now has 191 parties, reflecting its universal relevance and significance. Whether through supporting the [Implementation Review Mechanism](#) and the [regional anti-corruption hubs and platforms](#), or engaging in other targeted initiatives, UNODC remains committed in its mission to promote integrity, transparency and accountability globally.

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|---|--|
| <p><b>&gt;4,000</b></p> <p>anti-corruption practitioners, members of judiciaries, and prosecutors from over <b>80</b> countries trained</p>   | <p><b>191</b></p> <p>States Parties to UNCAC reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» <b>16</b> country visits</li> <li>» <b>21</b> executive summaries</li> <li>» <b>12</b> country review reports facilitated by UNODC as part of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>124</b></p> <p>Member States and <b>229</b> authorities in the Global Operational Network of Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE)</p> <p><b>20</b> countries and 41 authorities joined in 2024</p> | <p><b>24</b></p> <p>anti-corruption laws and <b>14</b> policies enacted across <b>21</b> countries with UNODC support</p>  |
| <p><b>90</b></p> <p>Member States participating in <b>10</b> regional anti-corruption platforms</p> <p><b>21</b> new jurisdictions in 2024</p>  | <p><b>123</b></p> <p>institutions from <b>42</b> countries strengthened anti-corruption efforts with UNODC's assistance</p>  |





## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2024



Young people planting their 'seeds of hope' trees near Karura Forest in Nairobi, Kenya, after a workshop on ethics, integrity and anti-corruption

» Established the Law Enforcement and Strategic Networks (LSN) Pillar to streamline UNODC's anti-corruption support to States, integrating the UNODC/World Bank Global Operational Network of Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE) Network, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, and law enforcement assistance to better address global corruption challenges.

» With the launch of the Pacific Platform, brought the number of Regional Anti-Corruption Platforms to accelerate implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to 10, covering 90 Member States.

» Supported Bosnia and Herzegovina in developing a new national anti-corruption strategy through an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process, strengthening prevention, prosecution, financial investigations, asset recovery, and interagency cooperation.

» Strengthened youth engagement in anti-corruption efforts globally, empowering young leaders with skills, platforms – including events in Vienna and Johannesburg – and a network of over 150 youth from 100+ countries.

» Supported judicial leaders from across the Pacific in adopting the Nauru Declaration on Judicial Well-Being, promoting strategies to support judges' well-being in line with the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and UNCAC objectives; the UN General Assembly is set to designate 25 July as the International Day for Judicial Well-Being to mark this milestone.





©UNODC

A 14-year-old child resident at the Enerel Orphanage in Mongolia, which benefited from international asset recovery.



## The power of asset recovery in funding social initiatives

Through UNCAC cooperation, Mongolia successfully recovered USD 1.3 million from an embezzlement case. These funds now provide a sustainable financial source for the Enerel Orphanage Center in Erdenet, northern Mongolia. Notably, a luxury apartment in London – purchased with stolen money – was repurposed to generate USD 3,300 in monthly rent, directly benefiting the orphanage. Beyond financial restitution, this case strengthened Mongolia's anti-corruption efforts. Erdenet Mining Corporation, where the embezzlement occurred, has since introduced stricter procurement integrity measures, and the Independent Authority Against Corruption (IAAC) now collaborates with mining companies, conducting regular corruption risk assessments. This case exemplifies the real-world impact of international conventions and treaties like UNCAC.



## Strengthening anti-corruption and ethics in El Salvador

In 2024, UNODC supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador in the development and launch of a Master's Programme in Anti-Corruption and Compliance, specifically tailored for public officials. The programme comprises 20 learning modules covering strategic topics aimed at advancing anti-corruption practices and aligning with international standards. Additionally, the Office facilitated the development and adoption of the Code of Ethics and Integrity by the General Directorate of Customs, which was complemented by the training of 800 customs staff to ensure its effective implementation. Furthermore, UNODC supported the creation of the Model Code of Municipal Ethics, which was formally approved by the Governmental Ethics Tribunal. This initiative will serve as the foundation for the codes of ethics in 44 municipalities, establishing a standardized framework to promote accountability, transparency and integrity throughout municipalities in El Salvador.



©UNODC

Launch of the Master's Program in Anti-Corruption and Compliance in El Salvador.



©UNODC

Regional anti-corruption platforms support countries implementing UNCAC by providing a forum to share experiences and good practices in addressing collective challenges.



## Strengthening investigative journalism and whistle-blower protection in Eastern Africa

In 2024, UNODC partnered with Africa Uncensored, a regional media house based in Kenya, and the Platform to Protect Whistle-blowers in Africa (PPLAAF) to strengthen the role of investigative journalists in whistle-blower protection and advance the creation of a regional investigative journalism network. A regional conference in December 2024 brought together over 50 journalists and CSO representatives from Eastern Africa, alongside experts from other African regions, Europe and the United States. Participants shared expertise on whistle-blower protection, legal safeguards, digital security and cross-border collaboration. It resulted in commitments to establish a regional network, enhance capacity building and support financial sustainability and safety for journalists and whistle-blowers. This initiative has also sparked collaboration between UNODC and UNESCO, which participated in the conference, to improve whistle-blower protection and access to information, enabling greater support for journalists in the region at the forefront of exposing corruption and protecting whistle-blowers.



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Ghanian undercover journalist speaking at the Regional Investigative Journalism Conference on Corruption and Whistle-blower Protection in Eastern Africa.



