Drug trafficking trends & border management in South-East Asia: “Responding to an evolving context of regional integration”

Vienna, 19 November 2014
An understated link: in policy discourse & implementation

Illegality hindering development and governance

Crime/illicit activities have direct impact on: trade, institutions, delivery of public services, political processes. Therefore, it is not a mere “security” concern but a “development” and “governance” concern.

Illegality affects all

In today’s globalized world, the impact of illegality is not limited to conflict/post-conflict/fragile/failed states. It affects all. And the impacts is greatest is in developing countries. Especially when regional integration is accelerated.
Regional Integration
ASEAN Community 2015

Positive development… but growth comes with new risks.

– The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015
  – Regional integration: Freer flows of goods, services, investment, capital, and labour
  – Expected increase of TOC and illicit trafficking coupled with rapid economic development and globalisation
  – Necessity of instituting and enhancing combating measures against TOC in development & governance context
Regional Connectivity: planning for the downside?

Intersection between major trafficking routes and economic corridors
Most recent developments
25th ASEAN Summit
(12 – 14 Nov 2014 )

• Acknowledgement of the risk of instability in parts of ASEAN, coupled with non-traditional security challenges.

• Agreement to enhance cooperation to support the realisation of a Drug-free ASEAN in 2015.

• Committed towards the promotion of dialogue in confidence-building in maritime cooperation.

• ASEAN-UN work-plan for 2015 endorsed.
Alignment to ASEAN and non-ASEAN regional frameworks

- ASEAN Ministerial on Drug-related Matters
- ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)
- ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)
- Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

Comprehensive partnership between ASEAN and UN
Trends & Analysis
Drug trafficking in EAP: conservative estimate

Largest illicit flows in the region

- Illicit drugs (heroin and methamphetamine): US $31.3 billion
- Counterfeits (general goods and fraudulent medicines): US $30 billion
- Environmental crime (timber, wildlife, e-waste and ODS): US $24 billion
- People (trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling): US $2 billion
Opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia

Resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in the last eight years

Source: UNODC SEA Opium Survey 2013
Opium poppy cultivation - global comparisons

Increased share of global opium poppy production

Figure 2: Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Lao PDR, 1998-2013 (Hectares)

2005: 7% of the global opium production
2013: 18%
Heroin trafficking routes affecting Asia

The Golden Triangle heroin + Afghanistan heroin

147 kg of heroin thought to be from Myanmar was seized in Ranong, Thailand (March 2014)
Trends of heroin seizures in E/SE Asia

Factor behind the resurgence of the Golden Triangle

- 2008: total seizures 5.2 tons
- 2012: total seizures 9.0 tons
- 2013: the estimated total seizures 11.35 tons

* Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number
Increasing synthetic drug production in E/SE Asia

Continuous expansion of ATS manufacture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>400+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC

- Arrest of 182 suspects in Lufeng, South China's Guangdong Province
- Seized 2,925 kgs of meth and 260 kgs of ketamine, along with over 100 tons of raw materials (Dec, 2013)
In October 2013, 7 mt of methamphetamine cutting agent was seized in Tachilek township near Myanmar – Lao PDR border

Source: CCDAC
Trafficking of precursor chemicals

Myanmar- India border areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudoephedrine (Million tabs)</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoephedrine</td>
<td>10.55</td>
<td>47.11</td>
<td>28.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CCDAC

In April 2014, 190 kg of pseudoephedrine seized at the India border with Myanmar

Source: SMART media monitoring
Trends of meth pill seizures in E/SE Asia

Reached historic highs in 2012

- 2008: total seizures 30 million
- 2012: total seizures 227 million
- 2013: the estimated total seizures 240 million

* Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number
Trends of crystal meth seizures and use in E/SE Asia

Highest seizure total in past decade

- 2008: total seizures 8 tons
- 2012: total seizures 11.6 tons
- 2013: the estimated total seizures 12 tons

Source: DAINAP

* Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number

Sharp increase of ecstasy seizures in 2012 (may include meth or NPS)

- 2011: total seizures 1.6 million pills
- 2012: total seizures 5.4 million pills

August 2014, 2.4 million ‘ecstasy’ pills seized off coast of Myanmar

Source: DAINAP

Copyright: AFP
Programmatic Response
UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia
2014 - 2017

Impact
Improved capacity of Southeast Asia to prevent and respond to drugs and crime threats

Sub-programme 1.
Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-programme 2.
Anti-Corruption

Sub-programme 3.
Terrorism Prevention

Sub-programme 4.
Criminal Justice

Sub-programme 5.
Drug demand reduction, HIV and Alternative Development
## Trends and Analysis

