



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Peace and the rule of law challenges in Asia and the UNODC response, integrating efforts with the SDGs

**GRIPS Innovation, Science and Technology Policy Program
Seminar, Tokyo, April 2018**

Presentation structure

- Background
- Peace and the rule of law challenges in Asia
- UNODC in Asia
- Conclusions

UNODC – global coordination

20 representational offices, 30 programme offices

Member of the UN Development Group

Areas of leadership

- Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking
- Anti-corruption
- Counter terrorism
- Criminal justice
- Drugs and health including HIV/AIDS
- Sustainable alternative development



UNODC Headquarters

UNODC governing bodies

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)



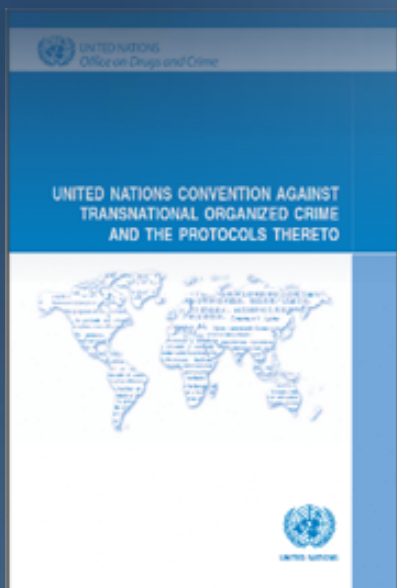
- Two governing bodies

- Functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)



- Provides guidance to member states and to UNODC

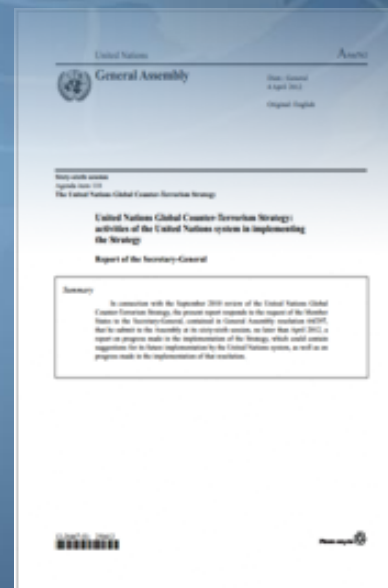
UNODC mandates – key conventions



Transnational
organized crime



Corruption



Terrorism



Illicit drugs

UNODC in Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Regional office in
Thailand with six
country/project
offices

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Myanmar
- Viet Nam
- Fiji



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Geographic coverage

- Southeast Asia:
 - Brunei Darussalam
 - Cambodia
 - Indonesia
 - Lao PDR
 - Malaysia
 - Myanmar
 - Philippines
 - Singapore
 - Thailand
 - Timor-Leste
 - Viet Nam
- Pacific:
 - Australia
 - Cook Islands
 - Fiji
 - French Polynesia
 - Kiribati
 - Marshall Islands
 - Micronesia
 - Nauru
 - New Caledonia
 - New Zealand
 - Niue
 - Palau
 - Papua New Guinea
 - Samoa
 - Solomon Islands
 - Tonga
 - Tuvalu
 - Vanuatu
- Liaison function:
 - China
 - Japan
 - Republic of Korea
 - Mongolia

ASEAN – UNODC partnerships

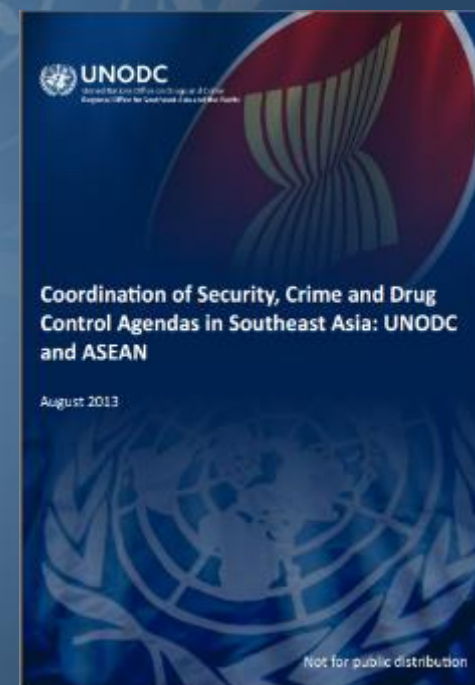
Alignment to ASEAN



Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations (2016-2020)



