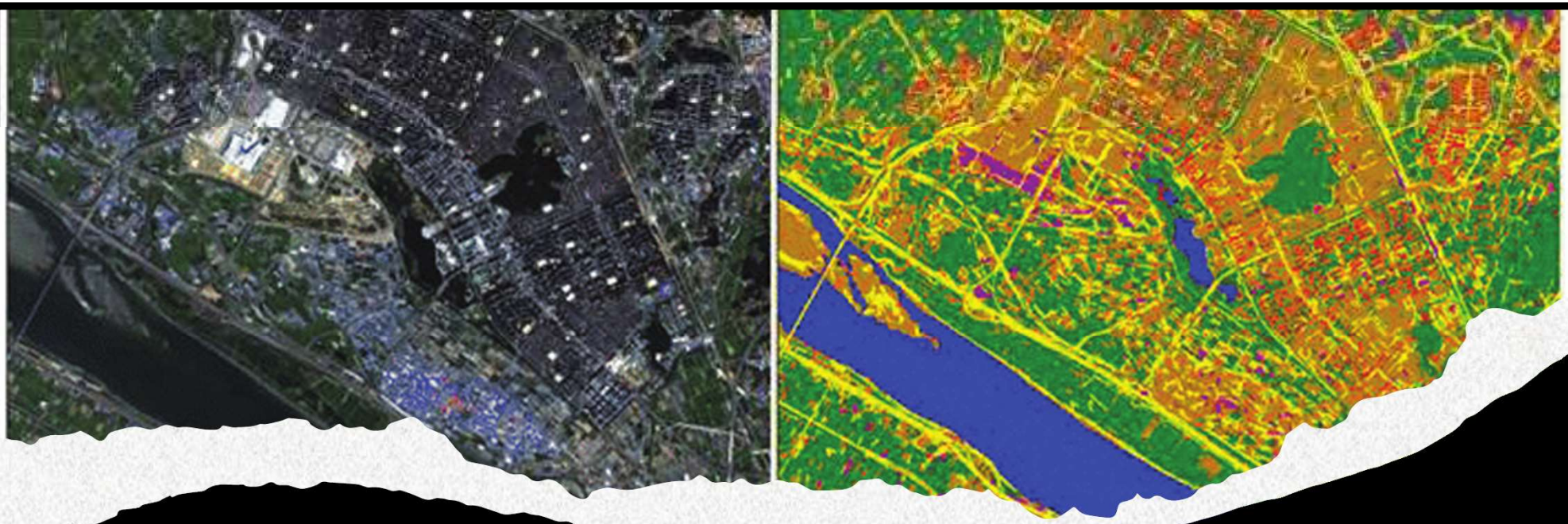


Geospatial Intelligence to Understand Trends in Drugs and Crime

Research and Trend Analysis Branch

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Since 1997, we work to:

- Tackle the world drug problem
- Fight organized crime
- Prevent and counter corruption
- Prevent and counter terrorism
- Promote fair and effective criminal justice systems

We do it by:

1. Serving as the guardian of international conventions
2. **Providing strong research and policy analysis**
3. Combining global expertise and field presence to provide specialized assistance to Member States

Strong research, evidence-based policy

- **Maximize data value** by strengthening analytics, optimizing management, and supporting these with strong governance, partnerships, culture, and technology
- **Increase** the relevance, accessibility and usability of **data and analysis** on drugs and crime.
- **Use data** from traditional sources and combine them, using innovative solutions, with big and smart data.
- With improved detection, processing and visualization of crime and drug threats and an integrated data system, UNODC aims to identify "**what matters on drugs and crime, when and where it matters**" to generate prompt and timely policy responses at all levels: national, regional and global.
- **Support countries** in providing timely, relevant, accurate and comparable data.
- **Geospatial Information has a key role on this**

