Taking forward the global fight against transnational organized crime requires solid strategies and plans for action, based on evidence, and building on the framework provided by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Ms. Ghada Fathi Waly, UNODC Executive Director at the 30th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice High-Level Side Event on Developing and Implementing Comprehensive Strategies to Prevent and Combat Organized Crime.

Transnational organized crime is a complex phenomenon requiring a global comprehensive and inclusive response. Coherent and evidence-based strategies and plans for action are key to effectively combat organized crime and protect communities from its harm.
This issue mainly focuses on UNODC’s efforts to support Member States in the development of high-impact strategies to prevent and combat organized crime. It presents UNODC’s new toolkit for the development of strategies against organized crime and also features examples of national strategies, such as: Italy’s Strategy for the Enhancement of Confiscated Assets, UK Serious and Organized Crime Strategy and Senegal’s Plan Stratégique National de Lutte contre la Drogue (Strategic National Plan to Fight against Drug).

The Toolkit provides guidance on development and implementation of high-impact strategies building on 4 overarching principles (4Ps):

- Prevent organized crime from (re)infiltrating communities, the economy and political institutions;
- Pursue organized criminal groups and their illicit gains, increasing business costs and risks;
- Protect vulnerable persons and victims from (further) harm;
- Promote partnerships and cooperation all levels, including across national borders – a whole of society approach.

To encourage and support a holistic approach in the development of strategies to prevent and combat organized crime, UNODC also developed two separate issue papers that aim at providing an overview of selected gender and human rights considerations in relation to UNTOC’s implementation. These will be published and made available to the public by the end of this year.

DYK: SHERLOC contains a Strategies Database on national and regional strategies to prevent and combat organized crime and terrorism. In 2021, the SHERLOC team focused on gathering and uploading national strategies to prevent and combat organized crime. Based on a careful analysis of those strategies, UNODC developed an Organized Crime Strategy Toolkit, that aims at filling a gap in the range of technical assistance tools developed by UNODC to support States in preventing and combatting organized crime more effectively.

DYK: SHERLOC contains interesting case law including gender considerations.

You can find them here!
During the 30th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC Global Programme on “Implementing the Organized Crime Convention: from Theory to Practice” supported the United Kingdom in the organization of a high-level side event on the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to prevent and combat organized crime. The event was held on 17 May 2021 and featured high-level opening remarks from Baroness Williams of Trafford, Minister of State for Home Affairs, UK and Ms. Ghada Fathi Waly, UNODC Executive Director as well as a panel of distinguished experts from Italy, Mexico and the UK and UNODC country office for Nigeria. More than 100 participants attended the event during which UNODC offered insights into the upcoming Organized Crime Strategy Toolkit, while experts shared strategic examples of responses against organized crime.

As stated by Baroness Williams of Trafford during the opening remarks of the event:

"This is a global challenge demanding global solutions, and today's event and the toolkit project demonstrate how strong international collaboration can deliver real results."

Baroness Williams of Trafford
THE VIRTUAL SUMMER SCHOOL ON TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ECPR SGOC

The SHERLOC team supported the organisation of a new summer school on transnational organised crime, which took place from 6-23 June this year. The summer school was organised with a now longstanding partner of the SHERLOC team, the Standing Group on Organised Crime (SGOC) of the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR), and gathered over 30 graduate and PHD students from all over the world.

In this context, participants to the summer school attended seminars and exchanged views on the latest trends in transnational organized crime.

They also actively contributed to SHERLOC, by conducting research on concluded cases of organized crime, analysing case law and preparing over 30 case briefs that will soon be included in SHERLOC’s caselaw database and that address different forms of organized crime, such as:

- Cyber organized crime,
- Drug trafficking & organized crime,
- Crimes that affect the environment,
- Wildlife trafficking & fisheries crimes, and
- Linkages with terrorism.

WHAT’S NEW ON SHERLOC? THE STRATEGIES DATABASE

Our SHERLOC Strategies database is growing!

SHERLOC’s strategies database now includes more than 200 strategies from more than 90 countries and regional organizations! Learn more about the measures taken by Member States, in the examples below and online on our Strategies Database, available here.
FEATURED STRATEGIES

THE COMPENSATION OF COMMUNITIES FOR THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY ORGANIZED CRIME: ITALY’S STRATEGY FOR THE (RE)USE OF CONFISCATED ASSETS

Italy’s National Strategy for the Enhancement of Confiscated Assets enables the (re)use of confiscated criminal assets by communities. This approach dates back to 1996 when Libera and other Italian NGOs presented a bill to the Italian Parliament, introducing the principle of (re)use of confiscated criminal assets for social purposes.

