Strengthening data collection and analysis to inform policies in response to migrant smuggling

- CAU Project -

Joining forces to tackle smuggling of migrants in Cambodia: future directions

Phnom Penh, 7 March 2013

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The CAU Project
Objective of the CAU Project

- To improve evidence-based knowledge in order to inform effective policy development in response to migrant smuggling
The project consists of two main components:

- to improve evidence based knowledge on migrant smuggling (knowledge component)
- to assist the project countries in increasing their capacities to generate and use information on migrant smuggling (capacity building component).
Activities carried out under the capacity building component
assessment of structures and capacities
UNODC Training Programme on Operational and Strategic Analysis on Migrant Smuggling

- 10-day training course on operational analysis for the purpose of supporting investigations on migrant smuggling
- 5-day training course on analysis for the purpose of strategic analysis and reporting
- 2-day training on familiarizing senior management with the role and functions of operational and strategic analysis
Activities carried out under the knowledge component
Research
1. People: Migrant smuggling (SoM) & Trafficking in Persons (TiP)
   1. SoM from GMS to Thailand
   2. TiP for labour from GMS to Thailand
   3. TiP for sex within from GMS to Thailand and Cambodia
   4. SoM from China and Viet Nam to the EU and US
   5. SoM from S/SW Asia to Australia and Canada

2. Drugs
   1. Heroin
   2. Amphetamine-type substances

3. Environmental Crimes
   1. Illegal Timber trade
   2. Illegal Wildlife trade
   3. E-Waste dumping
   4. Ozone depleting substances

4. Goods
   1. Counterfeit Goods
   2. Fraudulent Medicine
Catalogue of Actors and Activities Working to Combat Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking

Section 1: Smuggling of Migrants
1. Laws criminalizing migrant smuggling
2. National policy on migrant smuggling
3. Key actors
   3.1 Key actors within government
   3.2 Key international organizations and civil society actors
4. Coordination mechanisms
   4.1 Mechanism for coordination within government
   4.2 Mechanism for coordination between government and civil society
5. Capacity building activities

Section 2: Trafficking in Persons
1. Laws criminalizing human trafficking
2. National policy on human trafficking
3. Key actors
   3.1 Key actors within government
   3.2 Key international organizations and civil society actors
4. Coordination mechanisms
   4.1 Mechanism for coordination within government
   4.2 Mechanism for coordination between government and civil society
5. Capacity building activities
Research in 2013

- Research on **financial transactions** within migrant smuggling
- Research on **smuggling of Sri Lankans**
- Interview-based research on irregular migration, SoM and TiP with regard to **Thailand and Cambodia** (into 2014)
- Interview-based research on irregular transit migration and migrant smuggling with regard to **Indonesia** (into 2014)
- “**TOCTA**” **update**: based on state data, expert interviews and desk research: SoM within/from/though/to Bali Process region (into 2014)
- Update and complement **Annotated Bibliography** and **Online Library**
The Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct in Support of the Bali Process

(VRS-MSRC)
At the 4th Bali Process Ministerial Conference in March 2011:

“Ministers agreed to strengthen engagement on information and intelligence sharing, underscoring the high value and utility that would derive from enhanced information sharing. In this regard, Ministers welcomed assistance from UNODC in establishing a voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling and related conduct in support of the Bali Process.”
Purpose

- To build strategic, evidence-based knowledge
- To inform the development of policies and operational measures
- To guide allocation of resources
- To build trust between states
- To strengthen cooperation between states
Development of the VRS-MSRC

- In close cooperation with law enforcement authorities from Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America and IOs
- Through a series of consultations from 2010 to 2012.
VRS-MSRC in 2013

- Address lessons learnt from the pilot phase and improve functionality
- Elaborate output-part (search routines)
- Launch in mid 2013
  - Familiarization workshop
  - Two reporting cycles:
    - 2012
    - Jan. to June 2013 (with the option of quarterly reporting)
- Analyze results and share back with states (intelligence products)
- VRS-MSRC stakeholder meeting in Dec. (IRWSIII)
Thank you!

Questions?

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