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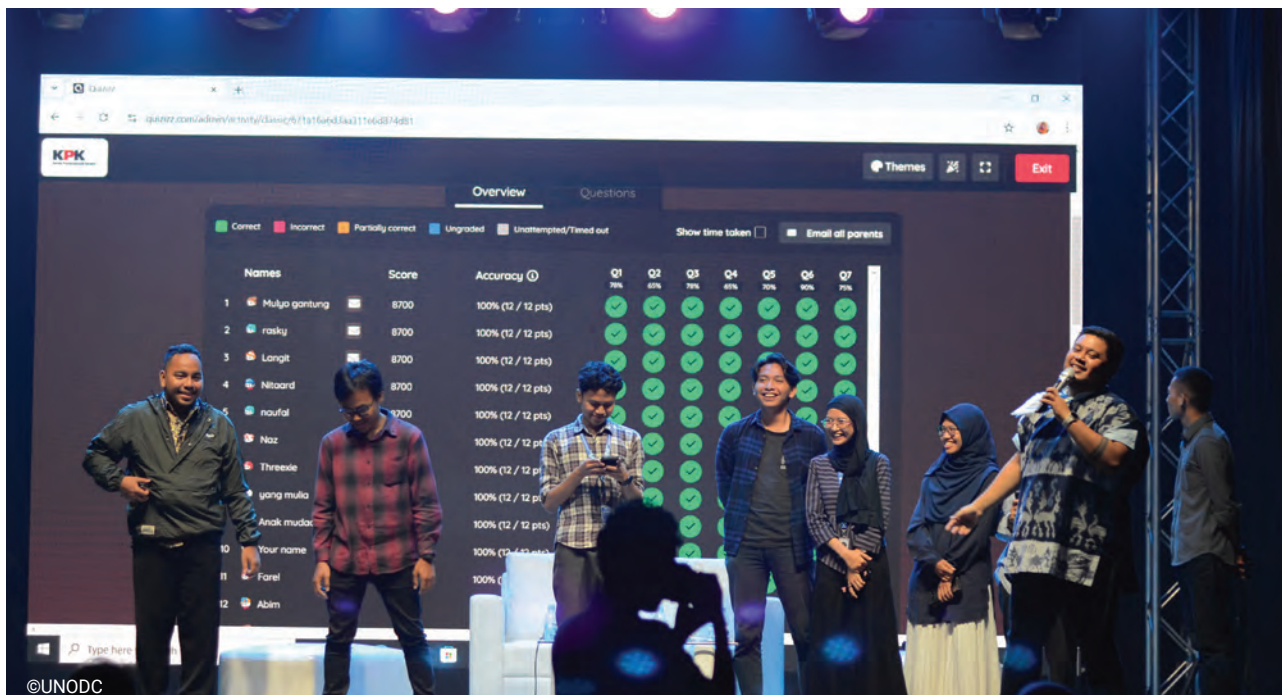
Through a series of training sessions, UNODC enhanced collaboration among key stakeholders to ensure that Ukraine's public procurement system is transparent, accountable and resilient in the face of ongoing challenges.



## Lift impact accelerator: Driving inclusive and sustainable procurement

The Open Contracting Lift impact accelerator programme, supported by UNODC through its implementing partner, Open Contracting Partnership (OCP), helps governments use open contracting to promote anti-corruption, sustainability and inclusion. This 18-month programme provides funding, technical guidance and data support to drive procurement reforms. In Mexico City, a key milestone was the official integration of Mi Tiendita Virtual, a platform connecting businesses with procurement agencies, into the city's e-government procurement system, Tianguis Digital, allowing small enterprises, women-led businesses and Indigenous vendors to register, receive procurement notifications and showcase their services, increasing their participation in public tenders.





Participants of the short video competition against vote-buying in Indonesia.



## Boosting Indonesia's electoral integrity

To encourage local communities to reject vote-buying and ensure fair elections, in 2024, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) of Indonesia and UNODC organized a nationwide short video competition. Nearly 200 participants created animated videos, short dramas and comedies to highlight the need for clean and honest elections, with 20 of them participating in a bootcamp to learn from election experts, video documentation makers and social media creators to expand their skills. Selected videos were shared widely on various media and social platforms, significantly extending the reach of the campaign. In addition, UNODC organized radio campaigns and community discussions in at-risk provinces, focusing on motivating low-income groups to reject money politics and encouraging them to learn about candidates beyond any financial incentives they may offer. These initiatives are part of UNODC's broader efforts to empower citizens, especially young people, to actively participate in the democratic process and reject corrupt practices.



## Tackling corruption in Colombian ports

Corruption increases the cost of trade, causes delays and facilitates illegal activities, among other negative impacts. In 2024, UNODC supported the implementation of the National Port Integrity Strategy to combat corruption in Colombian ports. Seven strategic reports were developed to analyse the impact of corruption and its connection to organized crime within the sector, offering public policy recommendations after identifying 37 typologies of corruption in port administration and operations. The process engaged both public and private sector stakeholders at the national and local levels, ensuring a comprehensive and multi-sectoral understanding of corruption risks in Colombia's ports. This analysis equips port authorities, regulatory agencies and law enforcement bodies with precise information and technical evidence to address corruption in a sector critical to Colombia's economy. In addition, 86 officials from 12 authorities and nine port companies in Buenaventura, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Turbo and Santa Marta were trained to identify threats and vulnerabilities in the ports, contributing to the creation of a more transparent and secure sector.

# PREVENTING AND COUNTERING TERRORISM



©UNODC  
Responders from different units and agencies in Indonesia trying on protective gear in the designated decontamination station during a fictional chemical terrorist attack simulation exercise.

