



**United Nations**  
Office on Drugs and Crime



**ACTION**  
Against Human  
Trafficking and  
Migrant Smuggling

# 2024 A YEAR IN REVIEW



## OUR MISSION

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling are global crimes that use men, women and children for profit. The organized networks or individuals behind these lucrative crimes take advantage of people who are in vulnerable situations, desperate to flee conflict or war, or simply seeking a better life. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) strives for the eradication of these crimes through the dismantling of the criminal enterprises that trade in people and their hopes, the conviction of the main perpetrators and the support and protection of victims and people in vulnerable situations. Ultimately, our work safeguards people from the abuse, neglect, exploitation or even death that is associated with human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



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# FOREWORD



In 2024, natural disasters, armed conflicts and economic turmoil continued to uproot millions worldwide, forcing them to seek safety and opportunity elsewhere. Yet, as they journeyed toward hope, they became increasingly exposed to the grip of human traffickers and migrant smugglers, whose methods have grown increasingly sophisticated.

Now, more than ever, the fight against these criminals demands unwavering resolve. In 2024, UNODC launched the Action against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to strengthen responses to rapidly evolving threats and expand support in the regions that need it most. This effort remains our highest priority.

Over the past year, we have supported the rescue of hundreds of trafficking victims and the pursuit of accountability for perpetrators globally. We have dismantled regional barriers, fostered cross-border collaboration and championed new laws and action plans while ensuring existing frameworks are fully operationalized. This has solidified our position as a pivotal force in the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, forging deeper alliances with countries of origin

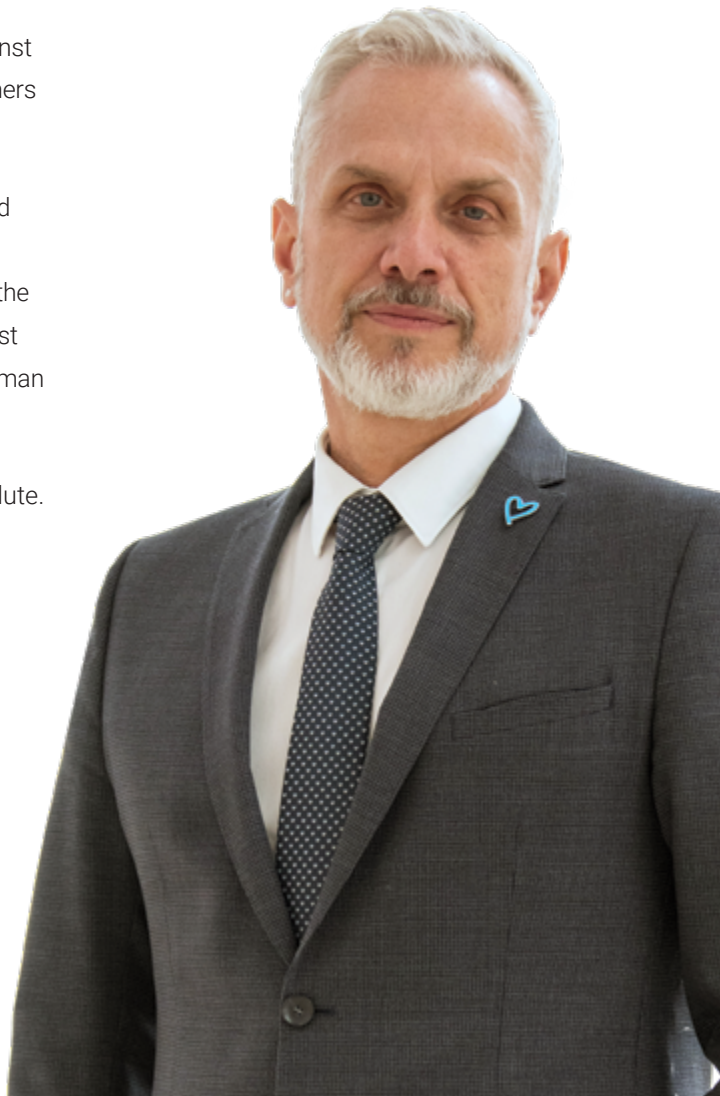
and destination. In December 2024, we convened the first-ever United Nations forum for specialized prosecutors against human trafficking and migrant smuggling, uniting practitioners from over 60 countries.

As threats evolve, our response must be equally dynamic and innovative. In 2025, we will focus on human trafficking along smuggling routes, the disruption of illicit financial flows and the growing role of digital technologies. In June 2025, we will host an unprecedented global forum dedicated to survivors of human trafficking, ensuring their voices help shape future solutions.

The challenge is formidable, but our determination is resolute. Only through collective action can we forge a world where human trafficking and migrant smuggling have no place.



**Ilias Chatzis**  
Chief  
UNODC Action against Human Trafficking  
and Migrant Smuggling



# UNODC ACTION AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling are serious crimes that affect women, men and children worldwide. As global instability intensifies—fuelled by conflict, economic insecurity and climate change—these crimes are becoming more prevalent. They are often perpetrated by organized criminal groups that operate in complex ways, with networks that transcend borders. People are exploited both within countries and across borders for purposes such as sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced begging, domestic servitude and organ removal.