### Evidence-based research guiding interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeit Goods (EAP to Europe and US)</td>
<td>$24.4 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal wood products from EAP</td>
<td>$17 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin within EAP</td>
<td>$16.3 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine within EAP</td>
<td>$15 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulent medicines (EAP to SEA and Africa)</td>
<td>$5 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal e-waste to EAP</td>
<td>$3.75 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal wildlife in EAP</td>
<td>$2.5 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant smuggling (E and SE Asia to Europe and US)</td>
<td>$1.55 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant smuggling (GMS to Thailand)</td>
<td>$192 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex trafficking (GMS to Thailand and Cambodia)</td>
<td>$181 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant smuggling (S and W Asia to Australia and Canada)</td>
<td>$97.3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal ODS to EAP</td>
<td>$67.7 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour trafficking (GMS to Thailand)</td>
<td>$33 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illicit Crop Monitoring in Lao PDR & Myanmar

- Launch of the 2014 Southeast Asia Opium Survey report (December 2014), compiling opium survey results from Lao PDR and Myanmar under the UNODC Illicit Crop Monitoring Programming (ICMP)

- Ongoing field activities under national projects in Lao PDR and Myanmar to increase food security and promoting licit crop production and small farmer enterprise development

Field measurements by a survey team, North Shan

Ground data collection by ground truth team for satellite image analysis, Tangyang township, North Shan
Approx. 80 BLOs are operational across the region

32 BLOs modernized and up-graded

Over 500 frontline officers trained

Border community research and awareness raising campaign conducted
Strengthened interdiction capacity

– 212 drug and precursor test kits delivered to frontline locations of the GMS countries Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam

– Regional basic forensics training on drugs and precursors for GMS country frontline law enforcement officers (26 Nov 2014, Mandalay)
Enhanced regional cooperation

1993 MOU on Drug Control:

– MoU Senior Officials Committee Meeting (SOC) (28–29 May 2014, Beijing)
– GMS Drug Enforcement Conference (GMSDEC) (24–25 Sep 2014, Beijing)
– Financial Investigation Task Force training (7-11 July 2014, Hong Kong)

Strengthened systems to gather data and develop intelligence

– National Workshop in Lao PDR on improving data inputs on amphetamine-type stimulants (7 March 2014, Vientiane)
Currently 76 training modules and 18 courses available in English, Thai, and Khmer.

1. Land Border Interdiction
2. Airport Interdiction
3. Seaport Interdiction
4. Container Profiling Examination
5. Risk Management at the Borders
6. Interview and Search of Persons
7. Controlled Deliveries
8. Investigating Drug Organized Crime - to be completed
9. Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
10. Introduction and Application of Intelligence
11. Intelligence Analysis
12. Human Trafficking
13. Smuggling of Migrants
14. Human Rights
15. Security Document Examination
16. Environmental Crime
17. Cybercrime
18. HIV/AIDS
Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

Result Based Management

Inputs - Activities - Outputs - Outcomes - Impact

Development interventions - Development effects

Centrally managed:
– Web-based planning and monitoring system including all Offices in the region
– Continuous, systematic and transparent collection of data to maximise availability of information
– Regular and ad-hoc reports based on information generated at field, country and regional level
### Planning & Monitoring System

11 RP Outcome Workplans (380 Activities)
20 CP Outcome Workplans (547 Activities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities and Tasks</th>
<th>Delivery of Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Assistance Type</th>
<th>GeoScope</th>
<th>Beneficiaries Type</th>
<th>Participating Agencies</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Donor Agency</th>
<th>Fund Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3:</strong> Enhanced knowledge and skills developed (and related operational capacities) among border law enforcement agencies on intelligence-led responses and basic investigative techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY: Development and finalization of Manual on Basic Investigation for Border Rangers completed</td>
<td>06/13/14</td>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td>Report/Docu</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Law Enforc</td>
<td>NACD, MPS, MPF</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>DIAC</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY: Manual (1000 copies) on Basic Investigation for Border Rangers in English language printed and distributed</td>
<td>06/13/14</td>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td>Report/Docu</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Law Enforc</td>
<td>NACD, MPS, MPF</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>INL</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY: Development and finalization of Field Guide on Basic Investigation for wildlife crimes completed</td>
<td>06/30/14</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Report/Docu</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Law Enforc</td>
<td>NACD, MPS, MPF</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>DIAC</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY: Training course (30 officers) on Cross-border Cooperation between Laos and Cambodia (TBD) hosted</td>
<td>06/30/14</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Law Enforc</td>
<td>NACD, MPS</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>DIAC</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY: Mobile e-Learning unit for drug control agency in Phnom Penh, Cambodia delivered</td>
<td>08/31/14</td>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Law Enforc</td>
<td>NACD</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>DIAC</td>
<td>PO</td>
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</table>
Presentation themes: recap

- Drug trafficking is a complex multidimensional threat to security, good governance, human rights and sustainable development.

- No country is immune from the rule of law, border management, governance and health related challenges caused by illicit trafficking and illegality.

- Rapid regional integration and economic development in Asia, expected to be enhanced by the ASEAN Community in 2015, may make Southeast Asian countries more vulnerable.

- Border control responses need to integrate TOC into existing border management mechanism (link to licit trade).

- Efforts to counter illegality should be integrated into promotion of good governance and development.
Thank you

Regional Section for South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific
Division for Operations
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
http://www.unodc.org