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| <b>3,700</b><br>officials trained on criminal justice responses to terrorism                                    | <b>77</b><br>Member States supported on matters related to preventing and countering terrorism  |
| <b>168</b><br>technical assistance activities delivered on preventing and countering terrorism                  | <b>75%</b><br>of participants in UNODC criminal justice training activities on terrorism observed positive policy, legislative and/or institutional changes |
| <b>25</b><br>new adherences by <b>15</b> Member States to the international legal instruments against terrorism |   |

The rise and misuse of emerging technologies, along with political instability and other persistent global security challenges, has further amplified violent extremism and terrorism threats, jeopardizing counter-terrorism efforts. UNODC works with Member States to prevent and counter these evolving threats, including by supporting the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and other relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The Office delivers technical assistance for Member States to strengthen normative frameworks, policies and institutional capacity for inclusive, whole-of-government and whole-of-society criminal justice responses to terrorism. Central to these efforts is the promotion of effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships. UNODC engages closely with youth-led organizations, women organizations and terrorism victims, particularly to advance comprehensive and innovative approaches to preventing violent extremism.





## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2024



» Promoted Member States' adherence to the [19 international legal instruments against terrorism](#), resulting in 25 new adherences from 15 States in 2024 and bringing the global total to 2,618; supported Palau and Mozambique in joining the International Convention for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT); developed a [repository of national legislation](#), two e-learning modules, and launched a youth academy to further promote ICSANT and related conventions.

» Supported Bangladesh in strengthening community-oriented policing to counter violent extremism, training 365 officials in procedural justice, ethical leadership, and effective communication, and enabling them to develop action plans to apply best policing practices in their daily work.

» Launched the Youth-led Action to Prevent Terrorism and Violent Extremism in South-East Asia, in Malaysia, to foster collaboration between youth organizations, law enforcement, and civil society; engaged 30 youth leaders in developing strategies to prevent violent extremism, with a focus on online spaces.

» Supported key stakeholders in investigating and prosecuting terrorist acts linked to xenophobia, racism, intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, in Argentina, Brazil, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, and South Africa; trained 213 beneficiaries to prevent, detect, and investigate incidents online and address financing linked to such terrorism.





©UNODC

Libyan officials participated in a UNODC training on terrorism investigations, focusing on evidence handling, chain of custody, crime scene management, and specialized investigative techniques.



### Strengthening counterterrorism finance systems

Well-trained and skilled national authorities are crucial to detect and disrupt terrorist networks. Notably, in 2024, UNODC conducted an asset-freezing drill in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a simulation exercise aimed to assess whether financial institutions and reporting entities could freeze funds or other assets of designated individuals and entities without delay. Going beyond theoretical training and building upon previous technical assistance provided to the country, the drill was a practice-oriented activity designed to test the communication system of the freeze order between the different agencies and spot any deficiencies along the communication lines. As a result of the exercise, local authorities eliminated intermediaries from their communication with financial institutions, streamlining the process and improving its asset-freezing framework. Since 2020, UNODC, in partnership with national training institutions, has been training analysts, investigators, prosecutors and policymakers in Bosnia and Herzegovina on anti-money laundering (AML) and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) tools. These efforts have yielded substantial results, including a new AML/CFT law in 2024.



### Empowering women to counter violent extremism in the Sahel

Building on the success of its previous work strengthening the capacity of the Mourchidates, influential, religiously trained women, in 2024, UNODC continued to engage women in preventing violent extremism by enhancing the skills of 150 community and religious leaders from Benin, Mauritania and Senegal. These women are at the forefront of countering radicalization, fostering resilience within their communities. They support children and young victims of terrorism, as well as prisoners and their families, helping them to abandon violent, extremist ideas, and can alert law enforcement authorities to suspicious cases of radicalization. By equipping community leaders with tools and knowledge, UNODC promotes community-driven strategies to prevent violent extremism.



©UNODC

Senegalese community leaders joined Mauritanian Mourchidates during a sensitization event at a Quranic school on the outskirts of Nouakchott, Mauritania.



Officials from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger engaged in a practical session of UNODC training on responding to terrorist incidents involving improvised explosive devices at the National Demining Centre in Ouagadougou.



## Countering the misuse of emerging technologies by terrorist organizations

The misuse of information and communications technology continues to facilitate radicalization and violent extremism, playing a role in several radicalization cases analysed. Artificial intelligence is exploited to refine recruitment tactics and cyber-attack strategies, and gamification techniques are used to embed recruitment messages within interactive digital platforms. Emerging technologies such as 3D printing raise concerns over the potential production of untraceable weapon components, while unmanned aerial systems have evolved from benign surveillance tools to instruments capable of smuggling and reconnaissance. Against this backdrop, in 2024, UNODC facilitated discussions between the private sector and government representatives on the ethical use of artificial intelligence and advanced technologies in preventing and countering terrorist exploitation of online spaces, enhancing the knowledge and capacities of criminal justice and law enforcement officials from Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Furthermore, recognizing that digital data is critical in a large number of criminal investigations, the Office also organized an expert group meeting on requesting financial electronic evidence in AML/CFT investigations, which led to the production of an Annex to the Practical Guide for Requesting Electronic Evidence Across Borders.





©UNODC

Participant examining an airplane during a fictional chemical terrorist attack simulation exercise in Indonesia.