As the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Supplementary Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC has been leading the global response for the past 25 years. Working with governments, civil society, the private sector and key international and multilateral actors, we have strengthened criminal justice systems, dismantled criminal groups, brought offenders to justice, and protected victims and vulnerable people.

UNODC Action against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling refocuses UNODC’s efforts to support a cogent and cohesive approach to prevention and response.

## UNODC ACTION AT A GLANCE

**USD 98 million** programme budget over 5 years  
**143 UNODC experts** in 36 countries around the world  
**USD 24 million** raised in 2024 from 13 donors  
**28 active projects** across 33 countries  
**USD 14 million** implemented in 2024

*Programmatic cooperation with UNODC global programmes on research and analysis, anti-corruption, cybercrime, money laundering and border management.*

## OUR IMPACT IN NUMBERS

2,006



experts (56% female) from 138 countries used KNOWTS, our knowledge hub

33



Beneficiary countries

449



Human trafficking and migrant smuggling investigations opened by UNODC-trained experts

633



Human trafficking victims identified and assisted by UNODC-trained experts

29



Papers analysing the crimes and recommending action produced

348



Arrests of alleged offenders initiated by UNODC counterparts

7



Countries supported to improve legislation and policy

85%



of countries supported launched new laws and policy frameworks against human trafficking and migrant smuggling

12



Intergovernmental fora substantively supported, resulting in the adoption of 5 UN resolutions and 21 recommendations

3,375



(38% female) officials trained to counter human trafficking and migrant smuggling

24



Countries supported in international cooperation on human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases

8



New initiatives launched to increase inclusion of youth and survivors of human trafficking in our programmes

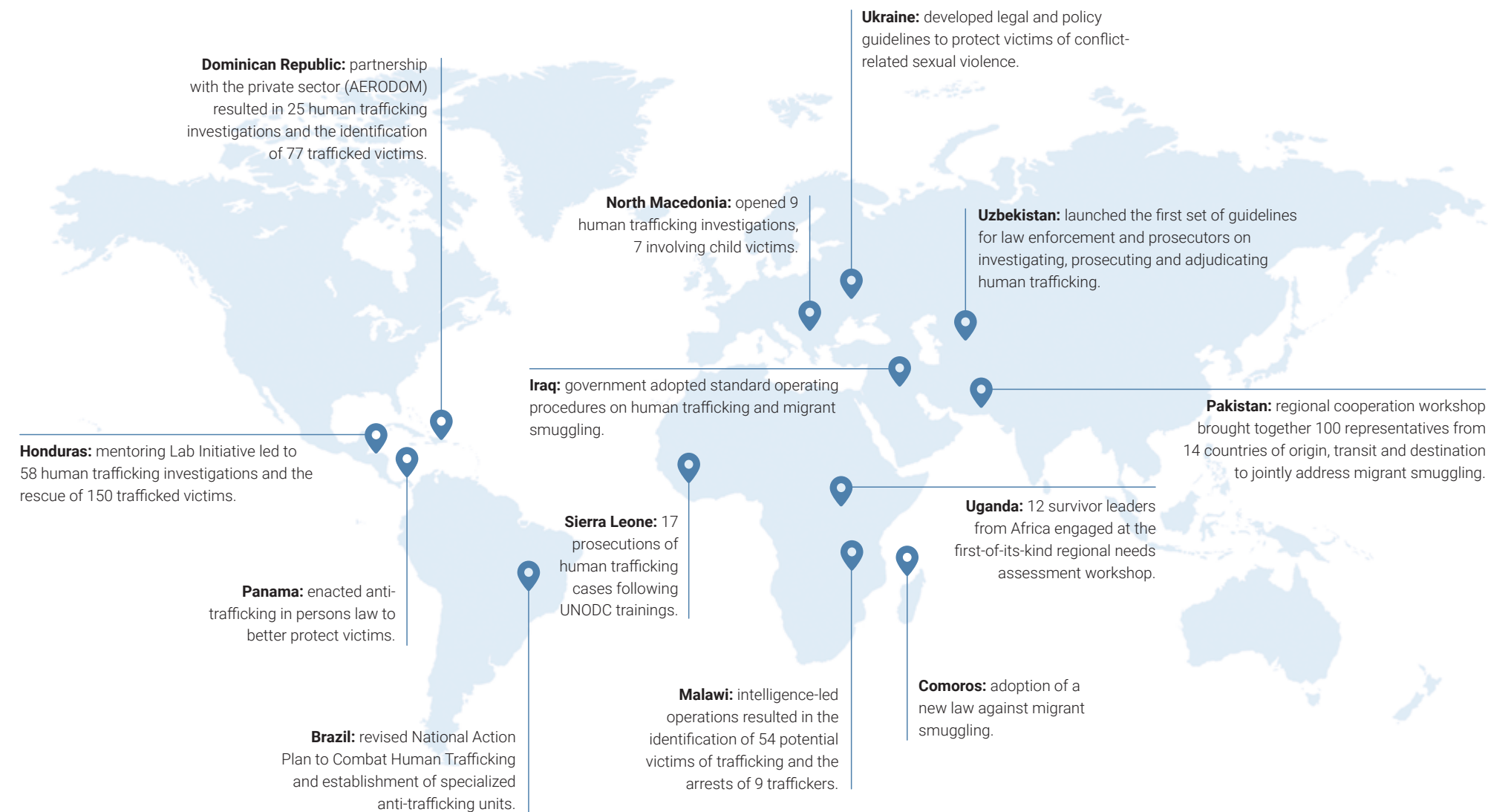
8



New initiatives launched to empower women criminal justice actors

# AROUND THE WORLD IN KEY RESULTS

Some examples of the impact of our work:



# SHAPING GLOBAL NORMS

Normative and policy work is at the very core of our human trafficking and migrant smuggling responses. For the past 25 years, UNODC has supported States in building solid, coherent policies that align with international standards and frameworks while also addressing the evolving nature of these crimes and interlinked phenomena such as corruption and money laundering.

In 2024, UNODC serviced 12 key intergovernmental meetings that serve as critical fora for governments to shape the global agenda on human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Among them, the Working Groups on Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (8 to 15 July 2024) brought together **538 government stakeholders**, producing **21 actionable recommendations** for countries to consider. Other key meetings included the 33rd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (ECOSOC/CCPCJ) and the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

UNODC supported countries in negotiating and adopting three resolutions addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling. These include a Resolution on Countering Trafficking in Persons in the Context of Rapid Technological Change at the 33rd session of the ECOSOC/CCPCJ, which calls on States to address human

trafficking in online spheres and counteract the sexual exploitation of children in the travel and tourism sectors.

In the margins of the Working Groups, UNODC organized a public briefing on trafficking in persons for organ removal, highlighting a landmark court case that resulted in the conviction of the offenders and showcased UNODC's *Toolkit on Investigating and Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons for Organ Removal*.

UNODC also produced and contributed to **29 substantive reports, policy papers, parliamentary documents and other materials** to support evidence-based discussions in key United Nations processes.

This work is primarily supported through extrabudgetary funding.

538



government stakeholders

21



recommendations

29



substantive materials



14th Session of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons.

# STRENGTHENING LAWS: PANAMA'S NEW ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAW

13

Panama is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. Yet, combating this crime remains a challenge.

The number of cases detected and victims identified has steadily declined in recent years, as has the capacity to prosecute and convict traffickers.

In a significant step forward, with US funding, UNODC supported Panama in enacting a new law to strengthen its capacity to combat human trafficking.

The new “**Law 458**” introduces several key improvements. It refines the definition of human trafficking and distinguishes it from related

crimes, such as migrant smuggling and identity-related offences, ensuring a more precise application of the law and justice for victims. It addresses evolving criminal dynamics, including the use of digital technologies and financial systems in trafficking activities.

The law equips authorities with better tools and mechanisms to prevent and detect trafficking. It allows for more comprehensive care for victims, promotes their social reintegration and ensures compensation for those affected. It also fosters deeper collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations and survivors of trafficking to improve prevention and response efforts.

**To ensure that this new law aligns with international best practices, UNODC experts worked closely with their Panamanian counterparts, offering tailored advice on the necessary legislative changes needed to enhance the law's effectiveness in combating human trafficking.**



# BUILDING STRONGER SYSTEMS FOR JUSTICE AND PROTECTION IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

UNODC has been assisting criminal justice and victim protection professionals in Southeastern Europe in implementing robust counter-trafficking measures. Through the US-funded UNLOCKING project, and with funding from France, UNODC **trained 623 law enforcement officials and prosecutors** in Albania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute human trafficking.

Through simulation exercises, multidisciplinary trainings and mock trials, they were equipped with knowledge on how to classify human trafficking crimes, use digital evidence, seize criminal assets and compensate victims.

As a result, prosecutors in Montenegro reported for the first time in 2024 the identification of human trafficking cases and their referral to higher-level prosecutors. This type of crime had previously gone undetected due to its conflation with other crimes, such as sexual abuse. In northern Albania, prosecutors identified four new human trafficking cases—the first reported in the region in five years.

In Serbia, criminal justice practitioners trained by UNODC noted improved cooperation between institutions. For example, the Centre for Victim Protection collaborated with Serbian prosecutors to secure testimonies from victims of trafficking for forced labour, including victims with disabilities, ensuring victims' needs were met and their rights upheld throughout the trial process.

In North Macedonia, prosecutors reported detecting nine new human trafficking cases, seven of which involved child victims. One of these cases led to successful convictions, while the others are currently under investigation. Prosecutors also reported confiscating and freezing the proceeds of crime, where applicable.

623



trained law enforcement officials and prosecutors



## INVESTING IN PEOPLE



UNODC trainings are an excellent practice that help me understand the steps needed to support and prepare human trafficking victims for the most sensitive parts of the process.

**Cvetanka Kamcheva Zlateva,**  
Shelter Coordinator at Open Gate-La Strada,  
North Macedonia



Together with UNODC, I've advocated for a holistic approach to survivor engagement in policymaking, emphasizing collaboration and incorporating survivor input into internal standard operating procedures.