United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

Geospatial talent

- ~30 GIS experts based in 11 countries
- Geospatial hubs in Vienna and Tashkent

United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

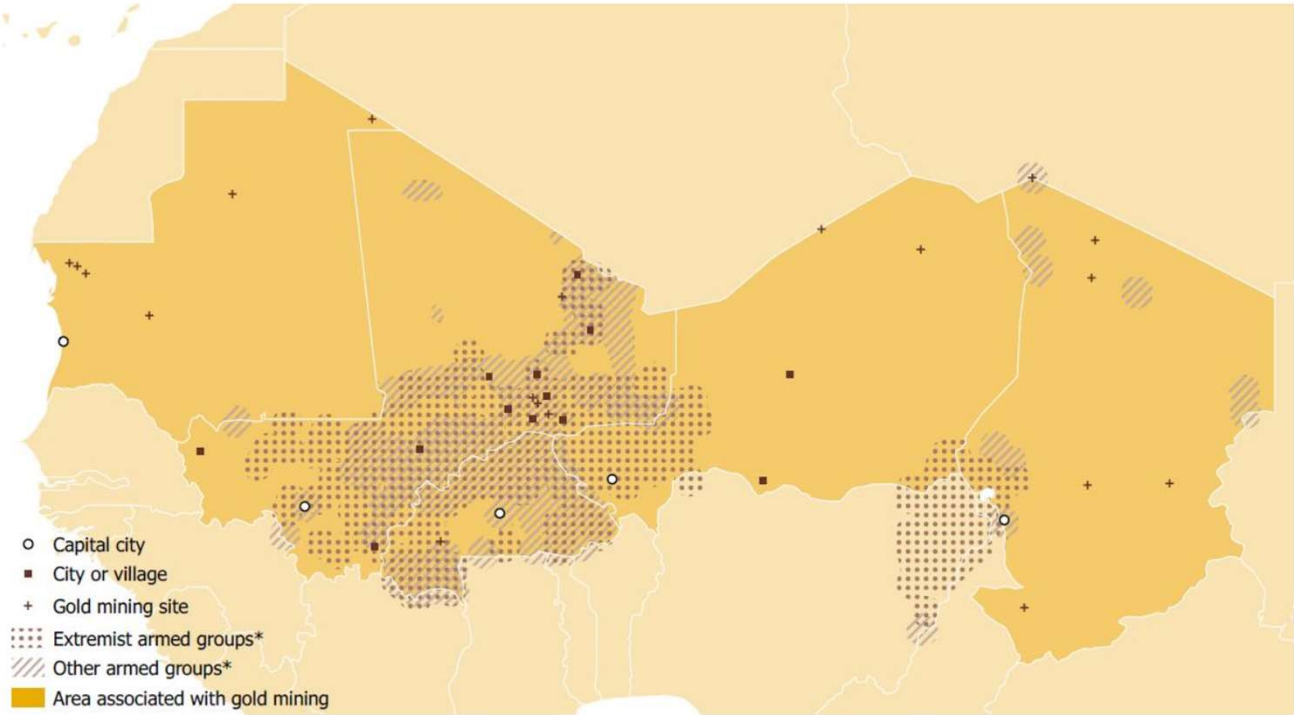
Case studies: World Drug Report

- Global reference for drug policy, prevention, and crime monitoring.
- Widely cited by policymakers, researchers, and media worldwide
- 100+ custom maps created annually.
- GIS empowers visualization of drug flows and trends for better policy decisions.
- Highlights rising global drug use and the evolving impact of organized crime