### Countering and preventing terrorism and violence in Iraq

Victims of terrorism endure profound physical, emotional and psychological suffering, often struggling to access adequate support, justice and reparation for their losses. In 2024, UNODC continued to work together with Member States to strengthen policies that support and protect victims of terrorism. In Iraq, this entailed facilitating the development of a practical guide for victims to navigate Iraq's legal, administrative and criminal justice systems as well as their reintegration pathways, while also enabling authorities to provide adequate advice and support. By bringing government representatives and civil society organizations together in these endeavours, the country is further setting the conditions for a national platform to reinforce support systems for affected individuals. Additionally, UNODC supported Iraq's efforts to improve international cooperation and mutual legal assistance by advancing agreements with Lebanon and Yemen on extradition and terrorism-related cases. As terrorism remains one of the most pressing security challenges in the Middle East, strengthening regional cooperation is imperative to effectively combat it.



### Supporting Mozambique in its fight against terrorism

In 2024, UNODC opened an antennae office in Pemba, the capital of the Cabo Delgado Province, the region most affected by terrorism and violent extremism in the country, facilitating technical assistance and the training of over 1,000 Mozambican criminal justice officials and front-line responders. In turn, this led to a significant improvement in coordination between criminal justice agencies, mobile data providers and financial institutions in counter-terrorism investigations, reducing response times to official requests by competent authorities from three months to as little as 48 hours. Additionally, with UNODC's continued support, the country's first-ever terrorist financing case, opened in 2023, was investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated, resulting in sentences of 28 and 30 years of imprisonment being handed down in September 2024.



# CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE



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UNODC facilitated an exchange visit between Cambodian and Indonesian law enforcement officials focused on empowering policewomen and developing strategies to address gender-based violence.

Criminal justice systems worldwide continue to face complex challenges, including inadequate access to justice, persistent prison overcrowding, high levels of gender-based violence and increasing threats to children both online and offline. The integration of emerging technologies and artificial intelligence created new imperatives, necessitating a balance between innovation and safeguarding human rights. As guardian of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC supports Member States in their implementation, delivering practical and flexible guidance on the foundations of the criminal justice response. The Office's commitment to supporting the rule of law through a holistic, people-centred approach drives initiatives that strengthen criminal justice institutions by enhancing access to justice, promoting evidence-based crime prevention, advancing justice for and with children, addressing gender-based violence against women and supporting comprehensive prison reform.

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| <b>128</b><br>Member States engaged in efforts to strengthen people-centred crime prevention and criminal justice reform | <b>&gt; 11,350</b><br>crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners supported through training and technical assistance |
| <b>&gt;70,000</b><br>youth empowered with knowledge and skills to prevent crime and violence, promote peace and justice  | <b>&gt;1,000</b><br>children benefited from prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts                              |
| <b>&gt;9,000</b><br>prisoners benefited from prison reform efforts   |   |



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2024



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Prisoners became performers in Songkhla, Southern Thailand, marking Nelson Mandela International Day and calling for universal, practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules.

» Launched the Generation Justice (GenJust) initiative at the [33rd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#), empowering 50 youth from all global regions with training in crime prevention and justice, and integrating their voices into key policy processes ahead of the [15th UN Crime Congress](#).

» In line with [General Assembly Resolution 78/227](#), convened a landmark Expert Group Meeting in Brazil, bringing together 41 experts from 30 Member States to advance equal access to justice, resulting in 18 recommendations for Member States and eight for UNODC – guiding the 34th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal session and regional preparation for the 2026 Crime Congress.

» UNODC intensified its efforts to prevent gender-based violence by promoting in-depth femicide reviews – an innovative, multi-sectoral methodology to identify systemic failures and improve institutional responses – through regional consultations in 12 Southern African and South American countries.

» Launched the “Protecting Children from Violence in Contexts of Insecurity” initiative in North-East Nigeria to strengthen community-based child protection by supporting State-level Committees, and fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination to create safe environments for the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of recruitment and exploitation.





©Ghana Prisons Service/Justice Selorm Gadri

A female prisoner receiving counselling and holding her four-year-old son at the Sunyani Female Prison in Ghana.



## UNODC support helps to improve the lives of female prisoners in Ghana

In 2024, UNODC significantly improve prison management in Ghana, promoting safer and more humane treatment of prisoners while aligning practices with international minimum prison standards. In a landmark reform, UNODC-led training on the Nelson Mandela and Bangkok Rules prompted the Ghana Prisons Service to revise visitation policies in women's facilities. Female prisoners, who were previously denied visits from their children, now benefit from meaningful interactions, including physical contact, leading to improved prisoner morale and strengthened family bonds. Further, following specialized training delivered to 112 prison officers on prisoner classification based on individual risks and needs, evidence-based rehabilitation programmes and modern security practices, 14 prisons adopted a new classification tool. This has led to a more efficient use of resources and improved safety, security and rehabilitation programmes. Additionally, UNODC provided vital medical equipment, refurbished an IT lab at the Prison Officers Training School and introduced UNODC e-learning tools and courses into the training curriculum. These achievements highlight UNODC's commitment to advancing humane and effective prison management in line with international minimum prison standards.



## Enhanced remote access to learning through Mobile Training Units

To enhance accessibility to training resources in regions with limited connectivity, in 2024, UNODC deployed Mobile Training Units in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Pakistan and Senegal, enabling offline access to the Office's comprehensive e-learning platform. The technical architecture consists of a primary server unit that establishes a secure local network, enabling connection with multiple end-user devices. This system can be operationalized within approximately 20 minutes, providing immediate access to the Office's complete suite of training materials and resources across all mandated areas. Overcoming geographical and infrastructural barriers to capacity building is crucial to enhancing criminal justice systems. Through strategic deployment of these units, UNODC extended its reach to criminal justice practitioners in historically un- and under-served regions. The Office further strengthened local ownership and sustainability by providing specialized training to national counterparts in the independent operation of these units, supplemented by continuous technical support from UNODC. This innovative approach to digital learning delivery has significantly contributed to the advancement of criminal justice capacity-building efforts globally, fostering the development of technically proficient criminal justice practitioners in alignment with international standards.



