



CEB
Chief Executives Board
for Coordination

High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)

The United Nations System and Transnational Organized Crime:
A Mapping of Existing Workstreams, Ongoing Coordination, and Related
Operational Challenges

(presented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at the
49th session of the High-level Committee on Programmes, April 2025)

I. Background

1. In May 2024, the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) deliberated on the growing threat of organized crime with a focus on governance and the rule of law. Following the deliberations, the Chair of CEB asked the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to lead a process proposing how the UN system could work together more coherently to tackle all components of organized crime.
2. Subsequently, at its [48th session in October 2024](#), the High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) committed to develop a UN system common approach to prevent and address transnational organized crime (TOC), approving the terms of reference for a time-bound Task Team on transnational organized crime to be established under the leadership of UNODC.
3. As outlined in the [Terms of Reference for the Task Team](#), three objectives are being pursued by the HLCP task team:
 - Promoting policy coherence and aiding the UN system leadership in advocating for and facilitating international cooperation and evidence-based responses to prevent and address TOC that are rooted in respect for human rights and the rule of law.
 - Facilitating inter-agency coordination, leveraging data and analytical capacities, reducing duplication, optimizing resource mobilization and maximizing impact, including by leveraging existing relevant UN system work, processes and initiatives related to transnational organized crime.
 - Contributing to the capacity of the Resident Coordinator system and UN Country Teams, as well as missions, to provide integrated, data-driven policy advice and support to Member States that speak to national and regional needs and priorities, and increase buy-in.
4. To inform these objectives, a survey developed by UNODC was circulated to all HLCP members on 27 January 2024. The questions focused on the relevance and impact of TOC on their work, the composition of their engagement on TOC and related issues, and the identification of gaps in operational capacity and coordination.
5. The body of this document provides a summary of the findings and responses from the survey. Annex 1 captures an anonymized overview of responses to the mapping exercise, and annex 2 contains the survey form, as distributed.

II. Survey Results Summary – The UN System and TOC

6. The results of the 25 completed surveys demonstrate that the vast majority of the UN entities surveyed observe the impact of TOC across their mandate areas and programmatic interventions (question 3). TOC presents challenges to the fulfilment of their missions and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), serving to undermine human rights, development and security around the world.
7. To this end, the responding entities indicated that they are actively engaged on a wide range of TOC-related issues in an effort to address these challenges and mitigate their impact, utilising scores of UN resolutions and recognized regional and international frameworks to underpin the legitimacy of their actions. In doing so, many indicated their regular coordination with other UN entities, governments and regional bodies, civil society and the private sector, as well as other institutions such as academia, think tanks and religious communities. These partnerships enable survey participants to more effectively engage on activities focused on or closely related to TOC at the local, national and regional, and global level.
8. However, while the majority of respondents indicated an awareness around TOC and outlined a series of activities that are working to address its impact across their mandate areas, it is clear that there remain gaps in both understanding the impact of TOC across the UN system and how to effectively address it. For instance, few respondents have carried out assessments of their work, which could

indicate that current and future TOC-related engagement may not be designed and grounded on accurate and insightful data and indicators. Further, few surveyed entities spent a significant amount of their overall budget on TOC-related activities, which could also serve to limit the scale and impact of activities.

A. Ongoing Impacts

9. According to 22 of the 25 respondents, TOC greatly impacts the implementation of agency mandates across the UN system (question 3). Organized crime and its enablers disrupt sustainable social and economic development, undermining human rights and humanitarian assistance and providing opportunities for the exploitation of the world's most vulnerable groups. In addition, it restricts attempts to safeguard the environment and preserve cultural heritage and rights, providing pathways for the illicit trade in endangered species, flora and fauna, as well as cultural artifacts that lie at the centre of communities and their identity. TOC also undermines the effectiveness and legitimacy of governance and rule of law institutions, and disrupts legitimate trade and financial systems, exacerbating poverty, inequality and corruption as it weakens formal institutions, limiting their ability and resources to respond to ever-increasing development challenges. Further, organized crime undermines the very mechanisms and civil institutions designed to identify and minimize its negative impact, exploiting loopholes in existing disarmament and anti-trafficking frameworks and weakening civil and public investigative capacities.

B. Current Interventions and Partnerships

10. Of the 25 responding entities, 23 respondents identified that their entities have ongoing activities addressing TOC. Those 23 respondents were asked to identify the main types of work undertaken to address TOC and its impacts across the globe (table 1, see also question 6). These include, but are not limited to, normative support and service delivery; capacity building and technical assistance; data collection, research and analysis; policy advice and thought leadership; convening stakeholders and knowledge sharing platforms; and operational assistance for investigative measures and direct support to victims and affected populations.

Table 1: Category of TOC-Related Interventions and Support	
Convening / Partnerships / Knowledge Sharing	91.67 % (22 Respondents)
Policy Advice and Thought Leadership	87.50 % (21 Respondents)
Data Collection / Research and Analysis	83.33 % (20 Respondents)
Capacity Development / Technical Assistance	79.17 % (19 Respondents)
Normative Support	58.33 % (14 Respondents)
Direct Support / Service Delivery	37.50 % (9 Respondents)
Operational / Victims or Affected Population Support	33.33 % (8 Respondents)
Support Functions	29.17 % (7 Respondents)
Operational / Investigative	29.17 % (7 Respondents)
Other	16.67 % (4 Respondents)

11. When attesting to the importance of TOC related interventions and projects in the overall work of respondents' entities (question 15), 13 out of 24 respondents indicated that their entity's work on TOC was just as relevant as other areas of work not related to TOC. Another 4 identified TOC as a core activity to their mandate, with only 4 reporting that it is less relevant or marginal. However, in terms of budgeting, 8 entities out of 22 reported spending less than 10 per cent of their total budget on TOC related activities, 11 were not sure how much budget was allocated to this area of work. Elaborating on responses regarding areas of engagement (question 9), wildlife crime, crimes that affect the environment and maritime crime were most addressed across all responses, including "other". The main types of interventions in these areas are based on capacity building; inter-agency cooperation to prevent illegal trafficking of wildlife and addressing of crimes affecting the environment; collaboration

with regional organizations in the fields of climate and forestry-related TOC issues; fighting illegal fishing; policy development; provision of trainings; and increasing national maritime security governance.

12. The types of TOC that were least mentioned as areas of intervention related to trafficking of cultural property; trafficking in illicit and toxic waste; and alternative development and sustainable livelihoods of drug cultivating communities.
13. Geographically, named activities were evenly distributed across regions (table 2, see also question 7), with the majority of respondents indicating a global focus. There is no geographic area more favoured than another, and no area disregarded.

Table 2: Geographic Focus: TOC-Related Interventions	
Global	79.17 % (19 Respondents)
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.50 % (9 Respondents)
Latin America	33.33 % (8 Respondents)
Central America and the Caribbean	29.17 % (7 Respondents)
Europe	29.17 % (7 Respondents)
Middle East and North Africa	29.17 % (7 Respondents)
West and Central Asia	29.17 % (7 Respondents)
South Asia and East Asia	25 % (6 Respondents)
The Pacific	16.67 % (4 Respondents)

14. These interventions are underpinned (question 8) by a series of international conventions (42), UN resolutions (15), and internationally recognized norms and standards (11), providing legitimacy and buy-in from UN Member States. Further, the majority of respondents are supported in implementing these interventions through a range of partnerships (table 3, see also question 11) with other UN entities, international and regional bodies, UN Member States, civil society and the private sector, as well as other activity-specific organizations. The entities that were named most frequently as cooperation partners in combatting TOC (question 12) were UNODC (26 separate mentions); WCO and INTERPOL (both 12 separate mentions respectively).

Table 3: Partnership and Stakeholder Groups for TOC-Related Interventions	
Governments	95.83 % (23 Respondents)
Other UN System Entities	91.67 % (22 Respondents)
Local / National Authorities	83.33 % (20 Respondents)
Civil Society and NGOs	66.67 % (16 Respondents)
Other IOs and Regional Entities	66.67 % (16 Respondents)
Private Sector	58.33 % (14 Respondents)
Other -Universities and Academic Institutions -Religious and Community Leaders -Research Institutes and Think Tanks -Permanent Missions to the UN	12.50 % (3 Respondents)

15. The responses show that there is already an established level of inter-agency cooperation on TOC related issues; however, as indicated by most entities throughout the survey, there is a wish and a need for more comprehensive, consistent and targeted cooperation to tackle TOC-related issues as effectively as possible. There is a call for more cooperation across entities, as well as increased cooperation with local authorities, private sector, and academic and other institutions and organizations to improve responses.