**Malaika Oringo,**  
Human Trafficking Survivor Leader,  
Uganda



The Working Group on Trafficking in Persons enabled me to showcase Guatemala's work on human trafficking for organ removal. International cooperation and multilateral fora are key to prevent and fight this crime efficiently.

**Danissa Ramirez,**  
Executive Secretary of the Secretariat against Sexual  
Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons,  
Guatemala



UNODC workshops are essential to train our diplomatic and consular staff to effectively combat human trafficking.

**Murodali Khudoyorzoda,**  
Deputy Head, Legal Department, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs,  
Tajikistan



With the help of UNODC and the EU, we developed Standard Operating Procedures for the investigation of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which will play a crucial role in the training programmes for personnel involved in the fight against these crimes.

**Brigadier Mustafa Al-Yasiri,**  
Director, Human Trafficking Directorate,  
Iraq



The Turquesa Academy was a unique and different type of training. It has brought new approaches to investigations that have contributed to successful outcomes in Brazil.

**Pedro Kenne,**  
Prosecutor,  
Brazil



Training and capacity-building are essential. Prosecutors must learn how to support victims and avoid their re-traumatization, but also how to deal with the psychological strain themselves.

**Filistas Shikerete,**  
Deputy Prosecutor General,  
Namibia



## FOSTERING BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Tackling human trafficking and migrant smuggling, crimes that often transcend borders, demands coordinated efforts at every level—global, regional and bilateral.

Since 2023, with financial support from Canada, UNODC has collaborated with INTERPOL to support joint operations across Latin America and globally.

As a result of Operations TURQUESA V and CARISICA, counterparts in 33 countries initiated **55 human trafficking and migrant smuggling investigations, arrested 348 traffickers and smugglers, and identified 273 victims and potential victims of trafficking.**

Operation LIBERTERRA spanned 116 countries and regions, leading to the **rescue of 3,222 potential victims of trafficking and the identification of 17,793 vulnerable migrants.**

In April 2024, following a boat tragedy off Southern Greece that claimed the lives of 262 Pakistanis en route to Europe, UNODC, in partnership with the Federal Investigation Agency in Pakistan, organized a high-level regional cooperation workshop on migrant smuggling. This workshop brought together 100 representatives from 14 countries of origin, transit and destination to strengthen cooperation against this crime. This led to the signing of an

agreement between Italy and Pakistan to jointly combat migrant smuggling.

With funding support from Austria, the European Union, Sweden and the United States, UNODC has also facilitated bilateral cooperation against human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This includes cooperation between Uzbekistan and Estonia, Uzbekistan and Finland, France and Iraq, Bangladesh and Libya, North Macedonia and Albania, Peru and Ecuador, and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.

### TURQUESA V and CARISICA

55

human trafficking and migrant smuggling investigations

348

traffickers and smugglers arrested

273

victims and potential victims of trafficking identified

### LIBERTERRA

3,222

potential victims of trafficking rescued

17,793

smuggled migrants identified



UNODC and Interpol work together to stop human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

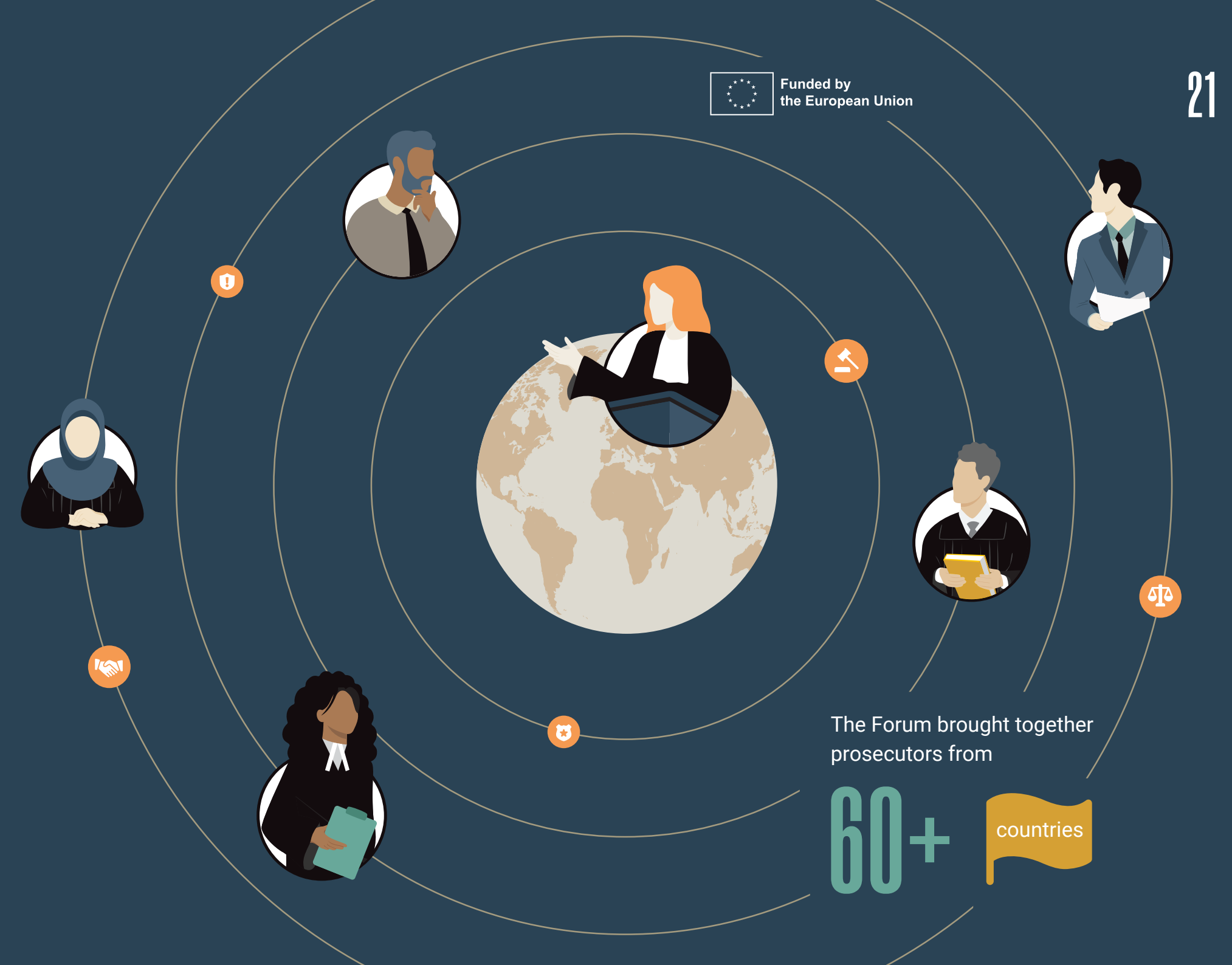
# BRINGING PROSECUTORS TOGETHER TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING