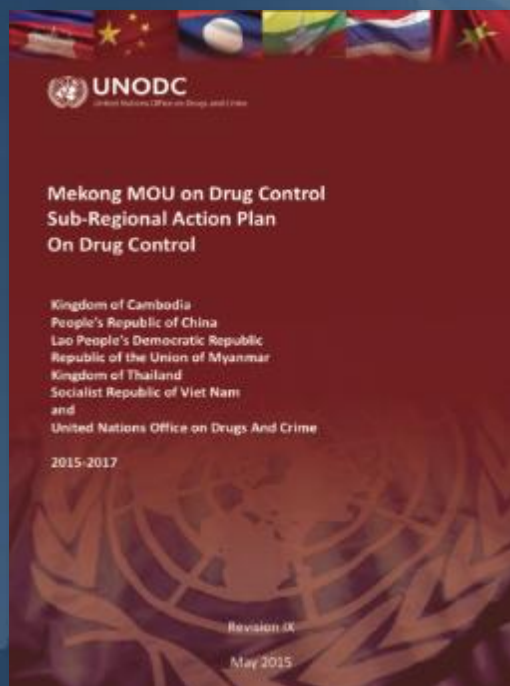
ASEAN-UNODC MOU



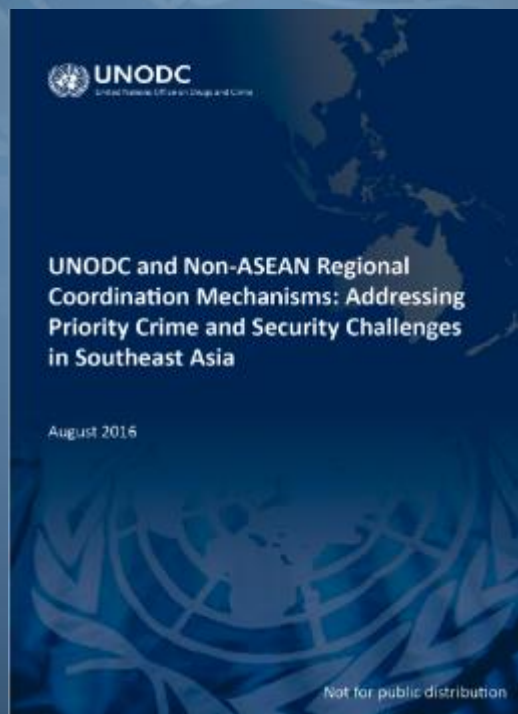
Coordination of security, crime and drug control agendas in SEA: UNODC and ASEAN

Partnerships with non-ASEAN regional frameworks and international partners

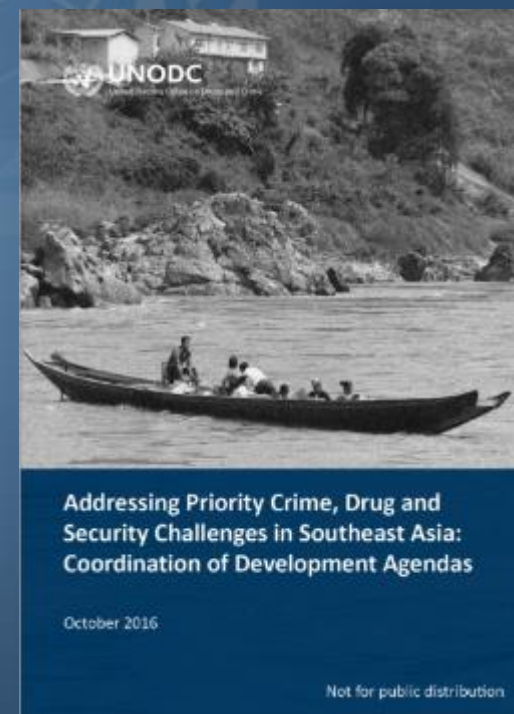
Alignment to non-ASEAN regional frameworks and the international partners



Mekong MOU Sub-regional
A action Plan (2015 – 2017)



