Addressing multiple threats of environmental crimes in East Asia and the Pacific

Technical assistance strategy
2009 – 2012

Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (RCEAP)
Structure of presentation

1. Mandate
2. Challenges
3. Intervention areas
4. Added value
5. Objectives
Structure of presentation

1. Mandate
2. Challenges
3. Intervention areas
4. Added value
5. Objectives
Mandate of UNODC

- Resolution 16/1 of 2007 Commission on crime prevention and criminal justice:
  - International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources

- Two instruments:
  - UNTOC
  - UNCAC
Structure of presentation

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2. Challenges
3. Intervention areas
4. Added value
5. Objectives
Environmental challenges in EAP

• Forest area (2000-2005)¹:
  – Southeast Asia = -1.3%
  – South America = -0.50%
  – World = -0.18%

• Captures in marine/inland waters (2000-2006)²:
  – Asia = +4.7% (e.g. Cambodia → 69.7%)
  – Oceania = +14.5% (e.g. PNG → 146%)
  – World = -3.9%

¹ State of the World’s Forest 2009 FAO
² Statistical query FIGIS, FAO, Dec. 2008
Environmental challenges in EAP

- **Wildlife illicit trafficking:**
  - Species such as elephants, tigers, pangolins, wild cattle are threatened by extinction in some areas of South East Asia

- **Illegal trade of ODS and hazardous waste:**
  - Growing trade due to weak law enforcement
  - Low risk and high profits
Consequences

- Climate change
- Natural resources depletion (ecosystem impoverishment)
- Slow human development (poverty, food insecurity)
- State weakening (corruption, organized crimes)
- Economic slowdown (less revenues, less investments)
Structure of presentation

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Priority areas

• Illegal logging and trade in timber - national laws and CITES
• Illegal trade in wildlife - 1973 Washington Convention (CITES)
• Illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS) - 1987 Montreal Protocol
• Illegal trade in wastes including illegal transport and dumping of hazardous waste – 1989 Basel Convention and 1996 Protocol
• Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing - regional fisheries management organisations (RMFOs)
Structure of presentation

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UNODC added value

• Law enforcement strengthening and border control
  – Border liaison offices
  – Computer based training for LE officers
  – Legal advisory

• Anti-corruption and criminal justice
  – Technical assistance in AML and AC legislation
  – Global experience/partnership (e.g. StAR)
  – Best practices and international cooperation

• Sustainable development
  – Experience in the Golden Triangle with poppy farmers
  – Not only law enforcement but also alternative development
  – Community empowerment
Structure of presentation

1. Mandate
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5. Objectives
Human Security: Integrated programmes of work will lead to measurable outcomes and results

1. Illicit trafficking
   - Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances, and smuggling of migrants

2. Governance
   - Opportunities and incentives for corruption reduced, illegally acquired assets recovered by governments, and money laundering reduced

3. Criminal justice
   - Reduction in transnational crimes and protection of vulnerable groups

4. Drug demand reduction
   - Reduced drug abuse

5. HIV/AIDS
   - Halt and begin to reverse the HIV epidemics

6. Sustainable livelihoods
   - Reduction, Elimination and Prevention of Illicit Crop Cultivation

Rule of Law
Health and Development
Regional Programme Framework

Human Security:
Integrated programmes of work will lead to measurable outcomes and results

1. Illicit trafficking
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Halt and begin to reverse the HIV epidemics

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Reduction, Elimination and Prevention of Illicit Crop Cultivation
Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

1. Illicit Trafficking

1.1 Border Control
   - Improved border security
   - BLO mechanism institutionalized and operational
   - Joint Port Control Units established and operational
   - Airport specialist response units established and operational

1.2 Human Trafficking
   - Human trafficking operations identified and effectively acted on
   - Legislative frameworks meet international obligations and standards
   - Comparative data sets on trafficking trends and country responses used by stakeholders to inform evidence based responses
   - Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
   - Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting victims
   - Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders
   - Corporate sector organisations adopt codes of conduct
   - Top-level political engagement and commitment

1.3 Drugs and Precursors
   - Trafficking of ATS and other drugs identified and effectively acted on
   - Domestic legislation harmonized with international instruments
   - Comparative data sets on ATS and other drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders to inform evidence based responses
   - Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
   - Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders
   - Clandestine lab investigation teams established and operational
   - Chemical industry associations adopt codes of conduct on precursor diversion

1.4 Environmental Crimes
   - Trafficking of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on
   - A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in illicit natural resources and hazardous substances
   - Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented
   - Informed and capable law enforcement and specialised officials
   - Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders
   - Producers and consumers effectively engaged in reducing demand for illegal forest products

1.5 Smuggling Migrants
   - Smuggling of migrants identified and effectively acted on
   - Systems to generate, manage, analyze, report and use migrant smuggling information established and operational
   - BLOs’ mandates broadened to cover crimes related to irregular migration
   - Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
   - Research on irregular migration used as part of the Bali Process
Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

1. Illicit Trafficking

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   Improved border security

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   Trafficking of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on

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Outcomes

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1.2 HUMAN TRAFFICKING
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   1.2.2 Comparative data sets on trafficking trends and country responses used by stakeholders to inform evidence based responses
   1.2.3 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
   1.2.4 Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting victims
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1.4 ENVIRONMENT
   1.4.1 A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in illicit natural resources and hazardous substances
   1.4.2 Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented
   1.4.3 Informed and capable law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
   1.4.4 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders
   1.4.5 Producers and consumers effectively engaged in reducing demand for illegal forest products

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Rule of Law
Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

1.4. Environmental crimes
Trafficking of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on

Outcomes

A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

Outputs

Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented

Informed and capable law enforcement and specialized officials

Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders

Producers and consumers effectively engaged in reducing demand for illegal natural resources and hazardous substances
1.4. Environmental crimes

Trafficing of illicit natural resources and hazardous substances identified and effectively acted on

- Effective environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks established and implemented
- Informed and capable law enforcement and specialized officials
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Rule of Law

1. Illicit Trafficking

Outcomes

- Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

Outputs

- A regional strategy in place to prevent and suppress trafficking in illicit natural resources and hazardous substances
Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

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- Reduction in illicit trafficking of people, drugs, illicit natural resources and hazardous substances

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Outputs

Rule of Law

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Thank you

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