The first-ever UNODC International Forum of Prosecutors Countering Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, funded by the European Union, took place in Vienna, Austria, from 4 to 6 December. The Forum brought together prosecutors from **over 60 countries**, along with representatives from international organizations, to strengthen cross-border cooperation and establish a global network dedicated to dismantling criminal networks.

Effective responses to these crimes depend on the ability of countries to share information and coordinate actions. It is critical to understand where migrants are recruited, how victims are exploited, which transport routes are used and how illicit profits are moved. However, differences in legal systems, language barriers, limited resources and insufficient data often hinder cooperation among law enforcement professionals in different countries.

The Forum addressed these challenges by fostering dialogue and knowledge-sharing. Key discussions focused on identifying emerging trafficking and smuggling routes, exploring how organized crime adapts and exploits new opportunities, examining innovative investigative techniques and technologies, and highlighting the gender dimensions of these crimes.



# EMPOWERING WOMEN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

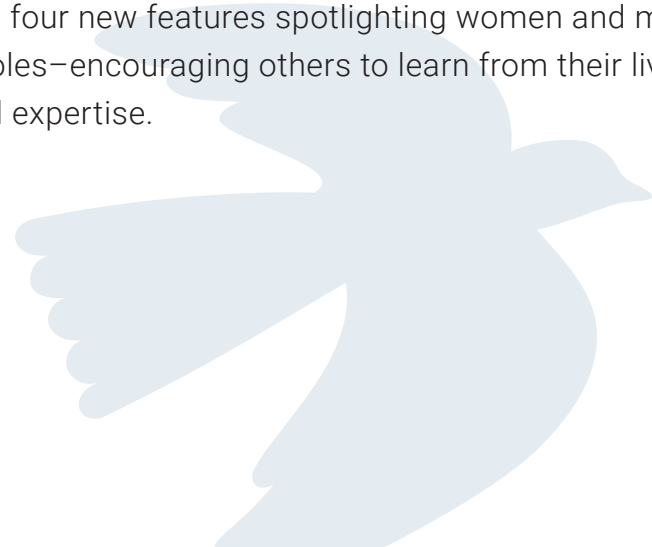
Promoting women's empowerment in criminal justice is central to UNODC's efforts to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This commitment was further underscored in 2024 during a gathering of women experts who shared experiences on the gendered aspects of migrant smuggling. The discussion took place in parallel with a session of the intergovernmental Working Group on Smuggling of Migrants.



Launched in 2020 with funding from the European Union, the GLO.ACT Women's Network is a global community of female professionals and male allies in policymaking, law enforcement, the judiciary and civil society. With 150 members, the Network facilitates regular dialogue on emerging issues related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling and supports learning through training materials and substantive guidance.

In 2024, the Network rolled out training modules for criminal justice practitioners, convened a panel of human trafficking survivors to promote survivor leadership, and hosted an event on the responsible use of artificial intelligence in law enforcement.

Additionally, the Network also expanded its Women CAN Campaign with four new features spotlighting women and men in leadership roles—encouraging others to learn from their lived experience and expertise.



Women at the front of the fight against migrant smuggling gathering in Vienna.

# EQUIPPING AIRPORT STAFF IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO INTERCEPT TRAFFICKING CASES

Air travel is a common method traffickers use to transport victims into the Dominican Republic. These victims are often recruited online, with traffickers providing airline tickets, and in some cases, fraudulent documents to navigate immigration and passport control.