Main cocaine trafficking routes within the Americas, by air, 2023-2024

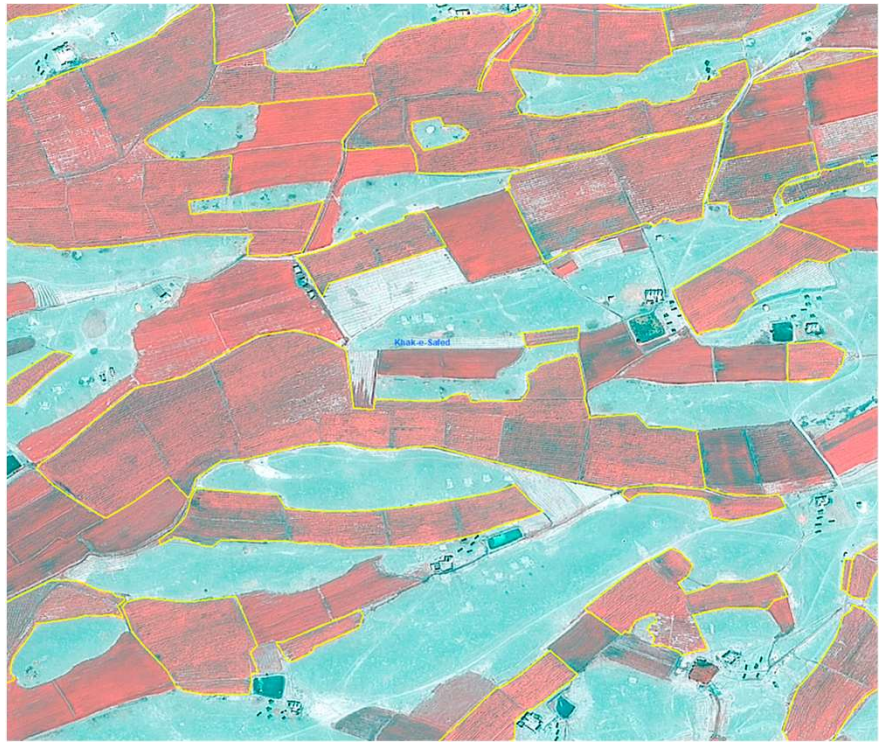
Case studies: Illegal mining

- UNODC uses GIS and satellite data to detect and map illegal mining sites accurately.
- Rapid identification with GIS helps authorities respond faster and target enforcement.
- Sharing spatial data leads to measurable reductions in illegal mining activity.
- GIS-based monitoring builds local capacity for enforcement and cross-agency coordination



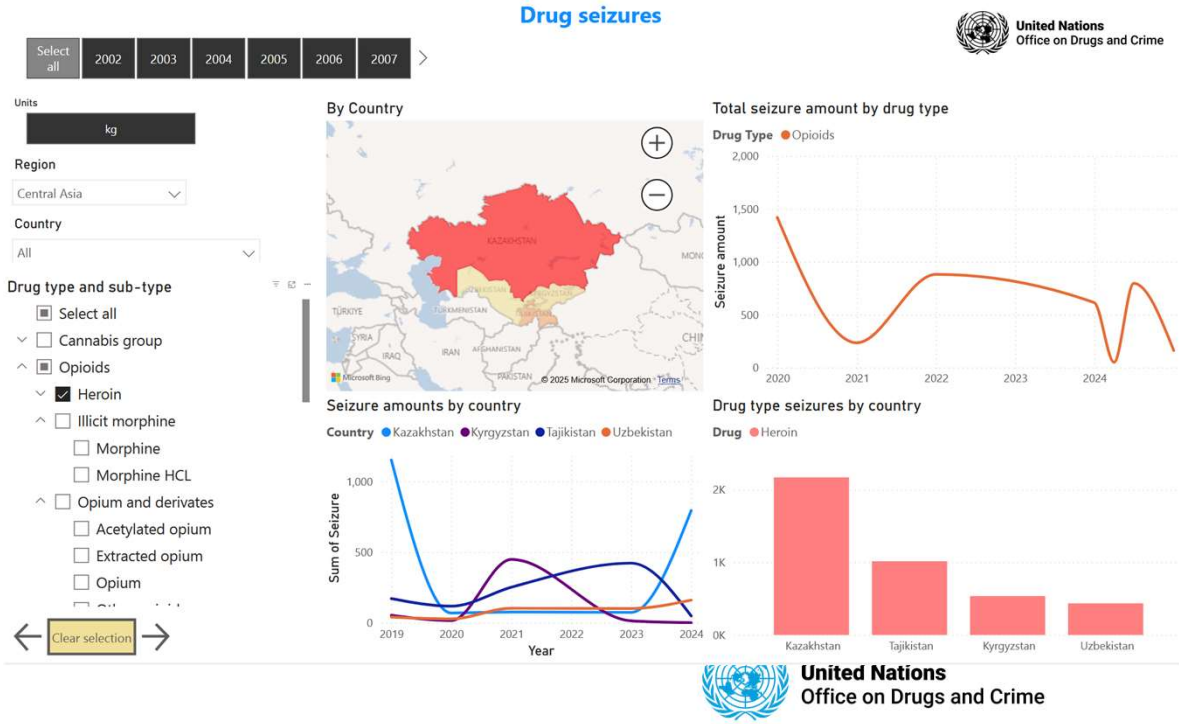
Case studies: ICMP

- ICMP –Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme
- Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Mexico (opium poppy), Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru (coca), Nigeria and Morocco (cannabis)
- ICMP provides reliable data to guide drug policy and enforcement globally.
- Uses spatial data for accurate, up-to-date crop mapping and trends.
- Enables monitoring in remote or high-risk areas where ground surveys are difficult.
- Innovates by adopting new technologies like high-resolution imagery, ML, or automated analysis.



Case studies: DASH

- DASH – Drugs Analytics and Statistics Hub
- Consolidate fragmented drug data, making trends easy to track and understand.
- Quickly analyze trafficking routes, threats, and key data in real time.
- Accessible interfaces help authorities make evidence-based decisions
- Use of latest data allows raising early warnings among authorities



Way forward

- Data quality
- Data availability and sharing
- Silos (both within member states and within the UN system)
- Overlaps/Fall through the cracks
- Cooperation (within and beyond institutions/nations)
- Relevance
- Human Resources
- Funding (or do more with less?)

We are here to help and provide support

United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

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Thank you

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