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With UNODC's support, the Philippines is addressing overcrowding through a more humane approach to incarceration.





©UNODC/Vasilina Brazhko



Through Wushu, drawing competitions and other engaging activities, young people in Kyrgyzstan celebrated UN Day under the theme "Justice for All" and delved into the need for alternatives to imprisonment.



## Strengthening probation and criminal justice information management in Kyrgyzstan

With UNODC support, Kyrgyzstan has improved its probation management system in line with the compendium of the UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the development of the Government Programme on Probation and Penitentiary System for 2024-2028, a four-year action plan guiding penal reform policies. Among other key capacity-building efforts, the launch of the Training and Methodological Centre on Probation at the Law Institute of the Kyrgyz National University now allows students to have access to specialized probation training. Further, with the development of an automated information system and the provision of equipment, the Ministry of Justice can now monitor and analyse real-time data and trends related to the penitentiary, probation and forensics. Additionally, UNODC provided a discussion platform for criminal justice practitioners, experts, academia and civil society from Central Asia by organizing the International Probation Forum in Bishkek. As a result, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Kyrgyz Ministry of Justice and the Confederation of European Probation to facilitate collaboration, exchange best practices and integrate European expertise. These efforts make a direct contribution to humanizing criminal justice systems and creating just and strong institutions.



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Policymakers, educators, children and youth after a RiseUp4Peace policy consultation.



## Partnering with educators and youth to champion education for peace and a culture of lawfulness

Launched in February 2024, the RiseUp4Peace initiative in India aims to strengthen youth resilience against drugs, crime and risky behaviours by partnering with educators to build capacities and co-create activity-based programmes, promoting a culture of peace, the rule of law and social responsibility while supporting the National Education Policy and National Curriculum Framework. The initiative has engaged 30,000 educators and students from over 700 schools across India, reaching rural, vulnerable and urban settings. Over 260 workshops and dialogues were conducted, encouraging students to be active in anti-bullying, cyber safety, drug prevention, disability inclusion and gender equality using art, music and technology. Capacity-building programmes for 6,800 educators have also been held to integrate SDG16 themes in classrooms. RiseUp4Peace is a powerful example of partnership to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, bringing together government authorities, public and private schools, educators, celebrities, children and youth and UNODC to prevent violence and promote gender equality, inclusion, peace and education.



## Empowering at-risk youth through sport-based initiatives

In 2024, UNODC expanded its “Sport against Crime: Outreach, Resilience, Empowerment” (SC:ORE) initiative, implemented in partnership with the International Olympic Committee. In Senegal, UNODC strengthened crime prevention efforts by training social educators on evidence-based approaches to identifying risk and protective factors associated with youth violence and crime. Further, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, UNODC organized an awareness-raising event promoting sports as a tool for violence prevention and youth empowerment. The event gathered 1,469 participants, involving policymakers and national sports figures, including former at-risk youth turned professional athletes and SC:ORE champions. These efforts contributed to enhanced community resilience and promoted sustainable partnerships with national counterparts, who committed to expanding sports-based opportunities for at-risk youth and integrating sport-based programming into crime prevention policies. By leveraging sports for crime prevention, UNODC builds resilience among youth and reduces their vulnerability to violence and criminal activities.



©UNODC

SC:ORE in action – youth participants in a coaching session with members of the Dakar Université Club de Basketball at the Centre de Sauvegarde de Pikine, Senegal.





# RESEARCH



UNODC's work on research provides a foundation of evidence and analysis to inform UN and UNODC action, and to help policymakers effectively respond to existing and emerging drug and crime challenges. Rooted in an established quality framework that follows the highest research and impartiality standards, UNODC's research work delivers national, regional and international analytical reports, maintains unique, global data systems and supports countries to improve their data and statistical systems on drugs and crime.

UNODC uses artificial intelligence to make timely information on seizure events more available and enhance its geospatial analysis capacity by using earth observation and other data to monitor illegal activities such as illicit crop cultivation and illegal mining. In 2024, alongside flagship reports on trafficking in persons, the World Drug Report, wildlife crime, and the first global

assessment on crimes that affect the environment, UNODC released briefs on emerging and organized crime-related issues, femicide, prisons, smuggling of migrants, illicit crop cultivation surveys, as well as technical guidance on using administrative data in the criminal justice system and prisons.

Moreover, UNODC continued to support governments to improve data collection through capacity building and technical assistance, including through its Centres of Excellence in Mexico and the Republic of Korea, as well as alternative development impact assessments. Research hubs, such as the UNODC Information Centre in Central Asia, continue to be a valuable source of information for Member States, supporting research and monitoring of all forms of organized crime in the region.

