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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC and the fight against Wildlife Crime

**1st ASEAN Ministerial Conference
on Tiger Conservation
27-30 January 2010
Hyatt Regency Hua Hin, Thailand**

Presentation Structure

- UNODC's mandates & expertise
- UNODC & environmental crime
- Border Liaison Offices (BLO) mechanism
- 2 concrete avenues of possible contributions:
 - (1) Enhancing regional capacity to fight TOC and illicit trafficking in an integrated manner (PATROL project and concept)
 - (2) Wildlife Crime Assessment Toolkit



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Mandate of UNODC in supporting Member States in the fight against Wildlife Crime

- Resolution 16/1 of 2007 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ):
 - International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources
- General Assembly Resolution 55/25 of Nov 2000
 - UNTOC *“constitutes an effective tool and the necessary legal framework for International cooperation in combating ... illicit trafficking of protected species of wild flora and fauna...”*
- Two instruments:
 - UNTOC
 - UNCAC

Areas identified for prioritization of support utilizing the tools and expertise of UNODC

- 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)



UNODC's expertise and possible contribution to wildlife crime problem

- Law enforcement and cross-border control
 - Border Liaison Offices and other operational enhancement facilitation
 - Computer based training for LE officers
 - Legal advisory services and other normative support
- Anti-corruption and criminal justice system capacity
 - Technical assistance in AC and AML legislation
 - Global experience/partnership (e.g. StAR)
 - Best practices and international cooperation (MLA)
- Sustainable development
 - Experience in the Golden Triangle with poppy farmers
 - Not only law enforcement but also alternative development
 - Community empowerment and human development



Learning and adapting relevant techniques from the counter-narcotics experience

Challenges perceived in 1999:

- Major centre for illicit cultivation and production of drugs/Major routes for trafficking drugs / precursors
- Lack of effective transnational/collective law enforcement cooperation in Greater Mekong Subregion
- High volumes of trafficking in drugs and precursors
- Limited communications and contact across borders: only via the central government authorities
- Result = low information exchange (& trust), limited capacity of frontline law enforcement (i.e. few seizures, few cases brought to justice = impunity)