16. The surveyed respondents indicated that the respective entities are planning for future TOC-related activities (question 19), focusing on: trafficking (drugs, arms, persons, flora and fauna, minerals, illicit / toxic waste, radiological and nuclear material, counterfeit products, contraband, et al.), migrant smuggling, cybercrime, environmental crime, maritime crime, border management, anti-corruption, economic and financial crime, TOC linkages to terrorism and fragile states, alternative development and victim protection. While crimes affecting the environment and wildlife remain of great interest, the areas which have so far been of less interest, such as trafficking of toxic waste, are increasingly being looked at. **The only area that remains low in engagement is alternative development.**

C. Identified Good Practices and Effective Responses

17. Based on their ongoing interventions addressing TOC, survey respondents identified a number of good practices and effective responses (question 10) that could be taken into account when addressing TOC-related challenges moving forward. Broadly, these included cases of:
- strengthened legal and operational frameworks and conventions at the international and national levels;
 - more comprehensive national strategies and responses to TOC-related challenges, including more robust capacity building efforts;
 - improved coordination between government and UN agencies and departments;
 - joint UN agency initiatives and expert contributions;
 - enhanced community engagement and education efforts; and
 - streamlined cooperation with the private sector.
18. Across all responses, **cooperation within and outside the UN system** has been identified by all entities as a best practice, leading to greater success across the board. More specifically, one of the best practices identified when combatting drug trafficking was the **implementation of sustainable supply-side drug control policies, focusing on alternative development to improve local livelihoods and reduce dependence on illicit economies**. As this was one of the areas which was underrepresented within current and future projects, such interventions could be taken into consideration for any future work combatting drug production and trafficking. **Awareness of emerging technologies used by TOC actors**, as well as the **use of emerging technologies to improve interventions** has been identified as best practices in recent activity that may be worth building upon.

D. Identified Operational Gaps and Challenges

19. Several of the respondents provided input regarding perceived gaps in global efforts to prevent TOC (question 20). **Gaps that may lead to misalignment of priorities and missed opportunities to tackle TOC threats efficiently include:**
- the lack of prioritizing TOC and related activities;
 - limited resources and available funding;
 - fragmented responses due to a lack of cooperation and coordination across the UN system and within / between UN member states;
 - corruption;
 - lack of coherence across policy or instrument;
 - limited use of existing platforms and support for collaboration and information exchange provided by INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization;
 - the underutilization of existing legal frameworks and mechanisms such as United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) requests, as well as
 - the resource-intensive and time-consuming nature of mechanisms designed to facilitate international collaboration.
20. Other gaps highlighted include: **lack of evidence-based, intelligence-driven interventions**; and **limited understanding among sectoral experts of the impact of transnational organized crime** on their work

in the field. Several entities have indicated a general need for an increase in **budgeting and advocacy** when fundraising for TOC-related projects.

21. **Impact assessment** (question 16) also remains a challenge, with only 11 respondents stated that their entity has carried out any formal or informal assessment or research to determine the overall impact of its interventions.
22. A notable gap identified by this survey in terms of intervention and investment is in the area of **alternative development / sustainable livelihoods of drug-cultivating communities** – with four entities indicating they are currently working on it and only one planning to do so – despite it being named as one of the best practices by several entities when addressing and combatting drug trafficking and production and, subsequently, any convergent crimes that are tied to this.

E. Identified Coordination Opportunities

23. 19 out of 23 entities indicated that they have ongoing collaboration with other actors through coordination mechanisms inside or outside the UN system on preventing TOC (question 13). UNODC and ICAT were named most frequently, with 5 mentions each; Alliance 8.7 and INTERPOL were named second most, with 4 mentions each.
24. Overall, respondents offered a wealth of suggestions on areas for greater collaboration across the UN system to address TOC (table 4, see also question 21). The four most popular were:
 - **improvement of inter-agency coordination and cooperation** (8 mentions): the need for a “one-UN-approach” was identified, with greater need to cooperate in non-traditional settings, improve coordinating mechanisms, especially between UNCT’s and between UN agencies on a country level;
 - **more data and information sharing** (5 mentions): a UN-wide centralized data system was suggested in order to improve data sharing. This would help better identify high risk areas and best ways forward to tackle them;
 - **capacity building and institutional development** (3 mentions): standardized capacity development and training efforts were suggested, alongside joint capacity building in the field;
 - **greater focus on environmental crime** (3 mentions): calls made for a broader, multi-faceted approach to combatting crimes that effect the environment, as well as a greater focus on linking Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) with criminal justice conventions.

Table 4: Identified Areas for Greater UN Collaboration	
Improved Coordination and Cooperation	8 Respondents
Data Information Sharing	5 Respondents
Capacity-Building and Institutional Development	3 Respondents
Environmental Crime Focus	3 Respondents
Joint Advocacy and Support to Legislative and Policy Reform	2 Respondents
Research and Analysis	2 Respondents
Addressing Root Causes of TOC	2 Respondents
Resource Mobilization and Funding	2 Respondents
Independent Review of Coordination Mechanisms	2 Respondents
Collaboration on Cybercrime	1 Respondent
Strengthening Legal Frameworks	1 Respondent
Theory of Change and Actor Mapping	1 Respondent

III. Conclusion

25. Overall, the vast majority of respondents (22) indicated that TOC has an impact on its organization’s mandate and activities, and 23 respondents outlined work being undertaken in this area. These interventions occupy a wide range of TOC-related issues and geographies, with the geographic focus

split evenly across regions. Of note, the effectiveness and legitimacy of these interventions are underpinned by a number of conventions, UN resolutions and internationally recognized norms and standards, as well as partnerships both within and outside the UN system and across government and multilateral organizations, civil society and the private sector. At the same time, the survey responses also highlight the inefficiencies and gaps across the UN system in addressing TOC, including the lack of prioritization and financial resources, with respondents identifying opportunities for greater UN collaboration in addressing TOC and its impact.

26. Generally, there is a need to broaden the entities' understanding of resources to address TOC and to broaden the scope of interventions. This will help to better estimate each entity's ability to contribute to cooperative projects, as well as allow for better understanding of how UN-, governmental-, independent-, and private sector partnerships might be beneficial for effective delivery of projects.
27. This would be further supported by more impact assessments of activities on TOC. These could greatly contribute to an in-depth understanding of gaps, opportunities, best practices, and lessons learned, as well as of the needs of victims and communities on the ground. Through greater understanding, ultimately, better and more effective cooperation can be facilitated.
28. The overall findings and detailed breakdowns of ongoing and planned interventions, as well as identified gaps and suggestions will further inform the development of the UN System Common Approach to Prevent and Address Transnational Organized Crime.

ANNEX 1

Overview of responses to the mapping exercise (anonymized)

Q1 What entity are you representing (members of the HLCP task team are denoted with an asterisk)

Answered: 25

Skipped: 0

#	Responses
1	UNODC*
2	WHO*
3	UNDCO*
4	OHCHR*
5	UNEP*
6	CITES*
7	IMO*
8	UNRWA
9	UNHCR*
10	UNESCO*
11	IAEA
12	UNICEF*
13	UNOPS*
14	UNODA*
15	UNU*
16	UNCTAD*
17	UNDP*
18	FAO*
19	IMF*
20	UNOCT*
21	WIPO*
22	IOM*
23	UN DESA
24	UNWTO*
25	UPU

Q2 Please provide your contact details (full name and email address) for possible follow up:

Answered: 25

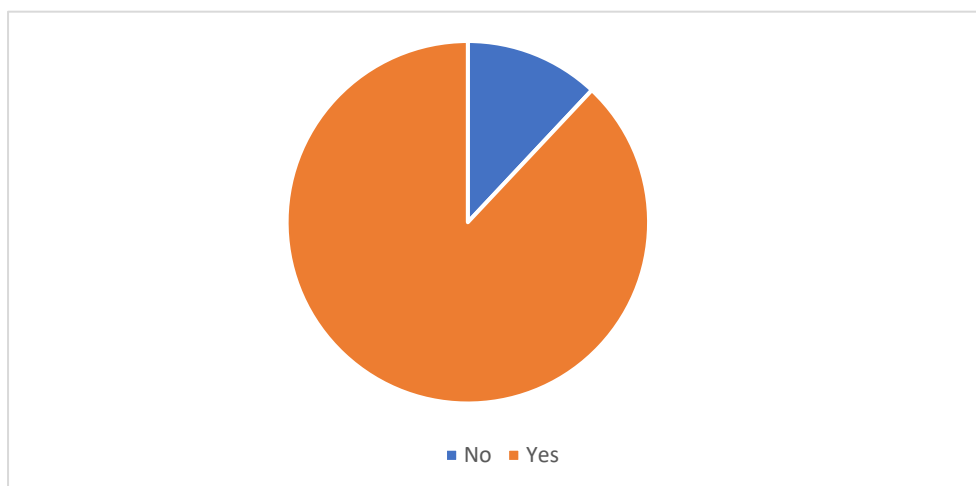
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(NB: this information is retained by UNDOC as task team lead, to be used in the context of further engagement to inform the work of the task team.)

