

António Guterres, Secretary-General, and Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, during the seventh review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in the General Assembly Hall (New York; June 2021) © UNOCT



WE CAN COME TOGETHER
TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE



Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Combating Terrorism



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

\$399M

\$27M regular assessed and \$372M voluntary contributions



SELECT MANDATES

- The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: seventh review, General Assembly resolution 75/291
- Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, General Assembly resolution 71/291
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
- International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem, General Assembly resolution 76/188
- Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, General Assembly resolution 76/187



SELECT ENTITIES

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Office of Counter-Terrorism



The United Nations implementing family skills training programmes for Rohingya refugees (Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh; January 2022) © UNODC



ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

Growing economic uncertainty and the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated global problems related to drugs, organized crime and terrorism. As a result, we are seeing an increase in illicit trafficking in firearms, violence against women and girls, and trafficking in persons, and a deteriorating situation for persons in prisons. Societies also continue to struggle with drug problems, including opioids and new psychoactive substances. Responses to these crises have been hampered by corruption and economic crime. In conflict-affected and fragile regions, terrorists exploit the political and socioeconomic fallout of the pandemic. The global threat posed by Da'esh, Al-Qaida and their regional affiliates is compounded by growing concerns over terrorism grounded in racism and intolerance, or terrorist crimes targeting victims on the basis of religion or belief.



“ We are united in the urgency to protect people and leave no one behind. Crises have exposed our societies, and their most vulnerable members, to greater threats of crime, drugs, corruption, terrorism and exploitation. ”

Ghada Waly, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations supports Member States in tackling issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism by assisting in setting and implementing international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice and helping to ensure compliance with obligations in multilateral instruments on corruption, transnational organized crime and terrorism.



“ We recognize that no State or region can effectively tackle the threat of terrorism alone. With Member States in the lead, the United Nations, multilateral, regional and subregional organizations can contribute to a strong, networked response. ”

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

KEY OUTCOMES

Crime prevention and countering transnational organized crime

At the global level, the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice culminated in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which countries were called upon to incorporate the needs of women, youth, children and marginalized groups into criminal justice and crime prevention policies.

In 2021, we engaged over 2,200 people from some 500 civil society organizations in crime prevention activities related to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We also trained over 4,000 law enforcement professionals on tackling illicit financial flows in three Asian countries.

In South America, we coordinated a joint operation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to track illicit firearms and identify links with organized crime and enhanced the capacity of prosecutors and law enforcement to combat the spread of illicit firearms.

Working across 10 African countries, the United Nations strengthened the capacity of national authorities to handle wildlife crime by training over 2,000 criminal justice practitioners and supporting more than 100 investigations. We also developed the African Women in Cyber Professional Networking Group, the first regional network of women working in cybercrime and cybersecurity.

OUR SUPPORT TO CRIME PREVENTION, DRUG CONTROL AND ANTI-CORRUPTION



6M

people reached through online materials to provide social and emotional learning skills to young people



200,000+

people received information on caregiving and promoting social skills during COVID-19 to reduce crime and prevent drug use



10,000+

high school students at **200+** education institutions engaged in crime prevention through sports activities in Central Asia



14,000+

real-time data points on drug seizures from **125+** countries consolidated on a multi-source drug monitoring platform



932

personnel in financial intelligence units in southern Africa trained to effectively trace, seize and confiscate illicit financial flows



Organized crime, corruption and weak justice systems undermine the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice underscored the importance of the rule of law to the 2030 Agenda. (Kyoto, Japan; March 2021) © UN Photo/DGC

A GLOBAL NETWORK AGAINST CORRUPTION

In 2021, the United Nations launched the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities. The Network aims to build a global community of anti-corruption law enforcement authorities to combat cross-border corruption offences, strengthen communication exchange and expand peer learning between law enforcement authorities. By the end of 2021, 84 anti-corruption law enforcement authorities from 50 countries had joined the Network.



The International Anti-Corruption Conference of 2021 included 152 countries meeting to advance action through the United Nations Convention against Corruption and strengthen integrated responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. (Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt; December 2021) © UN Photo/DGC

Countering the world drug problem

In 2021, the United Nations launched the Synthetic Drug Strategy to deal with the high level of synthetic opioid overdoses and the increasing traffic in and use and manufacture of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances. The aim of the Strategy is to support Member States in their international efforts to disrupt trafficking in synthetic drugs.

We also trained over 2,700 caregivers regarding psychoactive substance use and enhanced the capacity of over 1,900 policymakers on family-focused treatment. These efforts benefited more than 34,000 people with drug use disorders and their communities.



Community outreach is a key part of a United Nations programme implementing youth-centred drug prevention activities in low- and middle-income countries. (Oshodi-Isolo, Nigeria; January 2021) © UNODC

Terrorism prevention

We convened the second Counter-Terrorism Week in June 2021, with over 2,000 participants and concluding with the resolution on the seventh biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The United Nations assisted 49 Member States with the use of passenger data to counter terrorist travel and launched the United Nations Programme on Threat Assessment Models for Aviation Security. We also continued to improve Member State responses to the challenges and opportunities of new technologies in countering terrorism through increased awareness and capacity-building support.

To promote multilateral cooperation on counter-terrorism, we continued to strengthen the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform, which connects 45 entities and 134 Member States.

We launched a new global framework, co-chaired with the United Nations Children's Fund, that provides a whole-of-United Nations approach to supporting Member States in the protection, repatriation, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign nationals returning from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, with alleged or actual links to designated terrorist groups. Activities were undertaken in Iraq, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

We also paid tribute to the victims of terrorism, including through a ceremony with the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York bringing together 300 individuals from over 120 Member States and on the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.


OUR COUNTER-TERRORISM WORK

 **9,000+**
people trained through **676** capacity-building activities to promote counter-terrorism efforts

 **2,000+**
participants joined the Second United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, including **88** civil society and private-sector organizations

 **920**
focal points from **45** partners and **134** Member States connected as part of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact

 **\$179M**
United Nations multi-year appeal for counter-terrorism launched to fund **52** projects and programmes

 **15**
Member States supported with training for prison and probation services to effectively manage violent extremist prisoners, including detained foreign terrorist fighters

 **42,000+**
foreign nationals from **56** nationalities in camps in north-eastern Syrian Arab Republic, with **2,400** repatriated so far



The United Nations and Member States commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks at the National September 11 Memorial and Museum. (New York; September 2021) © UN Photo/Monika Graff