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p>UNODC Data Portal:</p> <p><b>&gt;570,000</b></p> <p>data points on drugs and crime-related topics</p>   | <p><b>Drug Monitoring Platform:</b></p> <p><b>123,000</b></p> <p>new data entries, reaching <b>1.7 million</b> seizure events recorded</p> | <p><b>33</b></p> <p>research partnerships established with international agencies, private sector and academia</p>          |
| <p><b>32</b></p> <p>research publications released on drugs and crime in 2024, including <b>4</b> global reports, with findings shared in over <b>100</b> events</p> | <p><b>4.4 million</b></p> <p>downloads of UNODC research</p>   | <p><b>&gt;2,300</b></p> <p>participants from <b>&gt;150</b> countries trained on drug and crime statistical methodology</p> |



# » SELECTED PUBLICATIONS RELEASED IN 2024



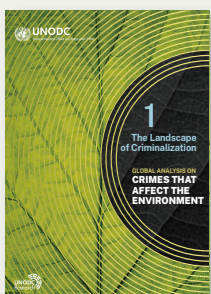
## World Drug Report 2024

The World Drug Report 2024 promotes international cooperation to counter the impact of the world drug problem on health, security and governance while assisting Member States in addressing the threats posed by evolving drug markets and mitigating their consequences. Its web-based module covered global drug trends, while separate booklets offered deeper analysis of key developments. Among other key issues, the report explored the Taliban's 2022 drug ban in Afghanistan and its implications both within the country and in transit and destination markets elsewhere, the convergence of drug trafficking and other crimes in Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle, connections between drug markets and other illicit economies and the demand and supply of synthetic drugs.



## Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

The 2024 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, the eighth of its kind, analysed trafficking trends, patterns and flows across 156 countries, examining cases from 2019 to 2023 to shed light on victims, perpetrators and law enforcement responses. In addition to global and regional overviews, the report included a special chapter focusing on Africa, using data from 40 of 54 African UN Member States – the most comprehensive to date. As in the previous edition, the report benefited from contributions from early career and young academic researchers as part of UNODC's Generation 30 initiative, aimed at building new connections between the UN and academia while expanding research opportunities for young people.

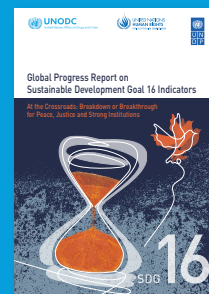


## Crimes that affect the environment

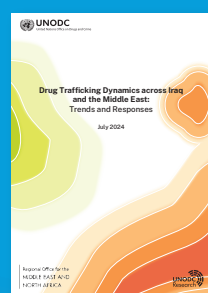
Crimes that affect the environment contribute to each element of the triple planetary crisis (climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss). However, until now, no global overview of the nature and extent of these crimes was available. To address this gap, in 2024, UNODC released the first of four parts of the Global Analysis on Crimes that Affect the Environment, presenting a robust review of all 193 Member States' environmental legislation. In addition, the Office released the 2024 World Wildlife Crime Report, a standalone publication that combined 140,000 seizure records from 162 countries and territories spanning 2015 to 2021 with globally sourced qualitative and quantitative information on wildlife crime to further the understanding of the scale, scope and trends of wildlife trafficking.



## Transnational Organized Crime in the Pacific Report (TOCTA)



## Global Progress Report on Sustainable Development Goal 16 Indicators (with OHCHR and UNDP)



## Drug Trafficking Dynamics across Iraq and the Middle East - Trends and Responses



## Transnational Organized Crime and the Convergence of Cyber-Enabled Fraud, Underground Banking and Technological Innovation in Southeast Asia: A Shifting Threat Landscape



## Femicides in 2023: Global estimates of intimate partner/family member femicides (with UN Women)



## Impact of Transnational Organized Crime on Stability and Development in the Sahel



## World Wildlife Crime Report 2024



## Issue Paper on Organized Fraud



## NORMATIVE WORK



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Twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The [Commission on Narcotic Drugs](#) (CND) and the [Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#) (CCPCJ) are policymaking bodies within the UN system and guide international action against drugs and crime. They are functional commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and governing bodies of UNODC. UNODC supports these Vienna-based Commissions to strengthen cooperation with the UN General Assembly, Human Rights Council, ECOSOC and its various subsidiary bodies, as well as with a broad range of UN entities, international and regional organizations.

At its 67th session in March 2024, the CND brought together over 2,500 participants and conducted a midterm review of progress made in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments as identified in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. For that purpose, the CND held a high-level segment and adopted the high-level declaration on the 2024 midterm review. The 33rd CCPCJ attracted over 1,400 participants. UNODC serviced, and substantively contributed to, the CCPCJ and CND regular sessions along with the Commissions'

### CND 67th session

**>2,500**

participants from **140** countries

- » **141** CSOs
- » **4** Resolutions adopted
- » **23** Decisions adopted

### CCPCJ 33rd session

**>1,400**

participants from **128** countries

- » **75** CSOs
- » **5** Resolutions adopted
- » **3** Decisions adopted

### UNTOC COP12

**Largest COP to date**

**>1,400**

participants from **131** countries

- » **212** CSOs
- » **4** Resolutions adopted
- » **2** Decisions adopted





intersessional thematic discussions, devoted to the Kyoto Declaration (held by the CCPCJ in December 2024) and the implementation of all international drug policy commitments (held by the CND in November 2024).

As guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), UNODC hosted in October 2024 the [12th session of the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC](#), which gathered a record number of 1,400 participants from 131 States, including delegates from 15 intergovernmental organizations and 212 non-governmental organizations. The Conference adopted four resolutions, including Resolution 12/4, which established an open-ended intergovernmental expert group on crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention and related offences covered by the Convention. The expert group will take stock, identify gaps that may exist in the international legal framework and consider possible responses, including the feasibility and merits of any additional protocol to the Convention.