Q3 Does TOC impact the delivery of your entity's mandate/ programme/ activities?

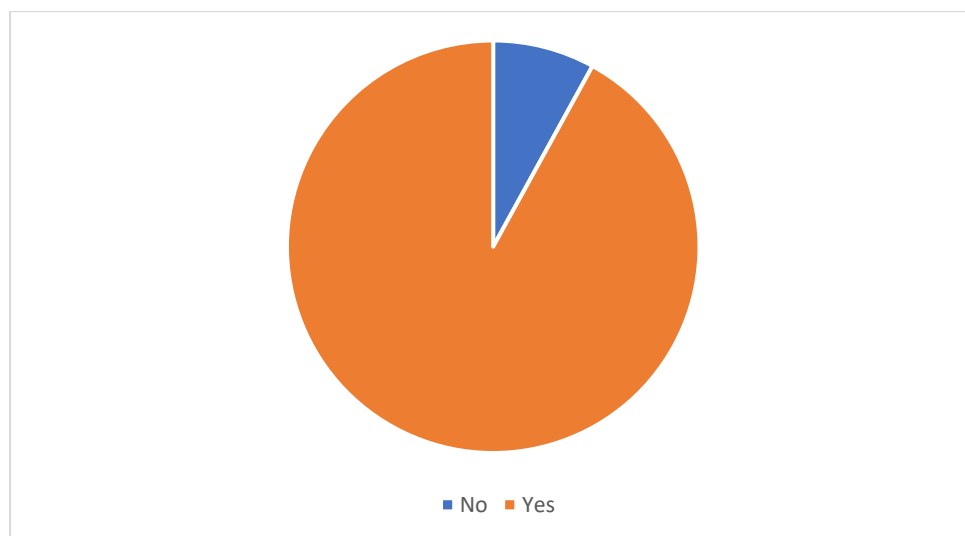
Answered: 25

Skipped: 0



Q4 Does your entity have ongoing activities addressing TOC?

Answered: 25 Skipped: 0



Yes: 92% / 23

No: 8% / 2

Q5 Under which division, department, section and/or unit does work related to TOC fall in your entity?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 2

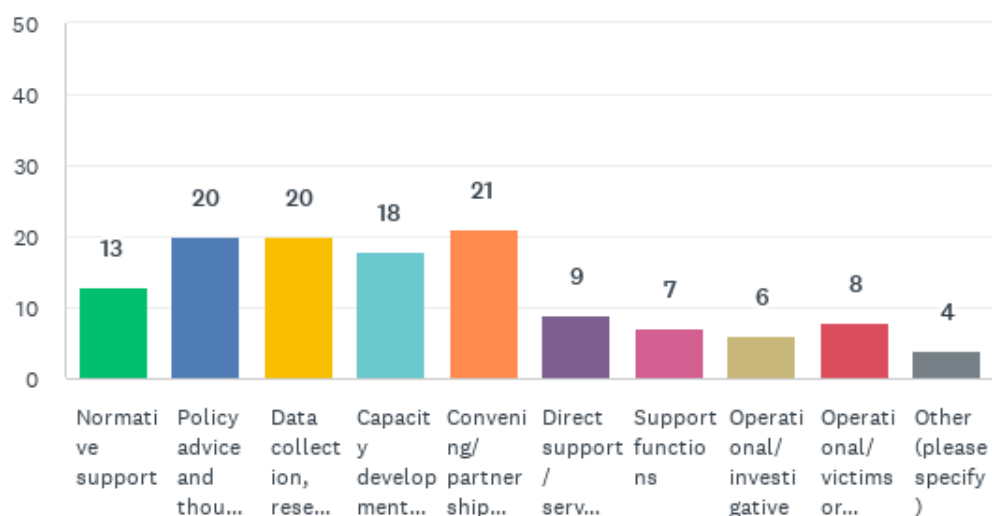
#	Responses (in no particular order)
1	The Building Respect for IP Division
2	Immigration and Border Governance Division
3	Financing for Sustainable Development Office
4	Postal Operations Department Supply Chain
5	Legal Department; Financial Integrity Group
6	Development Law Service, Legal Office; Global and Regional Processes Team Fisheries and Aquaculture Division; Forestry Division
7	Governance Rule of law and Peacebuilding Hub; Bureau for Policy and Programme support; Regional Hubs and Country Offices

8	Policy, Knowledge Management and Coordination Branch
9	The Secretariat Enforcement Unit
10	Maritime Safety Division
11	Division of International Protection; Division of Resilience and Solutions; Regional Bureaux - Country Operations
12	Statistics; Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes; Division on Technology and Logistics; Division on International Trade and Commodities; Division on Globalization and Development Strategies
13	Law Division
14	Culture Sector, Culture and Emergencies Entity; Division for Freedom of Expression, Media Development and Media and Information Literacy; Communication and Information Section
15	Division of Nuclear Security
16	Child Protection
17	TOC-related projects are managed at the country level by individual offices/regions
18	Support Unit Conventional Arms Branch
19	Rule of Law and Democracy Section; the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Section; the Women's Human Rights and Gender Section; the Global Operations Division; Several Human Rights Mechanisms, including treaty bodies (such as the Committee on Enforced Disappearances) and Special Procedures
20	RCO in Trinidad and Tobago; the secretariat of the Caribbean Regional Steering committee, bringing together 6 UNCTs
21	Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace Pillar; Research Unit
22	Blood and Other Products of Human Origin; Regulation and Safety Unit
23	All divisions work on TOC matters; TOC related work is conducted cross-sectionally, throughout the entire organization

Q6 Please identify the main types of work your entity does to address TOC (please select all that apply):

Answered: 23

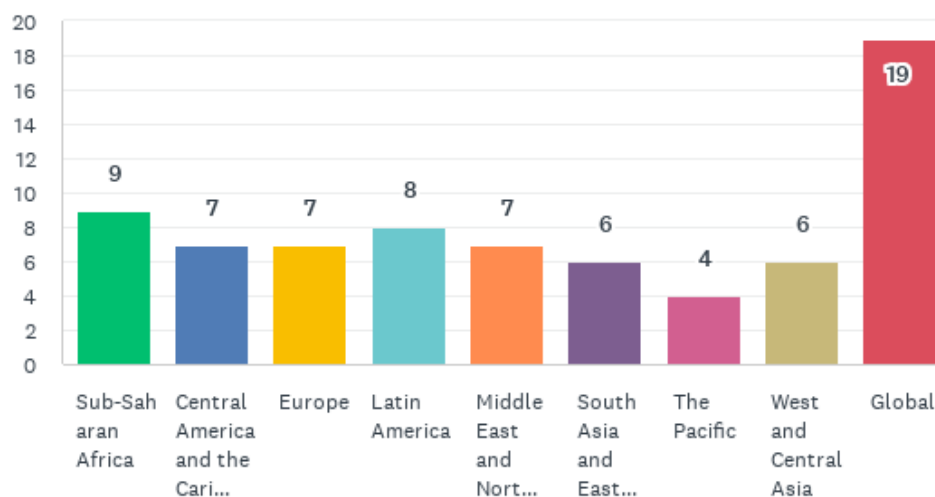
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Answer choices	Responses (%)	Responses (numerical)
Normative support	56.52%	13
Policy advice and thought leadership	86.96%	20
Data collection, research and analysis	86.96%	20
Capacity development/ technical assistance	78.26%	18
Convening/ partnerships/ knowledge sharing	91.30%	21
Direct support/ service delivery	39.13%	9
Support functions	30.43%	7
Operational/ investigative	26.09%	6
Operational/ victims or affected population support	34.78%	8
Other (please specify)	17.39%	4

Q7 In which geographic areas or regions is your entity currently working on TOC? Please choose all that apply:

Answered: 23 Skipped: 2



Answer choices	Responses (%)	Responses (numerical)
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.13%	9
Central America and the Caribbean	30.43%	7
Europe	30.43%	7
Latin America	34.78%	8
Middle East and North Africa	30.43%	7
South Asia and East Asia	26.09%	6
The Pacific	17.39%	4
West and Central Asia	26.09%	6
Global	82.61%	19

Q8 Please list the conventions, resolutions and norms/ standards underpinning your entity's work (relevant to TOC):

Answered: 23

Skipped: 2

Response	Mentions
Conventions	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1
Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearances	1
UN Cybercrime Convention	3
UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)	5
UNCAC	1
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)	1
The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)	1
Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961	1
Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971	1
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	1
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons	2
ILO Convention 29 on Forced Work	1
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery	1
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29)	1
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	1
Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930	1
Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)	1
Convention de l'UA sur la protection et l'assistance aux personnes déplacées internes en Afrique (Convention de Kampala)	1
Protocole de la CEDEAO sur la libre circulation des personnes et le droit de résidence et d'établissement	1
Plan d'action de l'UA sur la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains	1
ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons	1
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1
Palermo Protocol	1
Global Compact on Migration	1
Global Compact on Refugees	1
Paris Principles	1
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	1
UN Resolution 1540	1
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	3
International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code	1
1950 Statute of UNHCR - 1 mention	1
1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	1
1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	1
1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	1
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	3
Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention)	1
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1
WHA 63.22 (2010): Human organ and tissue transplantation	1
WHA 65.19 (2012): Strengthening regulatory frameworks for falsified medicines	1
WHA 77.4 (2024): Increasing ethical access to organ transplantation and combating	1

trafficking	
UNGA 79/189 (2024): Strengthening international cooperation against organ trafficking	1
Resolutions	
A/HRC/RES/52/21 (Impact of non-repatriation of illicit funds)	1
A/HRC/RES/53/17 (Impact of corruption on human rights)	1
A/HRC/23/7 (Human trafficking and migrant smuggling)	1
A/RES/55/25 (Human trafficking and migrant smuggling)	1
A/RES/76/185 (Preventing environmental crimes)	1
A/RES/77/325 (Illicit trafficking in wildlife)	1
A/RES/78/320 (Sustainable forest management)	1
A/RES/79/45 (Environmental norms and disarmament)	1
A/RES/78/215 (Safety of journalists)	1
A/HRC/RES/21/12 (Safety of journalists)	1
UNGA Resolutions on Tackling Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife (2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2021)	1
UNGA Resolution 71/1 (Refugees and Migrants)	1
UN Security Council Resolutions (2388, 2331, 2482, 2195, 2370, 2482, 2622, 2663)	1
UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (Counter-terrorism)	1
UN Security Council Resolution 2482 (Counter-terrorism)	1
Resolutions	
ICCWC Vision 2030 (Wildlife crime)	1
UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	1
International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGS)	1
FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries	1
FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries	1
SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)	1
Pact for the Future	2
New Agenda for Peace	2
UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	1
UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons	1
FAO Strategic Framework	1

Q9 Which areas of TOC listed below is your entity currently working on? (Please elaborate on all that apply):

Answered: 25

Skipped: 0

Answer choices	Response (%)	Response (numerical)
Drug trafficking	32%	8
Trafficking in illicit arms, ammunition, explosives and other related material	44%	11
Trafficking in persons	44%	11
Smuggling of migrants	28%	7
Cybercrime	48%	12
Trafficking in flora, fauna, metals, precious stones and other natural resources	28%	7
Illegal mining and trafficking of minerals	24%	6
Trafficking in illicit/ toxic waste	16%	4

Trafficking in radiological and nuclear material	20%	5
Other crimes that affect the environment	16%	4
Trafficking in falsified medical products	28%	7
Counterfeit products	20%	5
Trafficking in legal goods/ excise goods e.g. tobacco	20%	5
Trafficking in cultural property	16%	4
Maritime crime and trafficking	32%	8
Border management	56%	14
Anti-corruption	36%	9
Illicit financial flows, financial and economic crimes	36%	9
Extortion and racketeering	20%	5
TOC-terrorism linkages, terrorism financing	36%	9
TOC in conflict-affected areas and fragile states	28%	7
Protection of victims and witnesses of TOC	20%	5
Violence prevention	48%	12
Alternative development/ sustainable livelihoods of drug-cultivating communities	16%	4
Other	32%	8

Q10 Please share any identified good practices/ effective responses that you have developed/ identified throughout your work addressing TOC

Answered: 22

Skipped: 3

- Drug trafficking:
 - Implement sustainable supply-side drug control policies, focusing on alternative development to improve local livelihoods and reduce dependence on illicit economies.
 - Align national drug control strategies with international conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Firearms:
 - Stricter legal frameworks and reforms for regulating firearms
 - Human rights due diligence for firearms manufacturers
 - Firearms amnesties and buy-back policies
 - Strengthening interdepartmental cooperation mechanisms for firearms legislation
 - Employ a comprehensive approach to address illicit firearms, including strategic analysis, risk mitigation, and reinforced legal frameworks.
- Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants:
 - Community engagement for migration and child trafficking awareness
 - Practical Guide on Identification of Victims and Persons 'At-Risk' of Trafficking in Human Beings for Frontline Responders
 - Partnership with Government and Private Sector to Combat Child Labor and Trafficking in the Cocoa Industry
 - Focus on the route approach by cooperating internationally, addressing corruption, and providing legal migration pathways.

- Corruption and financial crimes:
 - Development of anti-corruption strategies involving civil society organizations
 - Promotion of social investment, anti-corruption efforts, justice strengthening, targeting criminal assets, and security sector reform in Colombia
 - Enhancing Financial Sector Approaches (e.g., Location Risk-based Transaction Monitoring, AML/CFT Compliance)
 - Establishing Technical Working Groups for a Whole-of-Government Approach to Address IFFs
 - Inter-Agency Cooperation in the Fisheries Sector for Detection, Monitoring, and Enforcement of TOC
 - Focusing on Macroeconomic Impact of Financial Crimes
 - Build regional capacities to tackle complex corruption and economic crimes at various government levels.
 - Investigate illicit financial flows, including virtual currencies, and enhance digital evidence collection
- Cooperation:
 - Joint UN agency initiatives and expert contributions
 - Partnerships to combat wildlife crime through ICCWC
 - Whole of Government Approach to Maritime Security
 - Inclusive Approach by Involving Local Community Leaders in Addressing TOC
 - Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacities to Combat TOC
 - Broad Governance Lens and Whole of Society Approach in Tackling TOC
 - Cross-Border Cooperation through the Reporting and Information Sharing Platform (RISP) to Understand Migration Flows and Irregular Migration Trends
 - Develop networks and regular forums for law enforcement, judicial counterparts, and information exchange to improve coordination.
 - Leverage expertise from international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to disrupt criminal networks.
 - Collaborate with the private sector to prevent trafficking in persons (TiP) and trafficking in falsified medicines, etc and promote early detection actions.
 - Ensure consistent and interoperable data collection on falsified medical products through collaboration
- Cultural property
 - Policy support and legal assistance for cultural property protection
- Harm prevention
 - Protecting journalists from threats by TOC through collaborative protective measures
 - Linking Children at Risk to Social Protection Schemes