Through the US-funded TRACK4TIP project, UNODC partnered with AERODOM, a private company managing eight major airports in the Dominican Republic, to raise awareness and empower staff to identify and report potential cases of human trafficking at airport terminals.

UNODC experts delivered specialized training at Las Americas International Airport in Santo Domingo, equipping airport staff with the tools to detect human trafficking indicators and respond appropriately. Without proper training, airport security, immigration and passport control officials, and tourist police face challenges in immediately recognizing the signs of trafficking and taking necessary steps.

This support has already led to the **identification of 45 victims** at the airport and the initiation of **25 investigations**, which resulted in the **rescue of 75 more victims**.

Additionally, a reference guide was developed to assist airport staff in identifying trafficking indicators within airport settings. Drawing on real life scenarios, the guide highlights key ‘red flags’ and provides contact details for reporting potential victims to the appropriate authorities.

To further raise awareness, posters and videos displaying trafficking indicators, along with an emergency hotline, were strategically placed throughout the airports—including in women’s restrooms—ensuring vital information is accessible to staff and passengers alike.

**45**   
victims identified

**25**   
investigations

**75**   
rescued victims



Control room at Las Américas International Airport in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

# COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AMID CONFLICT IN UKRAINE

Human trafficking takes on particularly dangerous dimensions during and after conflict. From sexual violence to the exploitation of children, conflict amplifies the risks and manifestations of this crime. It fuels impunity, weakens rule of law and fractures communities and institutions—creating fertile ground for traffickers to operate.

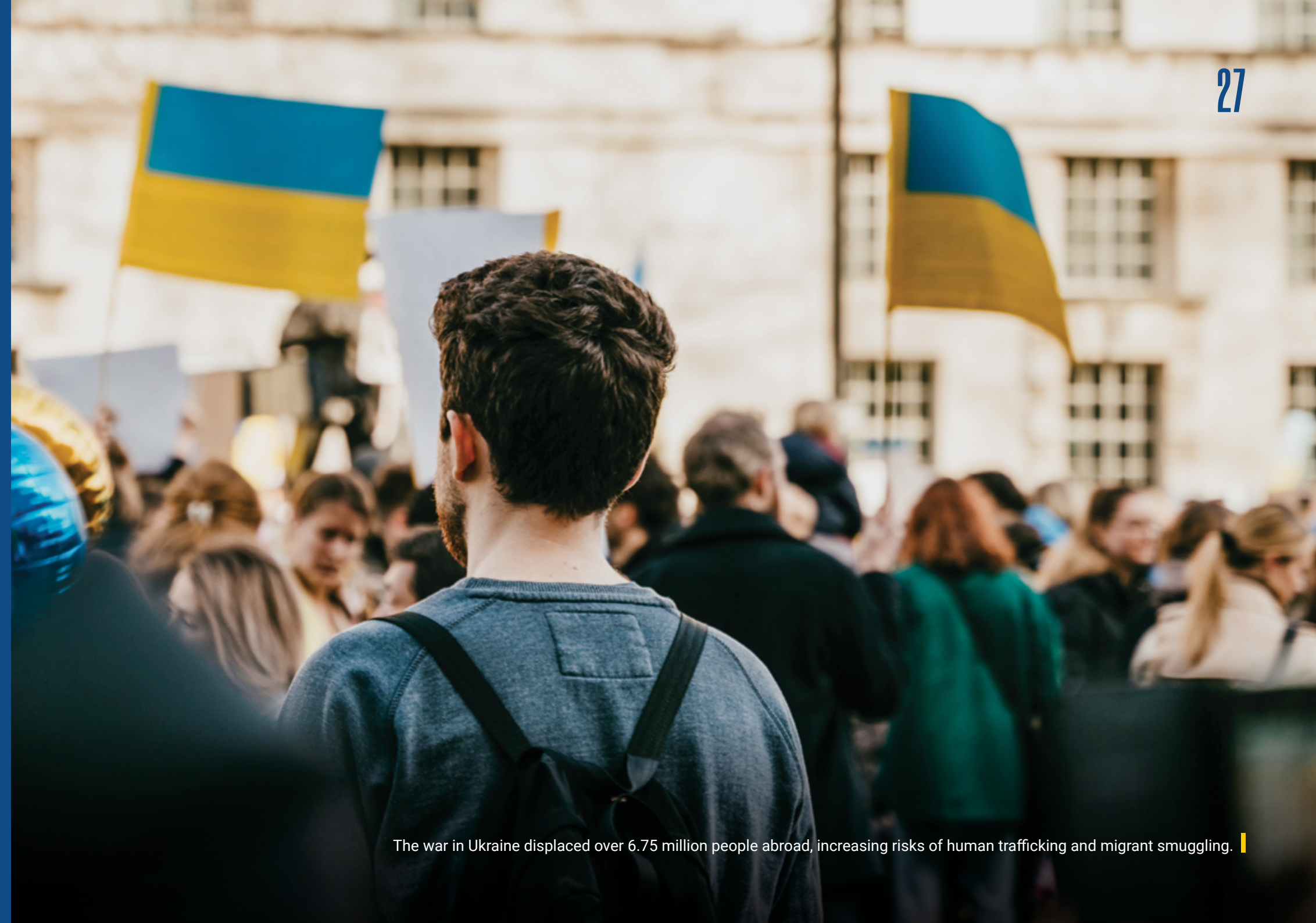
Both at home and abroad, countless Ukrainians remain vulnerable to exploitation. Since February 2022, a staggering **6.9 million people have fled the country**—most of them women and children—while another three and a half million are internally displaced.