Non-ASEAN regional framework s



International partners

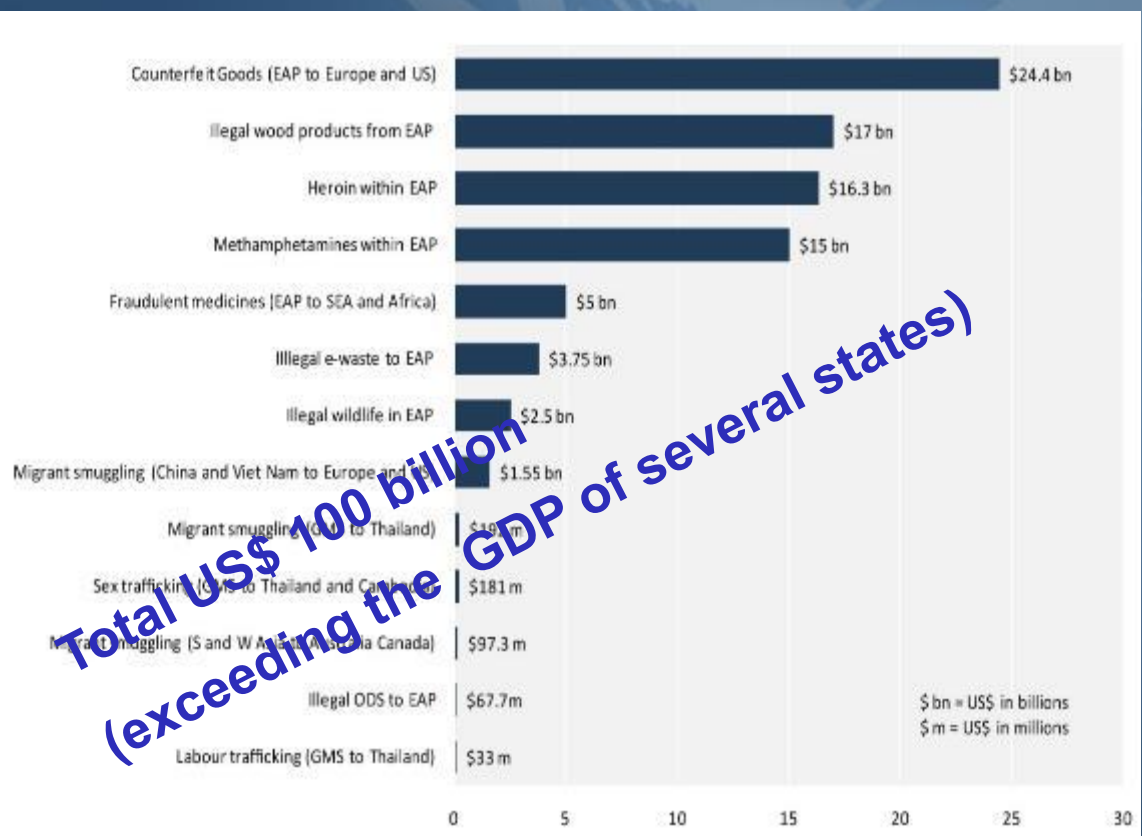
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Dark-side of regionalisation: transnational crime contributes to conflict and exposes vulnerabilities



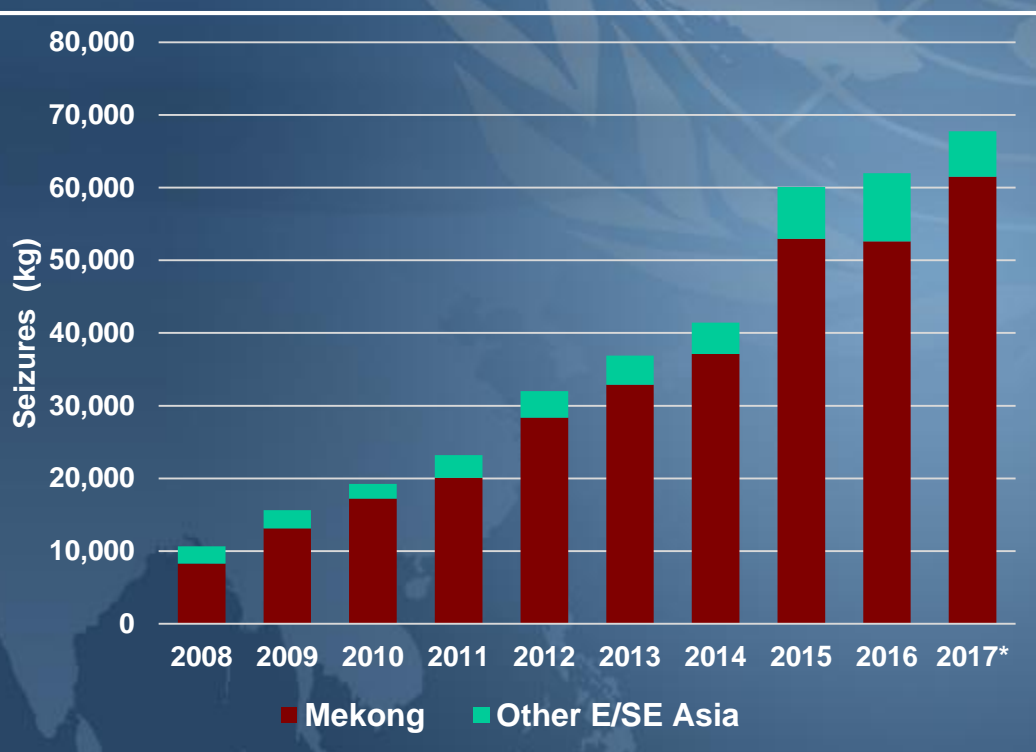
Dark-side of regionalisation: transnational crime contributes to conflict and exposes vulnerabilities