This approach considers communities as collective victims of organized crime and enables them to use confiscated criminal assets as a compensation for the damages caused.

This strategy is based on article 48 of Italy’s Antimafia Code and considers communities as collective victims of organized crime.

The strategy enables the use of such confiscated assets by national institutions, authorities and civil society, including companies and real estate as well as movable assets such as trucks and work vehicles.

The Villa Fernandes in Naples is an example of the implementation of Italy’s strategy at the local level. The Villa used to belong to Camorra and was confiscated in 2009. It was then loaned to a network of NGOs and community-based organizations and is currently used as a public space for the development of initiatives to promote social inclusion, culture and sport for children, teenagers and the most vulnerable.

SENEGAL’S STRATEGY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF INCLUDING GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS INTO ORGANIZED CRIME STRATEGIES

Senegal’s Plan Stratégique National de Lutte contre la Drogue (Strategic National Plan to Fight against Drug) for 2016-2020 is a good example on the integration of gender and human rights considerations into organized crime strategies. Many of the strategy’s objectives, tools and expected results focus on the respect of human rights and the promotion of gender equality. This includes the integration of a gender dimension into the fight against drugs as being one of the main principles of the strategy. Tools and expected outputs on the respect of human rights and gender equality are also elaborated along the strategy, such as the enhancement of partnerships with organizations working on the fight against gender-based violence.
UK STRATEGY: NO SAFE SPACE FOR SERIOUS AND ORGANIZED CRIMINALS

The UK Serious and Organized Crime Strategy sets out a holistic approach that aims at targeting the highest harm and disrupting the most dangerous offenders and criminal networks by preventing them to access and acquire money, assets and infrastructure.

The strategy also aims at strengthening the system for a better cohesion of all relevant national entities involved in the fight against organized crime as well as the private sector, including through the improvement of tasking and governance for law enforcement and the system-wide capability development in data, skills and technology.

The strategy also announced new and innovative capabilities, such as an international Serious and Organized Crime Network (SOCNet) aimed at enhancing diplomatic engagement and the coordination of cross-departmental activities overseas.

CHANGE IN CRIMETYPE: FROM WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING, FOREST AND FISHERIES CRIME TO CRIMES THAT AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

We are happy to announce that SHERLOC extended its scope and now includes various forms of crimes that affect the environment. Next to wildlife crime, the databases now also feature resources on waste trafficking, illegal mining and other forms of crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the UNTOC.

UPCOMING EVENTS

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME STRATEGY TOOLKIT

As of September 2021, UNODC will start providing concrete support to States in their strategy development effort, relying on the Organized Crime Strategy Toolkit. To foster the discussion on regional strategic priorities in preventing and combatting organized crime, regional workshops will be held in four regions: Eastern and Southern Africa, Western and Central Africa, Latin America and the Caribbeans and Southeastern Europe.
The workshops will seek to foster exchanges on regional strategic priorities in preventing and combatting organized crime, enhance the reach and potential of the Toolkit and train policymakers on its use, thus creating a blueprint for national-level follow-up activities. Through such national activities, UNODC will start providing targeted assistance to interested States to facilitate the process of development of national strategies against organized crime.

**MEET A CONTRIBUTOR**

This issue’s featured contributor is Wydiane Djaidi. Wydiane is a consultant at the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch of UNODC, where she supported UNODC’s project on strategy development against organized crime and where she works as part of the SHERLOC team, with a focus on Arabic and French resources. Before joining UNODC, Wydiane worked at UNICRI’s headquarters in Turin (Italy) on a pilot project to counter violent extremism in the regions of Maghreb and Sahel. Wydiane’s past work experience also includes legal research with Morocco’s Agency for International Cooperation.

Wydiane is originally from Casablanca, Morocco and holds a Master of Laws in Transnational Crime and Justice from UNICRI and the University for Peace and a Master of Laws in International Business Law from Université Libre de Bruxelles. She is fluent in Arabic, English and French.

**ARE YOU A SHERLOC USER? PLEASE HELP US IMPROVE BY PROVIDING FEEDBACK! SEE THE FEEDBACK SURVEY HERE.**