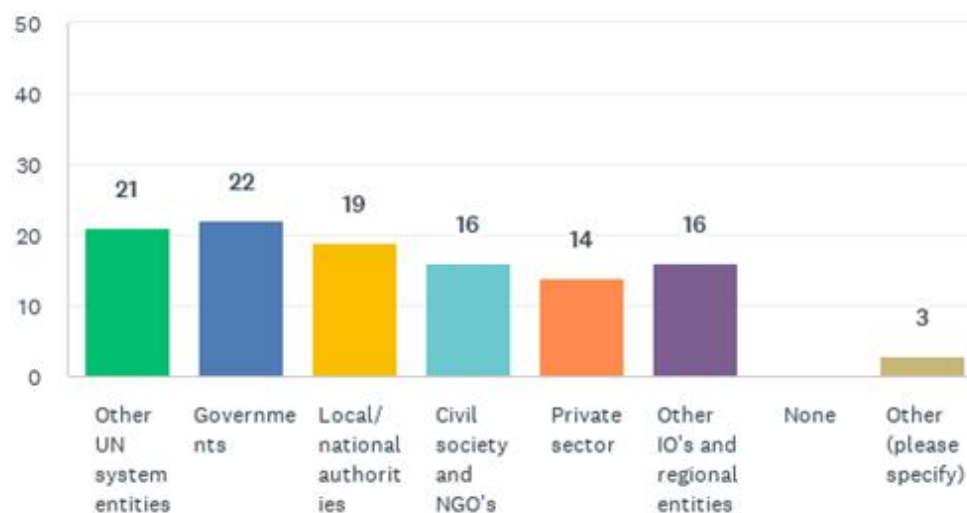
- Cooperation between UNICEF and INTERPOL to Respond to Transnational Crimes Against Children
- Revision of the "United Nations Counter-Kidnap Manual"
- On-the-Ground Search and Rescue Interventions Using Cultural Mediators
- Support agricultural cooperatives and ensure that all income generated is reinvested into local families and communities.
- Support the reintegration of survivors of trafficking and incorporate protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups.
- Ensure that responses to TOC are inclusive, evidence-informed, and respect human rights and gender considerations.
- Address Root Causes: Tackle structural issues like poverty, underdevelopment, and conflict that drive communities into the illicit economy.
- Uphold WHO Guiding Principles on Human Cell, Tissue, and Organ Transplantation to prevent commercialization, donor coercion, and abuse.
- Nuclear
 - Involvement of Member States in developing nuclear security practices
- Border control:
 - Specialized Training for Border Police in Countries Affected by Displacement (e.g., Moldova and Slovakia)
 - Capacity Development and Training Initiatives for Border and Immigration Officials
- Advocacy and capacity building:
 - Transparency of Data and Strong Data Analysis to Support Advocacy and Anti-TOC Measures
 - Combination of Hard and Soft Capacity Building (e.g., Procurement of Equipment with Relevant Immersive Training)
 - Deliver training for prison staff handling TOC-associated inmates and promote citizen participation in anti-corruption efforts.
 - Enhance legal and operational capacities in maritime law enforcement through training and cooperation.
 - Improve investigative capabilities, train law enforcement, customs officials, judiciary, and prosecutors on the risks and harm of falsified medical products.
 - Equip national regulators with the tools and expertise to prevent, detect, and respond to falsified medical products, diversion, and theft.
- Technological advancements:
 - Awareness of Emerging Technologies Used in TOC
 - Development of Virtual Training on Illicit Goods
 - IOM's Data Exchange Solution for Counter-Smuggling (DESC) for Real-Time Data Exchange and Trend Analysis
 - Use advanced technologies such as AI, big data, and digital forensics to improve intelligence gathering and real-time monitoring of crime

- Illicit goods
 - Illicit Goods Mitigation Portal and Dangerous Goods Campaign
 - Develop and enforce national laws to effectively address falsified medical products and related crimes.
- Crime convergence:
 - Supporting Research and Information Gathering Mechanisms to Improve Understanding of TOC Dynamics in Multilateral Responses
 - Linking Various Forms of TOC (e.g., Human Trafficking, Narcotic Smuggling, Weapons Smuggling)
 - 4P Approach: Prevent organized crime infiltration, pursue criminal groups, protect victims, and promote partnerships across all levels.
 - Conduct research to understand the intersections of different criminal activities to better combat TOC.
- Ensure international legal instruments remain relevant and up-to-date to support cooperation against TOC.

Q11 With which stakeholder groups does your entity regularly partner to implement activities to address TOC? Please select all that apply:

Answered: 23

Skipped: 2



Answer choices	Responses (%)	Responses (numerical)
Other UN system entities	91.30%	21
Governments	95.65%	22
Local/ national authorities	82.61%	19
Civil society and NGO's	69.57%	16
Private sector	60.87%	14
Other IO's and regional entities	69.77%	16
None	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	13.04%	3

Q12 Please list your entity's major partners in addressing TOC, be it governmental, non-governmental, other UN entities, NGOs, IOs, etc. (Please indicate the area of TOC which relates to the work done within this partnership):

Answered: 23

Skipped: 2

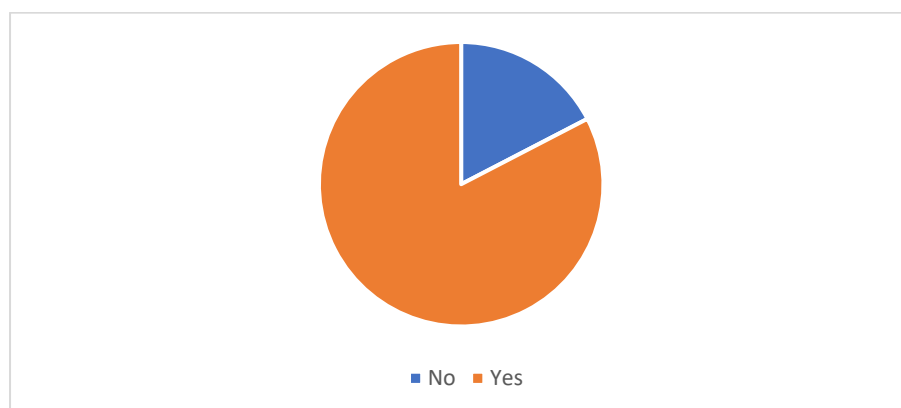
Entity	Field of cooperation	Mentions
ASEAN	Illicit financial flows	3
CARICOM	Violence prevention; Establishing a Caribbean Ministerial Forum on the Prevention of All Forms of Violence	3
CITES	Licensing and management of wildlife facilities	2
Council of Europe (NETTA)		2
CTED	Counter-terrorism and related areas	4
DESA	Illicit financial flows	1
ECOWAS	UN Global Task Force on Corruption	2
EU	UN Global Task Force on Corruption, Human trafficking and migrant smuggling, Drug policy	6
EU EMPACT		1
EUROJUST		1
EUROPOL		3
FAO		2
IAEA	Nuclear security, Preventing TOC access to nuclear materials	2
ICOM	Illicit trafficking of cultural property	2
ICAT	to develop policy guidance and participates in intergovernmental forums on crime prevention	3
IMF	Illicit financial flows	2
INTERPOL	Illicit financial flows, Counter-CBRNE terrorist threat programs, Illicit trafficking of cultural property, Counter-terrorism and related areas, Wildlife crime, Green Customs Initiatives, Use of Database at borders	12
IOM	Trafficking, Border Management, migrant smuggling, TOC in the Americas, trafficking of Migrants	3
ILO	Human trafficking and migrant smuggling	2
OECD	Illicit financial flows from tax evasion/avoidance	2
OHCHR	Human trafficking, Border management, Refugee law and policy, Inclusion of HR for border officers	3
OPCW	Chemical weapons capacity-building	1
OSCE		3
UNCTAD	Illicit financial flows	1
UNDP	Governments, Ministries, Judiciaries, Parliaments, Civil society, Community groups, Human trafficking, Border management, Refugee law and policy, Judicial Integrity Network (JIN), Human trafficking and migrant smuggling, Drug policy	5
UNDESA	Illicit financial flows	1
UNEP		1
UNESCO		1
UNHCR	TOC in the Americas	4
UNIDIR	(Research on illicit arms trafficking	1
UNIDROIT	(Illicit trafficking of cultural property	2
UNODC	Illicit financial flows, Border control, Immigration management, UN Global Task Force on Corruption, UN Task Force on Drugs, Awareness raising, Capacity-building on WMD proliferation	26

	materials, Illicit trafficking of cultural property, Violence against journalists, Human trafficking, Refugee law and policy, Counter-terrorism and related areas, Wildlife crime, Green Customs Initiatives, Asia Environmental Enforcement recognition of Excellence Award, Waste trafficking, Circular Economy, Cybercrime, Human trafficking and migrant smuggling, Arms Transfers/Firearm Acquisition, Counter-terrorism, Drug policy, TOC in the Americas, illicit financial flows, Drugs, Weapons, Anti-Corruption	
UNIDO		2
UNIEO		2
UNMN		1
UNOPS		1
UNRWA		2
UNSC		3
UNU	Universities, Research institutions, Civil society (e.g., Nonviolent Peace Force, CIVIC)	1
UN Women	TOC in the Americas	2
WCO	Customs enforcement capacity-building, Illicit trafficking of cultural property, Counter-terrorism and related areas, Wildlife crime, illicit trade, Customs security and goods	12
WHO	Drug policy	1
WIPO		1
WTO		1
World Bank	Wildlife crime	2
International/ Regional Organizations		23
Member States/ permanent missions	Illicit financial flows, TOC and its implications for global governance, financial sector, peace operations, for refugee criteria, asylum systems, etc.	23
NGOs		23

Q13 Does your entity currently collaborate with other actors through any coordination mechanism(s) inside and/ or outside of the UN system on preventing and addressing TOC? If yes, please identify the mechanism(s) below:

Answered: 23

Skipped: 2



Yes: 82.61% / 19

No: 17.39% / 4

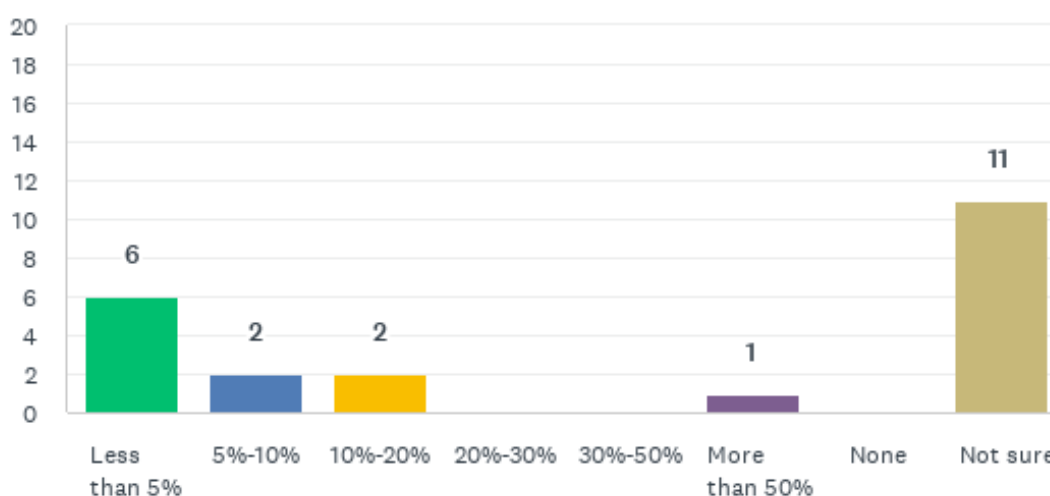
Entity	Mentions
Alliance 8.7	4
ASEAN	1
Bali Process on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	3
CARICOM IMPACS	2
COU	1
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	1
CT Travel Regional Informal Working Groups on Passenger Data	1
ECPAT	1
Egmont Group	2
Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection (ETCIP) WGs	1
Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE)	1
FATF	2
FUNDACION INTERNACIONAL PARA IBEROAMERICA DE ADMINISTRACION Y POLITIS (FIIAPP)	1
G20	2
G7	2
Global Counterterrorism Coordination Compact	1
Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development	1
ICAT	5
Ibero-American Network of Migration Authorities	1
IOM	3
International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)	1
International Initiative of Law Enforcement for Climate (I2LEC	1
International Organizations (IOs)	1
INTERPOL	4
INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG	1
Intergovernmental Forum to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Middle East, and MENAFATF	1
League of Arab States	1
National Coordination Committee Against Trafficking in Persons – (NCCATIP) in Malawi	1
NSNS	1
OSCE	2
PAHO	1
PROMIS	1
Regional Coordination Mechanisms on Migration	1
Southeast Asia Justice Network (SEAJust)	1
South American Conference on Migration	1
Strategic Police Advisory Group (SPAG)	1
The Bali Process on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	1
UN COMPACT	2
UN DP	3
UN HCR	1
UN HCR's joint global initiatives and interagency mechanisms on trafficking	1
UN Network on Migration (UNNM)	2
UN System Coordinated Task Team	1
UN Task Force on Addressing Trafficking and Forced Labour in Supply Chains	1
UN Task Team on Drugs	3
UN-Women	2
UN-wide Group on all forms of trafficking	1
UNESCO	1

UNESCO's partners coordination mechanism for culture in emergencies	1
UNFPA	2
UNHCR	1
UNHCR's joint global initiatives and interagency mechanisms on trafficking	1
UNIDIR	3
UNLIREC	1
UNODC	5
UNODE	1
UNOCT	1
UN System Coordinated Task Team	1
UN Task Team on Drugs	1
UN Task Force on Addressing Trafficking and Forced Labour in Supply Chains	1
UNHCR's joint global initiatives and interagency mechanisms on trafficking	1
Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WEN's)	1
WeProtect Global Alliance	1
World Bank	2

Q14 Please estimate how much of your entity's total budget (all funding sources, whether RB, XB, etc.) is devoted to activities addressing TOC (choose one):

Answered: 22

Skipped: 3

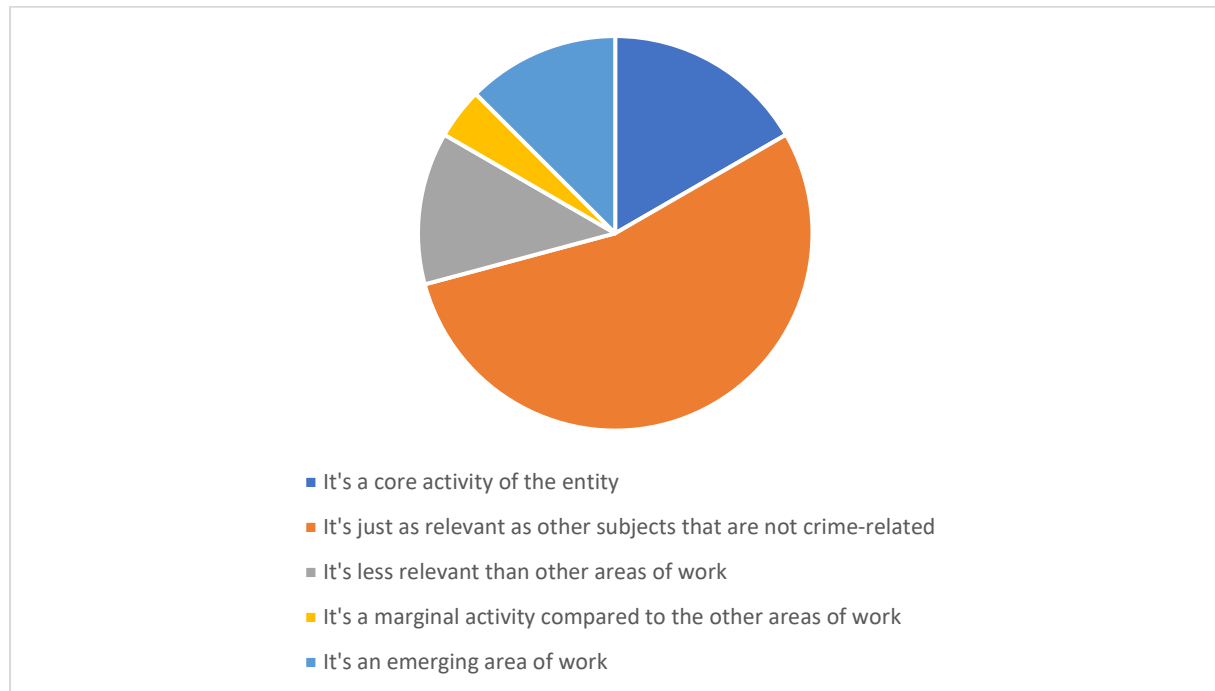


Answer choices	Responses (%)	Responses (numerical)
Less than 5%	27.27%	6
5%-10%	9.09%	2
10%-20%	9.09%	2
20%-30%	0%	0
30%-50%	0%	0
More than 50%	4.55%	1
None	0%	0
Not sure	50%	11

Q15 How would you consider your entity's work on TOC in relation to your entity's main area of work (please choose one + elaborate):

Answered:24

Skipped: 1

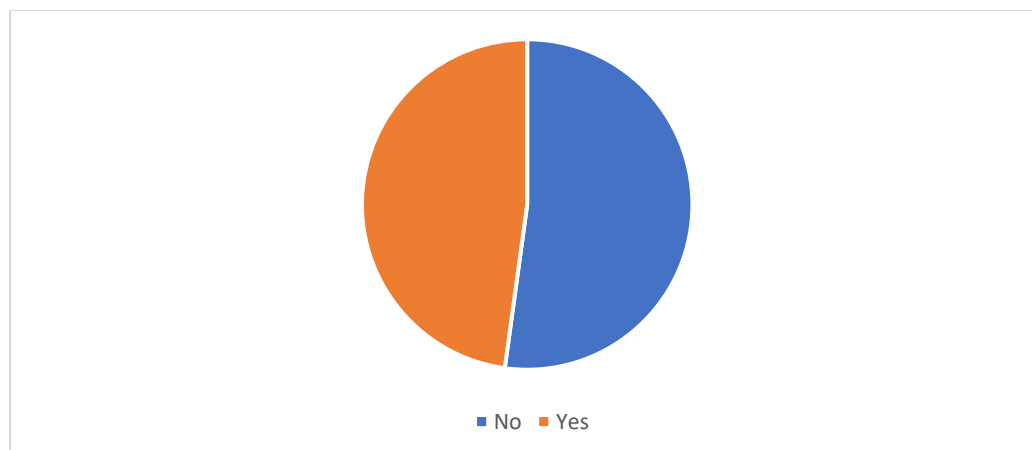


Answer choices	Responses (%)	Responses (numerical)
It's a core activity of the entity	16.66%	4
It's just as relevant as other subjects that are not crime-related	54.17%	13
It's less relevant than other areas of work	12.5%	3
It's a marginal activity compared to the other areas of work	4.17%	1
It's an emerging area of work	12.5%	3

Q16 Has your entity carried out any formal or informal assessment/ research to ascertain it's programmes'/ activities' impact on TOC activity on the ground?

