The International Day of Peace is observed around the world on 21 September. The General Assembly has declared it a day devoted to strengthening the ideals of peace, both within and among all nations and peoples.
**KEY PROGRAMMES**
- Countering the world drug problem
- Countering transnational organized crime
- Countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism
- Countering corruption
- Justice
- Research, trend analysis and forensics
- Policy support
- Technical assistance

**INDICATIVE RESOURCES**
$375M
$24M regular assessed and $351M voluntary contributions

**SELECT MANDATES**
- United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review, GA resolution 72/284
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- The world drug problem, GA resolution 70/181
- Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, GA resolution 73/186
- Trafficking in women and girls, GA resolution 73/146
- Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows, GA resolution 73/222
- Strengthening the capability of the United Nations System to assist Member States in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, GA resolution 71/291

**SELECT ENTITIES**
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Office of Counter-Terrorism
Imrana Alhaji Buba, victim of terrorism in Nigeria, makes remarks during the launch of the multimedia exhibition “Surviving Terrorism: Victims’ Voices”, held on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism (21 August).
CONTEXT

Transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism continue to pose major threats to security, development and good governance around the world. Drugs create risks for millions of people, lead to the loss of life and seriously deplete social cohesion and capital. According to the United Nations World Drug Report 2018, more than 31 million people suffer from drug-use disorders. Organized crime, including cybercrime, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and environmental crime, undermine the rule of law. Cybercrime is estimated to generate some $1.5 trillion in revenue each year. Profits accruing to globally operating migrant-smuggling networks total at least $5.5 billion. Moreover, homicides and other types of organized crime-related violence remain high across many regions of the world. Corruption adversely affects the rule of law, security and governance, denying many people access to adequate services and opportunities.

KEY OBJECTIVES

In this context, the work of the United Nations is grounded in a series of international instruments: the 3 international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice. The United Nations works to support Member States in their efforts to make the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, while promoting security and justice for all. It provides advice and technical assistance in areas ranging from transnational organized crime to illicit trafficking, from drug prevention and treatment and alternative development to corruption, from criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention and from research to policy support.

ONE IN 18 PEOPLE USED DRUGS AT LEAST ONCE IN 2017

Number of people (millions) *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>203</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Out of the global population aged 15 to 64 years
Source: UNODC

“Global connectivity and frontier technologies hold the potential to better people’s lives, but we must also protect our societies from their abuse.”

Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, UNODC

KEY RESULTS

Drug control

To assist Member States in implementing international drug control treaties and the operational recommendations of the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, the United Nations undertook several initiatives in 2018. For example, the Organization helped to develop drug abuse prevention programmes focused on strengthening families and social structures, which supported more than 38,000 parents and children in 23 countries in East Africa, Central Asia, Eastern Europe...
OUR SUPPORT TO CRIME PREVENTION, DRUG CONTROL AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

Helped stem cross-border flows of illicit goods by training

2,866 officers in container control

Provided support to

3,370 Afghan farms in areas vulnerable to drug crime and dependency

Reviewed adherence to United Nations Convention against Corruption, after which

86% of reviewed States amended related legislation

Trained officials from

79 countries on international control of medical substances

and Latin America and the Caribbean. It also supported 58 high-priority countries in developing and implementing comprehensive evidence-based gender- and age-responsive policies on HIV prevention and treatment of and care for people who inject drugs.

The United Nations supported Member States in their implementation of sustainable strategies for controlling illicit crops and fostering alternative livelihoods, as well as in enhancing law enforcement capacity. United Nations assistance resulted in seizures of heroin, opium and other illicit substances, including in challenging regions where capacity is inadequate and the trafficking of such commodities fuels regional instability. Most notably, in Afghanistan, mobile detection teams supported by the United Nations conducted more than 3,500 operations, resulting in significant seizures of heroin, opium and other illicit substances, as well as the arrest of nearly 1,000 suspects in those cases.
Crime prevention

In assisting Member States with the development of crime prevention policies, the United Nations promoted the use of such tools as the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and integrated monitoring systems, which help countries to collect information and produce high-quality data on such topics as illicit crops, emerging crime dynamics and victimization.

The United Nations provided capacity-building assistance to law enforcement agencies in Africa, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific and enhanced the capacity of more than 30 countries to effectively address wildlife, forest and fisheries crime. In the area of human trafficking, Member States received support in better understanding “dark figures” on trafficking in persons. The United Nations “multiple systems estimation methodology” makes it possible to calculate overall as well as disaggregated victimization rates, giving a clearer indication of where national victim identification efforts might need to be stepped up. In addition, the Global Report on Trafficking

**OVER THE PAST DECADES, THE GLOBAL HOMICIDE RATE HAS DECLINED**

Homicide victims per 100,000 people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>6.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESPITE LONG-TERM INCREASE, FATALITIES FROM TERRORISM HAVE RECENTLY DECLINED**

Number of deaths from terrorism incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>26,400</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC

Source: START-Global Terrorism Database

In Persons 2018 provided evidence of how armed conflict contributes directly to trafficking in persons, increasing the vulnerability of displaced persons and providing greater opportunities for criminal activity.

A landmark achievement in the area of crime prevention in 2018 was the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its ninth session of a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention, in which Member States are encouraged to share experiences and lessons learned. The United Nations will support those exchange efforts and provide expert support on crime prevention matters. Furthermore, the Organization contributed to target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals by helping Member States to counter illicit financial and arms flows through such evidence-based approaches as criminal intelligence-led policing, profiling and the use of special investigative techniques, cross-border cooperation on judicial and financial intelligence matters and the identification and monitoring of illicit trafficking in firearms.
Combating terrorism

The threat of terrorism remained acute and was exacerbated by such emerging challenges as suspected foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating, as well as the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

The United Nations helped to convene the first High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States to promote and enhance international counter-terrorism cooperation. It also launched the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its first consolidated multi-year donor appeal to improve system-wide coordination, resource mobilization and assistance delivery. Those efforts enhanced practical cooperation between the Secretariat and Security Council-mandated bodies in line with Council resolution 2395 (2017).

The United Nations also supported Member States in implementing counter-terrorism strategies in Central Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa. More than 90 countries received support for their efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism where it could be conducive to terrorism.

OUR COUNTER-TERRORISM WORK

Supported more than 70
Member States with counter-terrorism programmes

Reached over 2,600 individuals in capacity-building activities

Launched 40 projects worth $95M to support Member States on Security Council resolution 2396 (2017)

Since February 2018, 42 partners joined the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact
The Organization strengthened its efforts to address the situation of women and children having links to United Nations-listed terrorist groups and to provide guidance to Member States with regard to the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters. In addition, the United Nations enhanced its support for Member States in financing counter-terrorism activities and its assistance to victims of terrorism, including by commemorating the first International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.

OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, the United Nations will continue to provide multidimensional assistance in response to General Assembly and Security Council calls for strengthening international cooperation on countering terrorism. The Organization will also seek to strengthen its projects and programmes on drugs and crime as part of its efforts to change people’s lives for the better. This will include strengthening support for farmers seeking to escape illicit economies, assisting countries in combating piracy, illegal fishing and smuggling, supporting efforts to combat wildlife crime and protect precious flora and fauna and supporting improved safety and governance in urban areas. In that context, the fourteenth session of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020, and the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, scheduled for 2021, will help to enhance the work of the United Nations and Member States.

“Only through strong collaboration and targeted efforts, can we achieve concrete results in our fight against terrorism and terrorist financing.”

Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General, Office of Counter-Terrorism