UNODC Projects on BLOs

1st Project on BLOs (Project D91) = \$2.8m duration 1999 - 2007

2nd Project on BLOs (Project I61) = \$1.2m duration: Apr 2007 - Dec 2009

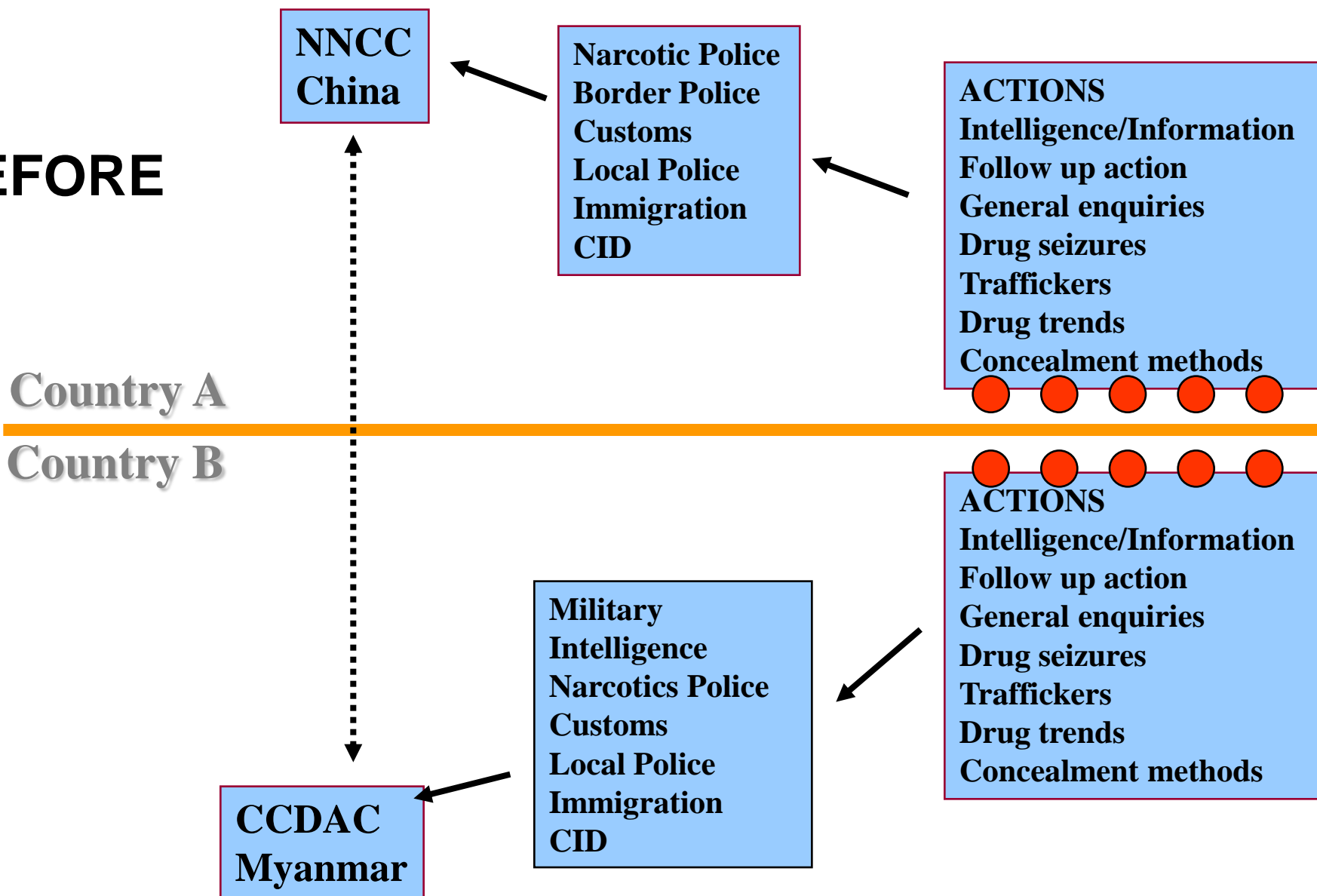
Countries: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand,
Viet Nam

Objectives:

1. Build BLOs capacity to share operational information
2. Improved communication capacity
3. BLOs in additional high-risk areas
4. Improve understanding and full utilization of BLO concept

How BLOs work:

BEFORE



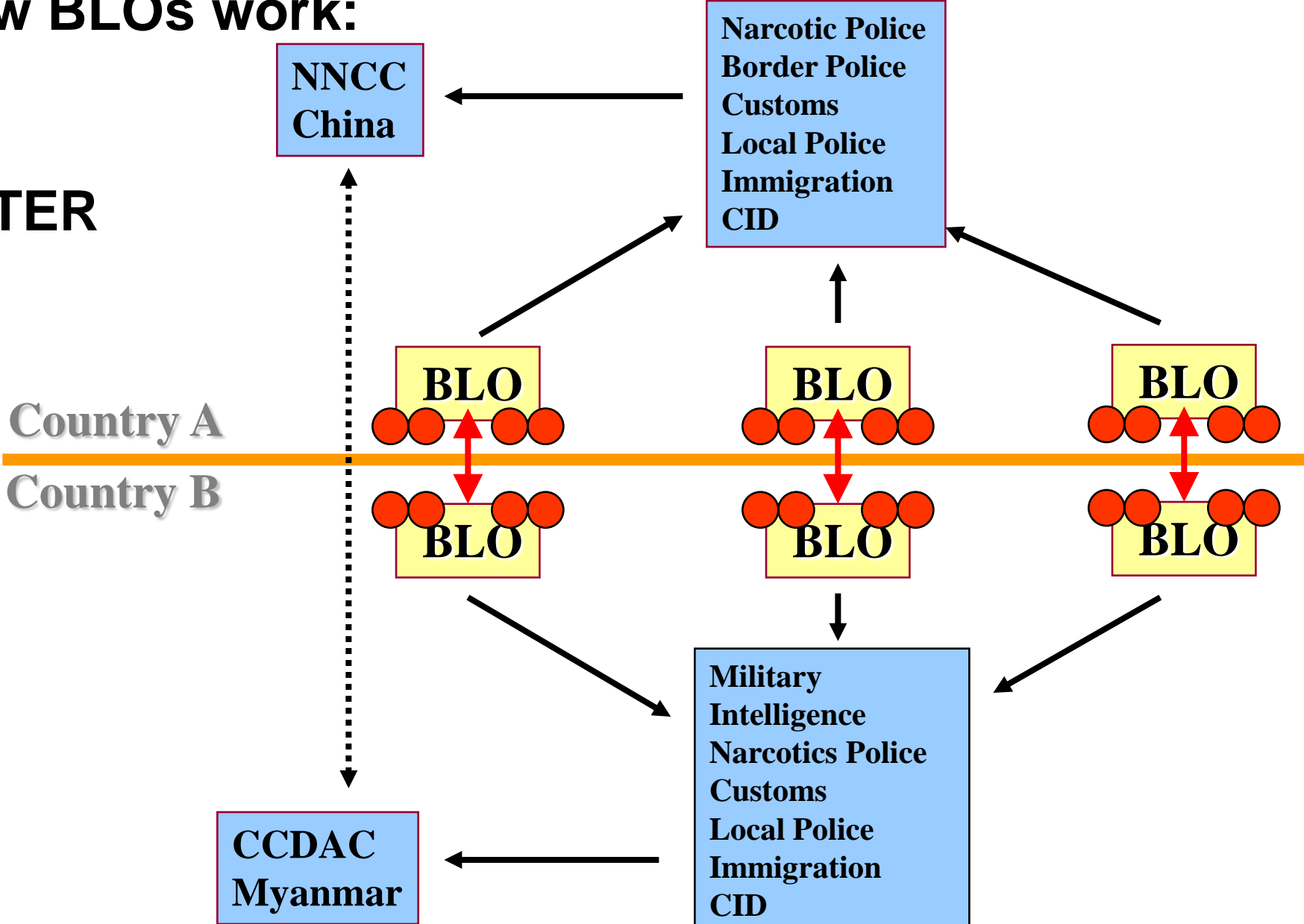


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How BLOs work:

AFTER



**NNCC
China**

**Narcotic Police
Border Police
Customs
Local Police
Immigration
CID**

BLO

BLO

BLO

Country A

Country B

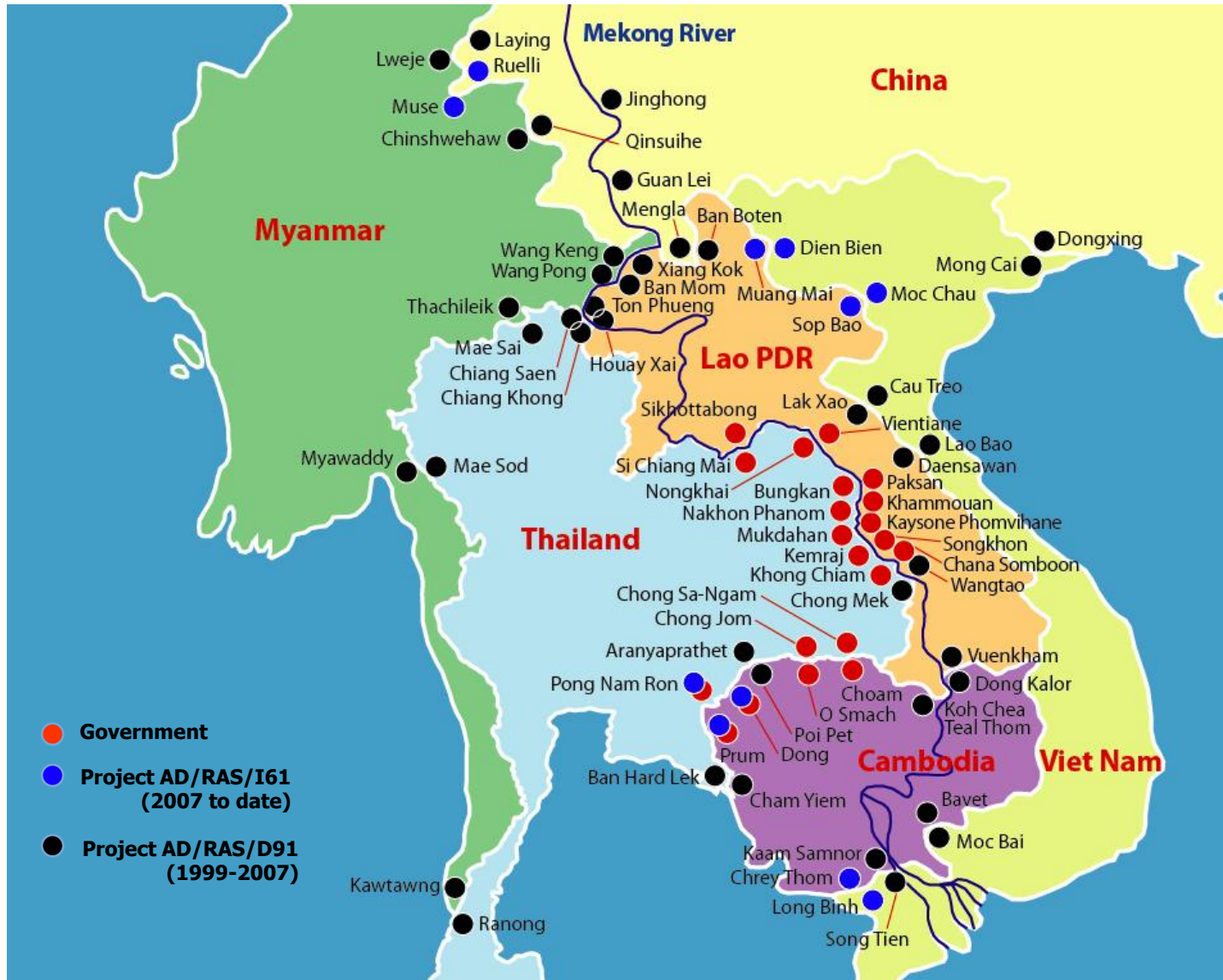
BLO

BLO

BLO

**CCDAC
Myanmar**

**Military
Intelligence
Narcotics Police
Customs
Local Police
Immigration
CID**





PATROL Project

- **P**artnership **A**gainst **T**ransnational-crime through **R**egional **O**rganized **L**aw-enforcement
(To strengthen cross-border cooperation by increasing the capacity of government law enforcement, prosecution and civil society to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of cross-border crimes)
- Use the existing BLO mechanism to enable countries to expand cross-border cooperation in the fight against crimes in an integrated manner;
 - Drug trafficking
 - Smuggling of Migrants
 - Human trafficking
 - Environmental crimes (wildlife and timber, Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), waste disposal)

(Initially targeting 6 MOU countries, with eventual expansion into the greater East Asia and Pacific region)



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PATROL Partners

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific as a lead agency partnering with:
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- TRAFFIC
- Freeland Foundation

PATROL objectives

- Create an overarching strategy to combat TOC in the region to ensure transnational organized response
- Help increase the capacity of governments and civil society to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of cross-border crimes
- Help enable countries to meet their commitments under UN Conventions and Protocols and Multilateral Environmental Agreements



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Wildlife Crime Assessment Toolkit



I. Legislation

- International Law
- Domestic Law



III. Enforcement

- Enforcement Agencies
- Staffing Issues
- Investigations & Intelligence
- International Cooperation
- Technical Assistance & Aid
- Integrity & Accountability



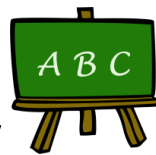
II. Administration

- Wildlife Administration
- Forestry Administration
- CITES Administration
- Border Management
- Integrity & Accountability



IV. Judiciary & Prosecutions

- Prosecution
- Judiciary
- Sentencing



V. Prevention

- Education
- Training
- Research & Data



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THANK YOU

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