In 2024, UNODC continued to highlight the intersection of crimes that affect the environment with

biodiversity conservation and climate change at major international conferences. At the 16th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Cali, Colombia, UNODC supported the organization of over 20 side events, covering topics such as peace and justice, wildlife crime, minerals crime, maritime crimes, and financial crimes, reinforcing the importance of justice sector responses in achieving global biodiversity goals. At the COP29 UN Climate Change Conference in Azerbaijan, UNODC organized and supported three side events and one high-level plenary session on Mobilizing Law Enforcement for Enhanced Climate Action. UNODC led the narrative on integrating justice system responses into the climate agenda while mobilizing the law enforcement community for enhanced climate action. Overall, UNODC's engagement focused on three key areas: integrating crimes that affect the environment into national efforts to mitigate climate change, supporting nature's capacity to mitigate climate change through stronger regulations and enforcement and addressing corruption risks to safeguard responses to climate change.





Adoption of the Cybercrime Convention at the 78th session of the General Assembly, New York, 24 December 2025.



## A new Convention against Cybercrime

On 24 December 2024, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, the *“United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes,”* the first UN criminal justice treaty in over 20 years.

This landmark Convention is the result of over three years of negotiations by Member States in the context of the *Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes*, established by General Assembly [resolution 74/247](#). Supported by UNODC, the Committee held six formal negotiating sessions, one concluding session and one reconvened concluding session in Vienna and New York. In addition, it held five two-day intersessional consultations with non-governmental stakeholders and international

organizations, making it one of the most transparent and inclusive treaty-making sessions to date.

Moving forward, UNODC will assist Member States in the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime through advisory and capacity-building support as needed. It will also provide pre-ratification assistance to Member States to facilitate signature and ratification and ensure the prompt entry into force of the Convention.

In addition, UNODC will continue to provide support to the *Ad Hoc Committee* in line with operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of General [Assembly resolution 79/243](#). As outlined in the resolution, the Committee will continue its work to negotiate a draft protocol supplementary to the Convention addressing additional criminal offences as appropriate. This will take place in two sessions to be held in Vienna and New York respectively, as well as an additional session of up to five days in Vienna, one year after the adoption of the Convention, to prepare the draft text of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention.



# CROSS-CUTTING COMMITMENTS



## Human Rights

In 2024, UNODC continued to mainstream human rights across its programmes and operations, furthering its response to the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights. The Office launched an internal Human Rights Knowledge Portal, a centralized platform providing resources, UN guidance, training materials and tools to enhance coordination and ensure uniform integration of human rights standards across different areas of work. UNODC developed four e-learning modules on human rights and published internal guidance to help staff mainstream human rights in policy, normative and programmatic work. Additionally, UNODC organized training sessions on human rights and the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, strengthening staff capacity to support Member States.

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| <p><b>Network of 51</b></p> <p>UNODC Human Rights Focal Points</p> | <p><b>31</b></p> <p>Focal Points on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy</p>                          |
| <p><b>450</b></p> <p>personnel trained on human rights topics</p>  | <p><b>4</b></p> <p>human rights e-learning modules available in UNODC's Global eLearning Programme</p> |



©UNODC/Artem Vlasov

Speakers at the UNODC International Forum of Prosecutors countering human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



©UNODC

Kostanay Training Academy Instructors during a train-the-trainers course on the management of foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist prisoners and preventing radicalization to violence in prisons conducted in Kostanay, Kazakhstan.



## Gender

In 2024, UNODC made substantial efforts to contextualize its Gender Strategy (2022-2026) and ensure effective implementation across diverse regional settings. This included the development of Regional Action Plans with tailored goals, targets and indicators. Gender mainstreaming capacity was strengthened through targeted sessions and awareness-raising webinars, benefiting 400 staff members and 145 counterparts. Notably, the Gender-Responsive Leadership training – previously limited to senior management – was opened up to middle management, significantly increasing its reach and impact. For the second consecutive year, UNODC received three awards from UN Women for its impactful gender mainstreaming work.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>400</b></p> <p>personnel trained on gender mainstreaming/empowerment of women</p> | <p><b>10</b></p> <p>awareness-raising events and campaigns organized</p> |
| <p>Gender analysis applied to</p> <p><b>61</b></p> <p>projects/programmes</p>           |  |





## Youth

In line with its Youth Empowerment Accelerator Framework, in 2024, UNODC continued to promote spaces for youth to meaningfully engage in intergovernmental processes. In addition to the annual Youth Forum on drug use prevention held on the sidelines of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a youth consultation was held prior to the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This event brought together 48 youth representatives from 38 countries and resulted in the first-ever youth statement to the plenary. Further, to celebrate International Youth Day, UNODC held an online event for all UNODC youth networks to exchange best practices on their respective youth engagement mechanisms. Over 65 people attended with breakout rooms focusing on how technology impacts UNODC's thematic areas.



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UNODC launched the Youth Network for the Middle East and North African region to support youth efforts against drugs, violence and crime.



Participants of the Youth Consultation preceding the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

**4**

Youth Forums held

**10**

active Youth-led Boards and Youth Networks

**6**

youth-focused publications developed

**73**

UNODC Youth Focal Points engaged



## Disability

The second UNOV/UNODC Disability Inclusion Action Plan, for 2023-2024, was implemented throughout 2024 to ensure the integration of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across all areas of UNODC work. UNODC organized and supported 11 training sessions and events to promote disability inclusion and accessibility in the workplace and throughout its mandate, including an event on International Day of Persons with Disabilities, addressing topics like sign language, braille, ADHD and autism. To further institutionalize disability inclusion, UNODC supports the use of disability inclusion markers and checklists for projects and programmes, enabling financial tracking and accountability. UNODC also joined the Disability Inclusion Pledge Campaign, launched by the UN Office of Human Resources, emphasizing its commitment to recruiting and promoting staff with disabilities.