According to UNODC research, **50 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation have been identified** in Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict. Outside the country, the number of Ukrainians identified as victims of trafficking has also increased, particularly within the European Union.

Yet criminal justice and victim protection systems often lack the ability to respond effectively to human trafficking during and after conflict. UNODC continues to support countries facing these challenges—such as Ukraine—in addressing heightened trafficking risks and ensuring protection for victims and survivors, particularly women and children.

With funding from the United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, UNODC has been collaborating with the government of Ukraine and other UN agencies to tackle conflict-related sexual violence. UNODC experts have provided legislative assistance to help update Ukraine's current legal and policy framework, ensuring that laws and policies reflect survivors' perspectives and lived experiences. The Offices of the Prosecutor General and the National and Migration Police have participated in UNODC trainings on human rights-based investigations and prosecutions of conflict-related human trafficking and sexual violence cases.

50 cases  
of trafficking for sexual exploitation identified



# ENGAGING SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

People with lived experience of human trafficking offer vital insights into what makes anti-trafficking efforts more effective—and what limits their impact. Yet too often, survivors are excluded from the very decision-making processes that shape these efforts. That's why UNODC works closely with survivors, learns from their perspectives and brings their voices to the attention of policymakers.

In December 2024, with funding from the European Union, UNODC held its first-ever workshop for people with lived experience of human trafficking. The gathering brought together **12 survivors** from **10 African countries** to reflect on how to strengthen protection measures for victims. Participants shared their perspectives in a safe, respectful space—where they were heard with trust, dignity and acceptance.

Discussions underscored the significance of adopting a trauma-informed approach that recognizes the profound and lasting effects of human trafficking on individuals, families and communities. Survivors also stressed the need for policymakers to better understand the difficult journeys of recovery and resilience that follow exploitation.

They called for victim participation in legal and support processes to be grounded in dignity and respect—not marked by infantilization or pity. Participants also highlighted the power of collective advocacy, underscoring the importance of cooperation between survivors across the region to improve long-term protection.

UNODC remains committed to engaging survivors and empowering them to become advocates and leaders in their communities. In June 2025, UNODC will host a first-of-its-kind Global Forum for Survivors—bringing together survivors and service providers to explore how to better protect victims of trafficking.

“

As the African Survivor Coalition, we left the workshop invigorated and determined to continue advocating for policies and practices that reflect our realities, ensuring that survivors across Africa have access to justice, protection and meaningful empowerment. Together, we are redefining what it means to combat trafficking—centered on the voices of those who have lived it.

## UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR ORGAN REMOVAL

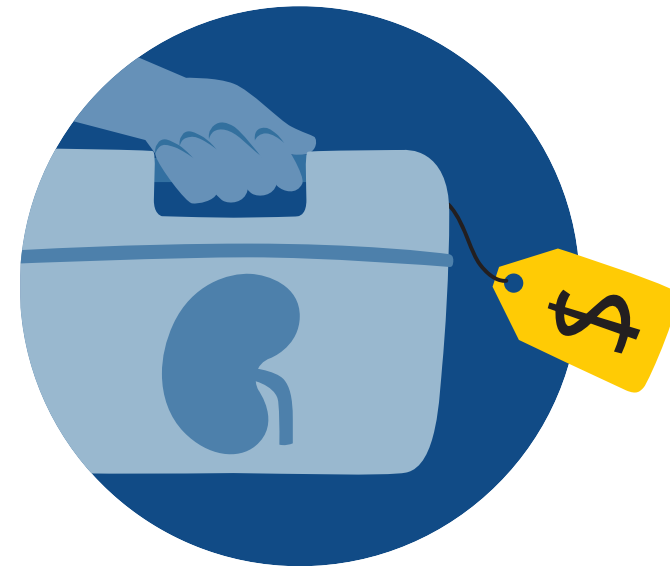
Human trafficking for organ removal is a complex and highly exploitative crime. It targets vulnerable individuals who may appear, at first glance, to have consented to the removal of their organs. However, if consent is obtained through deception, fraud or the abuse of a position of vulnerability, it is rendered invalid—and such cases constitute human trafficking.

Traffickers, often operating within sophisticated criminal networks, profit by selling organs to recipients who are unable or unwilling to wait for legal transplants. These networks require an advanced and international infrastructure involving medical specialists, logistical coordination and access to healthcare facilities.

The most commonly harvested organs from victims are kidneys, followed by parts of the liver. Victims often receive little or no financial compensation and suffer long-term physical and psychological consequences.