Answered: 23

Skipped: 2



Yes: 47.83% / 11

No: 52.17% / 12

Q17 Please upload key documents, reports and other materials by your entity relating to TOC:

Answered: 8

Skipped: 17

(NB: Materials collected through the mapping survey are made available to members of the HLCP task team to inform their analysis)

Q18 Any further relevant information and links:

Answered: 14

Skipped: 11

(NB: Materials collected through the mapping survey are made available to members of the HLCP task team to inform their analysis)

Q19 In which areas of TOC listed is your entity currently planning or about to implement new initiatives/ projects/ interventions? Please elaborate within each relevant area:

Answered: 11

Skipped: 14

Answer choices	Response (%)	Response (numerical)
Drug trafficking	27.27%	3
Trafficking in illicit arms, ammunition, explosives and other related material	36.36%	4
Trafficking in persons	36.36%	4
Smuggling of migrants	27.27%	3
Cybercrime	45.45%	5
Trafficking in flora, fauna, metals, precious stones and other natural resources	27.27%	3
Illegal mining and trafficking of minerals	36.36%	4
Trafficking in illicit/ toxic waste	9.09%	1
Trafficking in radiological and nuclear material	18.18%	2
Other crimes that affect the environment	9.09%	1
Trafficking in falsified medical products	9.09%	1
Counterfeit products	18.18%	2
Trafficking in legal goods/ excise goods e.g. tobacco	18.18%	2
Trafficking in cultural property	9.09%	1
Maritime crime and trafficking	9.09%	1
Border management	36.36%	4
Anti-corruption	36.36%	4
Illicit financial flows, financial and economic crimes	36.36%	4
Extortion and racketeering	18.18%	2
TOC-terrorism linkages, terrorism financing	36.36%	4
TOC in conflict-affected areas and fragile states	36.36%	4
Protection of victims and witnesses of TOC	9.09%	1
Violence prevention	36.36%	4
Alternative development/ sustainable livelihoods of drug-cultivating communities	9.09%	1
Other	54.55%	6

Q20 Please identify perceived gaps in global efforts to prevent and address TOC:

Answered: 10

Skipped: 15

In activities related to your entity's mandate (incl. lack of prioritization, insufficient data or capacity)

- Limited activity to training for Member States to prevent TOC based on various IMO instruments
- Lack of sufficient resources and funding
- Lack of understanding among enforcement authorities about the serious nature of wildlife crime and the need to prioritize addressing it.
- Significant room for improvement continues to exist regarding reporting of annual illegal trade data, and therefore significant data gaps still exist.
- Legislation in numerous countries remain insufficient to effectively respond to wildlife crime or is outdated.
- Corruption associated with wildlife crime continues to pose a problem.
- Significant room for improvement continues to exist regarding integrating financial crime investigations into the investigation of crimes involving wildlife, and increasing the use of financial investigation techniques to identify criminals involved in wildlife crime.
- Lack of evidence based, and intelligence driven interventions
- Field level colleagues need to better understand the impact of transnational organized crime to their work. Most colleagues work on sectoral expertise.

In interagency coordination / action related to TOC

- Limited inter-agency and cross-border coordination and collaboration.
- There is a need to prioritize and increase the use of Mutual Legal Assistance treaties to combat wildlife crime, including by mobilizing the tools available through the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and regional agreements.
- Resource intensive and time-consuming nature of mechanisms designed to facilitate international collaboration.
- Some countries experience a lack of response when sending formal requests for Mutual Legal Assistance to other countries. There is a need to better understand the reasons for this lack of reply in some cases. UNODC is encouraged to examine such cases with the aim of identifying solutions that will facilitate prompt replies and effective use of this tool to address wildlife crime.
- Existing platforms and support for collaboration and information exchange provided by INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization are not always sufficiently drawn upon and used.
- Lacking coherence across policy or instrument.
- There should be not only mapping of what the expertise of each agency is but also gaps and actors beyond UN (e.g. Europol, Eurojust) as well as geographic areas of convergence.

In harmonization of norms, policy and approaches related to TOC

- Weak legal frameworks in some regions, creating vulnerabilities in regulatory enforcement.
- lack of cooperation between the States in order to tackle TOC groups.
- Lack of sufficient resources and funding

- Lack of consistent prioritization between countries of source, transit and destination regarding wildlife crime related matters affecting them.
- Insufficient regional and international engagement, cooperation and joint action.
- Lack of structured and standardized national and regional plans to inform decision making and guide responses to address wildlife crime.
- Lack of evidence-based decision making and interventions
- There should be harmonization of language, and that international humanitarian law is not wrongly used in the context of organized crime.

Q21 Please identify areas for greater UN system collaboration in preventing and addressing TOC:

Answered: 19

Skipped: 6

1. Data and Information Sharing – Mentioned 5 times:

- Data collection, analysis, and intelligence-sharing, including a centralized data system at the UN level.
- Improved data collection to identify the magnitude of the problem and inform policy.
- Information sharing between countries and regions is often fragmented: improve cross-border information sharing

2. Improved Coordination and cooperation – Mentioned 8 times:

- More coordination between UNCTs and between different UN agencies at the field and country level (under leadership of the Resident Coordinators).
- Improving coordination mechanisms and initiative approaches at the UN system level for more effective engagement.
- A “one-UN-approach”
- More cooperation in non-traditional settings

3. Joint Advocacy and Support to Legislative and Policy Reform – Mentioned 2 times:

- Coherent implementation of States' obligations under international law.
- Support from other UN agencies for the inclusion of impacted populations in (policy) responses

4. Capacity-Building and Institutional Development – Mentioned 3 times:

- Joint work on capacity-building and institutional development in the field.
- Standardizing capacity development and training efforts for responders, investigators, and prosecutors.
- Capacity building for law-enforcement and migration authorities to dismantle criminal networks that exploit migration routes

5. Research and Analysis – Mentioned 2 times:

- Strengthened collaboration on research to close knowledge gaps to inform policy and practice.
-

6. Addressing Root Causes of TOC – Mentioned 2 times:

- Focusing on drivers like sustainable livelihoods, development opportunities, and conservation to address TOC.
- Raising awareness with UN country teams on the impact of TOC as a barrier to achieving Agenda 2030 and the importance of integrating SDG 16 into efforts to address broader development needs.
- Advancement of financial integrity while tackling illicit financial flows related to the proceeds of crimes.

7. Resource Mobilization and Funding – Mentioned 2 times:

- Strengthening UN advocacy efforts for increased donor engagement for long-term initiatives.
- Adequate funding and resources for TOC-related programs, including at grassroots levels.

8. Collaboration on Cybercrime – Mentioned 1 time:

- More collaboration on cybercrime legislation and ensuring implementation is grounded in human rights frameworks.

9. Strengthening Legal Frameworks – Mentioned 1 time:

- Strengthening the legal framework to support efforts in combating TOC.

10. Independent Review of Coordination Mechanisms – Mentioned 2 time:

- Identify challenges and areas for improvement.
- Take into consideration existing coordination mechanisms, such as the decision of the SG EC to mainstream small arms and light weapons considerations into CCAs and UN Cooperation Frameworks.

11. Theory of Change and Actor Mapping – Mentioned 1 time:

- Developing a clear theory of change and mapping of actors for greater coherence in tackling TOC.

12. Environmental Crime Focus – Mentioned 3 time:

- Addressing crimes that affect the environment, including their impact on different sectors.
- More focus on linking Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) with criminal justice conventions.
- Acknowledging the limited role of enforcement in addressing wildlife crime and the need for broader, multi-faceted approaches.

Q22 Any further information?