**11**

training courses and events on disability inclusion held for staff

Network of

**24**

UNODC Disability Inclusion Focal Points





# STRATEGY ENABLERS

Strong partnerships, strategic communication and systematic monitoring and evaluation are key enablers that enhance UNODC's capacity to effectively and efficiently address global challenges. Partnerships are vital to expand the reach and impact of our initiatives, building national ownership and securing lasting, positive change. In 2024, UNODC strengthened interagency cooperation, signing new Memorandums of Understanding with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and a Joint Statement of Partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In addition, the Office initiated another three agreements. Through close collaboration with other UN entities, international and regional organizations, governments, civil society, academia and the private sector, and by leveraging their expertise and resources, UNODC fosters innovative, inclusive and sustainable solutions tailored to the specific needs of local communities. Effective communication strategies are crucial to increase global support for UNODC's initiatives. In the digital

age, a strong social media presence enables direct and real-time engagement with key stakeholders. Through these platforms, including UNODC's new global Instagram and Spanish-language LinkedIn accounts, the Office raises awareness of UNODC's mandate areas and work while amplifying the voices of key partners in the fight against drugs and crime. Independent evaluation reinforces impact and drives continuous improvement by informing decision-making, strengthening programme and project design and implementation, and ensuring transparency and accountability. Together, these elements help advance UNODC's mission to combat drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, contributing to global peace, security and sustainable development.



## Partnerships

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>268</b><br>implementing partners  | <b>27</b><br>new partners from Member States, trust funds, UN and private sector                                     |
| <b>3,028</b><br>civil society actors trained through <b>39</b> initiatives and activities. | <b>1,165</b><br>civil society actors engaged through online multistakeholder platforms (WhatsOn and NGO MarketPlace) |
| <b>21</b><br>contributions to UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks            |  |



## Communication

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>17.2 million</b><br>views of UNODC corporate website              | <b>905,466</b><br>social media followers in 2024 > <b>67%</b> increase from 2020 |
| <b>Global Instagram and LinkedIn in Spanish</b><br>accounts launched |  |



## Monitoring and Evaluation

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>13</b><br>projects and programmes with funding of over <b>USD 70 million</b> evaluated | Funding of <b>19</b><br>donors evaluated                              |
| <b>44</b><br>countries covered through evaluation data collection                         | <b>7</b><br>workshops conducted on results-based monitoring for UNODC |



### Strengthening results-based monitoring and reporting at UNODC

Drawing on the foundational principles of accountability and transparency, results-based management (RBM) supports project managers in their daily work by ensuring greater results orientation and efficiency. Through the Secretary General's Management Reform – at the core of which it lies – and the UN 2.0 Quintet of Change, anchored in the Our Common Agenda report, RBM is a crucial component of UNODC's efforts to become more effective and efficient in the achievement of its results and those of its partners. It fosters improved performance, integration of lessons learned into management decisions and greater effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting of progress achieved in project and programme implementation. As such, it enables managers to develop sound projects and programmes and to continuously adapt them to the needs of the beneficiaries to achieve better results.

In 2024, UNODC continued to build the capacity of its personnel on RBM and its sub-components, such as results-based reporting and monitoring. Through three in-person workshops and four virtual capacity-building activities, more than 430 UNODC personnel were trained on these topics. Additionally, UNODC made progress in incorporating information on project development, monitoring and reporting guidelines, and requirements of partners and donors into its internal capacity building. By integrating this information into training activities, UNODC aims to better align its programming with the strategic priorities of its partners and to be more efficient in the achievement of results. Moreover, in 2024, UNODC began the roll-out of a new online reporting tool, DevResults. The system will enhance the accountability of UNODC interventions, and it is envisioned that by the end of 2025, most UNODC projects – for which enrolment is mandatory – will be registered in the system.

### Embracing the “quintet of change” to tackle global challenges

UNODC continuously works towards a more agile, diverse, responsive and impactful organization, in line with UN 2.0, the Secretary-General's vision of a modern United Nations. Among the key initiatives rolled out in 2024 is the Design Thinking Academy, where 70 participants from Vienna and field offices joined five online and in-person cohorts and learned about new tools and strategies to design innovative solutions to complex challenges. Forty-four personnel also enhanced their data analysis skills through hands-on training in data visualization and storytelling, improving their report crafting and facilitating faster and more accurate data-driven decision-making. Further, an awareness-raising session informed over 120 participants on how they can use behavioural science to advance programmatic and administrative mandates. Additionally, to further transform the organizational culture, UNODC is strengthening its coaching and mentoring efforts. Through the Leadership Skills Accelerator Programme, 26 staff enhanced their practical skills to supervise, manage and lead teams effectively, while the Early Career Initiative supported 31 women from 12 duty stations at the beginning of their careers in expanding their network, benefiting from career mentoring by senior staff. By leveraging the “quintet of change” – data, innovation, digital, foresight and behavioural science expertise – and fostering coaching and mentoring, UNODC can better support Member States in finding solutions to the challenges posed by drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism.







**MAKING  
THE WORLD  
SAFER FROM  
DRUGS, CRIME,  
CORRUPTION  
AND TERRORISM**











**United Nations**  
Office on Drugs and Crime