UNODC provides technical and legislative assistance, along with policy support, to strengthen criminal justice responses to human trafficking for organ removal.

Countries' growing concern over this issue was addressed at the 2024 Working Group on Trafficking in Persons and reflected in a new UN General Assembly resolution on trafficking in persons for organ removal. The resolution underscores the need for more robust data collection and training for practitioners to more effectively respond to this crime.



150,000+

transplants performed annually worldwide: an estimated 5-10% use black market organs

## LEAVING NO CHILD BEHIND IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

31

Every year, millions of children around the world fall victim to human trafficking. According to the 2024 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, children represent **38 per cent** of all detected victims globally, with girls disproportionately affected.

In 2024, UNODC made combating child trafficking a top priority across its work. The World Day against Trafficking in Persons was dedicated to raising global awareness of child trafficking and calling for accelerated action to prevent and end this crime. As coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC mobilized the United Nations system to collectively strengthen responses to child trafficking. Through the intergovernmental Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC also supported States parties to the Protocol in similarly increasing their focus on national issues and priorities concerning child trafficking.

The drivers of child trafficking are as varied as the forms of exploitation children endure. These include forced labour, involvement in criminal activities or begging, trafficking for illegal adoption, recruitment into armed forces, and both online and sexual exploitation.

Identifying and protecting child victims remains a significant challenge, hindered by underreporting, limited awareness and insufficient resources for victim support services. Traffickers often use coercion, deception and threats to maintain control over their victims, making it difficult for authorities to intervene.

Protecting children from trafficking is a legal and moral imperative—and demands coordinated action by governments, international organizations, civil society and communities worldwide.



## ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS

At the heart of the work of the UNODC Action against Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling is a commitment to clear, impactful communication and strong advocacy efforts that reflect our mission and values.

In 2024, our communications strategy focused on informing and engaging a diverse global audience. Through strategic messaging, targeted partnerships and global outreach, we worked to raise awareness, foster dialogue and drive meaningful change to end human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



Our approach centers on creating original content that resonates with our audiences—from policymakers to the general public—leveraging digital platforms to expand our reach and amplify our impact.

Last year, our website reached over **one million people**. The page dedicated to the crime of human trafficking is one of the most frequently visited pages on the global UNODC website, attracting **more than 25,000 views**.

Our X account reached **22,400 followers**, making it UNODC's third-largest profile on the platform. With **645 posts**, we reached more than **763,000 people**.

Our new digital campaigns—#NotForSale and #DeadlyBusiness—collectively reached over **250,000 people** on social media, raising awareness of the devastating impacts of human trafficking and migrant smuggling worldwide.

# 1.7+ million

people reached through our communication products



Launch of Brazil's IV National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling remain among the most complex and fast-evolving crimes of our time—as underscored in the 2024 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. The devastating intersection of armed conflicts, economic instability and the rapid growth of digital technologies has created new challenges, deepening the links between human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking and corruption. Disturbingly, women and children continue to be disproportionately affected, making up the majority of identified victims.

These crimes demand nothing less than a bold, coordinated and innovative global response—one rooted in a people-focused, context-specific and evidence-based approach. UNODC remains resolute in its mission, working closely with governments and key actors to dismantle criminal networks, fortify protection systems and ensure justice prevails. **In 2025, we will:**

1

Expand our global reach by strengthening cooperation with governments and international partners, including INTERPOL, to dismantle trafficking and smuggling networks at every level.

2

Equip criminal justice professionals with cutting-edge tools to combat emerging threats such as illicit financial flows and cybercrime.

3

Enhance investigative capacity, with greater focus on ongoing evidential issues.

4

Elevate legislative action by supporting countries in fortifying laws and policies.

5

Foster international collaboration through communities of practice such as the International Forum of Prosecutors, driving information-sharing and strategic action.

6

Center survivors' voices through the launch of the first-ever Global Forum for Survivors—Voices of Resilience—where survivors, practitioners and service providers will lead discussions on strengthening victim protection.

7

Advance survivor leadership by conducting regional assessments alongside trafficking survivors to integrate their expertise into national and regional policy frameworks.

8

Champion the fight against child trafficking by advocating for stronger protection measures in international and United Nations forums.

The scale of this crisis is vast—but so is our determination. Through bold leadership, relentless cooperation and survivor-centered solutions, we can build a future where human trafficking and migrant smuggling have no place. UNODC will continue to drive change—because lives depend on it.

## OUR DONORS

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling are global, widespread and highly lucrative crimes that reduce people to mere commodities. UNODC is committed to ensuring that countries are equipped to prevent and respond to these crimes, protect and assist the people

who are exploited and bring perpetrators to justice. This vital work would not be possible without the generous support of our donors and partners, who share our vision and continue to stand with us in the global fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling.



Austria



Sweden



European Union



Canada



Switzerland



Migration  
Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund



Cyprus



United Kingdom



UN Action against Sexual  
Violence in Conflict



France



United States of America



United Nations  
Peace and Development Trust Fund



Japan

## OUR PARTNERS







**United Nations**  
Office on Drugs and Crime



**ACTION**  
Against Human  
Trafficking and  
Migrant Smuggling

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