Answered: 8

Skipped: 17

(NB: Materials collected through the mapping survey are made available to members of the HLCP task team to inform their analysis)

Annex 2

Survey Doc: Common Approach to Transnational Organized Crime – Mapping

In May 2024, the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) deliberated on the growing threat of organized crime with a focus on governance and the rule of law. The Chair of CEB asked the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to lead a process proposing how the UN system could work together more coherently to tackle all components of organized crime.

Subsequently, at its [48th session in October 2024](#), the High-level Committee on Programmes committed to develop a UN system common approach to prevent and address transnational organized crime and approved the terms of reference for the time-bound Task Team on transnational organized crime to be established under the leadership of UNODC. As outlined in the [Terms of Reference for the Task Team](#), three objectives are being pursued:

1. Promoting policy coherence and aiding the UN system leadership in advocating for and facilitating international cooperation and evidence-based responses to prevent and address transnational organized crime that are rooted in respect for human rights and the rule of law.
2. Facilitating inter-agency coordination, leveraging data and analytical capacities, reducing duplication, optimizing resource mobilization and maximizing impact, including by leveraging existing relevant UN system work, processes and initiatives related to transnational organized crime.
3. Contributing to the capacity of the Resident Coordinator system and UN Country Teams, as well as missions, to provide integrated, data-driven policy advice and support to Member States that speak to national and regional needs and priorities, and increase buy-in.

To achieve these objectives, in a first phase of work, the Task Team will undertake, among other activities, a mapping of existing workstreams and operational gaps, which will also identify good practices and effective responses, as well as examples of inter-agency cooperation.

The following survey is intended to inform the mapping. This exercise is a crucial building block to subsequently formulate the final Common Approach. The mapping will be further informed internally by the mapping undertaken by UNODC in 2022 for the trafficking in all its forms initiative led by the Deputy Secretary-General, while keeping in mind that TOC involves more than trafficking and not all trafficking involves TOC. However, please include any information that may have been provided in this previous mapping exercise here where and if relevant to the questions asked.

Definitions

What is transnational organized crime?

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the primary international legal instrument addressing this challenge, does not define transnational organized crime. The implied definition of TOC encompasses virtually all serious profit-motivated criminal actions of an international nature where more than one country is involved.

Perpetrators may involve different criminal actors, including Mafia-style groups, criminal networks, non-state and state-embedded actors, foreign actors and private sector actors, as well as other groups and persons providing services to TOC actors and participating in illicit activities. The list is not exhaustive, and use of the open text field is encouraged for interventions addressing aspects of TOC that are not included in the list.

Instructions

- Please only **submit 1 survey response per entity**. UN Secretariat departments may reply individually as discrete “entities”, otherwise the entity should be considered to be at the Organization level.
- All mandatory question are marked with an **asterisk (*)**. All questions without are optional, however please include as much detail as possible in each survey about programmes or projects that involve Transnational Organized Crime.
- The survey has 22 questions and could take between 30-40 minutes.
- Please note that this Word form is made available for the convenience of responding offices to prepare their replies. All final submissions need to be completed through the [online survey](#).
- Please provide your inputs by the **10th of February 2025**.
- In case of any questions regarding this survey, please contact Lara Kuschlanski (lara.kuschlanski@un.org).

Questions

1. * What entity are you representing?	
2. * Please provide your contact details (full name and email address) for possible follow up:	
3. * Does TOC impact the delivery of your entity's mandate/ programme/ activities?	No Yes (please provide examples)
4. * Does your entity have ongoing activities addressing TOC?	Yes No (skip to Question 19)
5. Under which division, department, section and/or unit does work related to TOC fall in your entity?	
6. Please identify the main types of work your entity does to address TOC (please select all that apply):	Normative support Policy advice and thought leadership Data collection, research and analysis Capacity development/technical assistance Convening/partnerships/knowledge sharing Direct support/service delivery Support functions Operational/investigative Operational/victims or affected population support Other (please specify):
7. In which geographic areas or regions is your entity currently working on TOC? Please choose all that apply:	Sub-Saharan Africa Central America and the Caribbean Europe Latin America Middle East and North Africa South Asia and East Asia The Pacific West and Central Asia Global

8. Please list the conventions, resolutions and norms/ standards underpinning your entity's work (relevant to TOC):	
9. Which areas of TOC listed below is your entity currently working on? (Please elaborate on all that apply):	<p>Drug trafficking</p> <p>Trafficking in illicit arms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials</p> <p>Trafficking in persons</p> <p>Smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Cybercrime</p> <p>Trafficking in flora, fauna, metals, precious stones and other natural resources</p> <p>Illegal mining and the trafficking of minerals</p> <p>Trafficking in illicit/toxic waste</p> <p>Trafficking in radiological and nuclear material</p> <p>Other crimes that affect the environment</p> <p>Trafficking in falsified medical products</p> <p>Counterfeit products</p> <p>Trafficking in legal goods/excise goods e.g., tobacco</p> <p>Trafficking in cultural property</p> <p>Maritime crime and trafficking</p> <p>Border management</p> <p>Anti-corruption</p> <p>Illicit financial flows, financial and economic crimes</p> <p>Extortion and racketeering</p> <p>TOC-terrorism linkages, terrorism financing</p> <p>TOC in conflict-affected and fragile states</p> <p>Protection of victims and witnesses of TOC</p> <p>Violence prevention</p>

	Alternative development/sustainable livelihoods for drug cultivating communities Other (please specify)
10. Please share any identified good practices/ effective responses that you have developed/ identified throughout your work addressing TOC	
11. With which stakeholder groups does your entity regularly partner to implement activities to address TOC? Please select all that apply:	Other UN system entities Governments Local/ national authorities Civil society and NGOs Private sector Other IOs and regional entities None Other (please specify)
12. Please list your entity's major partners in addressing TOC, be it governmental, non-governmental, other UN entities, NGOs, IOs, etc. (Please indicate the area of TOC which relates to the work done within this partnership):	
13. Does your entity currently collaborate with other actors through any coordination mechanism(s) inside and/ or outside of the UN system on preventing and addressing TOC? If yes, please identify the mechanism(s) below:	No Yes (please specify)
14. Please estimate how much of your entity's total budget (all funding sources, whether RB, XB, etc.) is devoted to activities addressing TOC (choose one):	Less than 5% 5%-10% 10%-20% 20%-30% 30%-50% More than 50% None Not sure
15. How would you consider your entity's work on TOC in relation to your entity's main area of work (please choose one + elaborate):	It's a core activity of the agency It's just as relevant as others that are not-crime related It's less relevant than other areas of work It's a marginal activity compared to other areas of work It's an emerging area of work

16. Has your entity carried out any formal or informal assessment/ research to ascertain its programmes'/ activities' impact on TOC activity on the ground?	No Yes (please elaborate)
17. Please upload key documents, reports and other materials by your entity relating to TOC: (optional)	
18. Any further relevant information and links: (optional)	
19. In which areas of TOC listed is your entity currently planning or about to implement new initiatives/ projects/ interventions? Please elaborate within each relevant area:	<p>Drug trafficking</p> <p>Trafficking in illicit arms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials</p> <p>Trafficking in persons</p> <p>Smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Cybercrime</p> <p>Trafficking in flora, fauna, metals, precious stones and other natural resources</p> <p>Illegal mining and the trafficking of minerals</p> <p>Trafficking in illicit/toxic waste</p> <p>Trafficking in radiological and nuclear material</p> <p>Other crimes that affect the environment</p> <p>Trafficking in falsified medical products</p> <p>Counterfeit products</p> <p>Trafficking in legal goods/excise goods e.g., tobacco</p> <p>Trafficking in cultural property</p> <p>Maritime crime and trafficking</p> <p>Border management</p> <p>Anti-corruption</p> <p>Illicit financial flows, financial and economic crimes</p> <p>Extortion and racketeering</p>

	<p>TOC-terrorism linkages, terrorism financing</p> <p>TOC in conflict-affected and fragile states</p> <p>Protection of victims and witnesses of TOC</p> <p>Violence prevention</p> <p>Alternative development/sustainable livelihoods for drug cultivating communities</p> <p>None</p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
20. Please identify perceived gaps in global efforts to prevent and address TOC:	<p>In activities related to your entity's mandate (incl. lack of prioritization, insufficient data or capacity)</p> <p>In interagency coordination / action related to TOC</p> <p>In harmonization of norms, policy and approaches related to TOC</p>
21. Please identify areas for greater UN system collaboration in preventing and addressing TOC:	
22. Any further information?	