- Illicit drugs : US \$31.3 billion
- Counterfeits : US \$30 billion
- Environmental crime : US \$24 billion
- People: US \$2 billion

Regional methamphetamine seizures

Largest meth market in the world



- Large proportion seized in the Mekong
- Surpassed the amount seized in North America since 2015
- No sign of slowing down

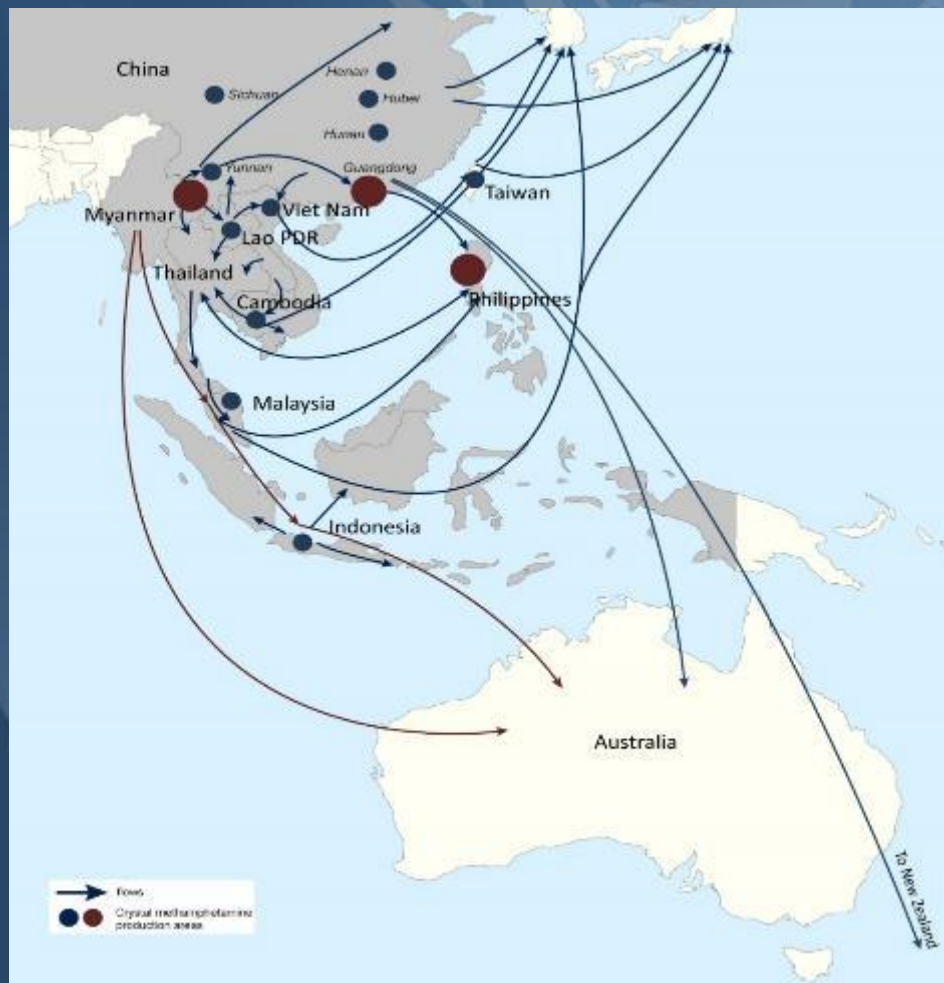
Methamphetamine seizures in E/SE Asia

Source: DAINAP

*2017 data is preliminary

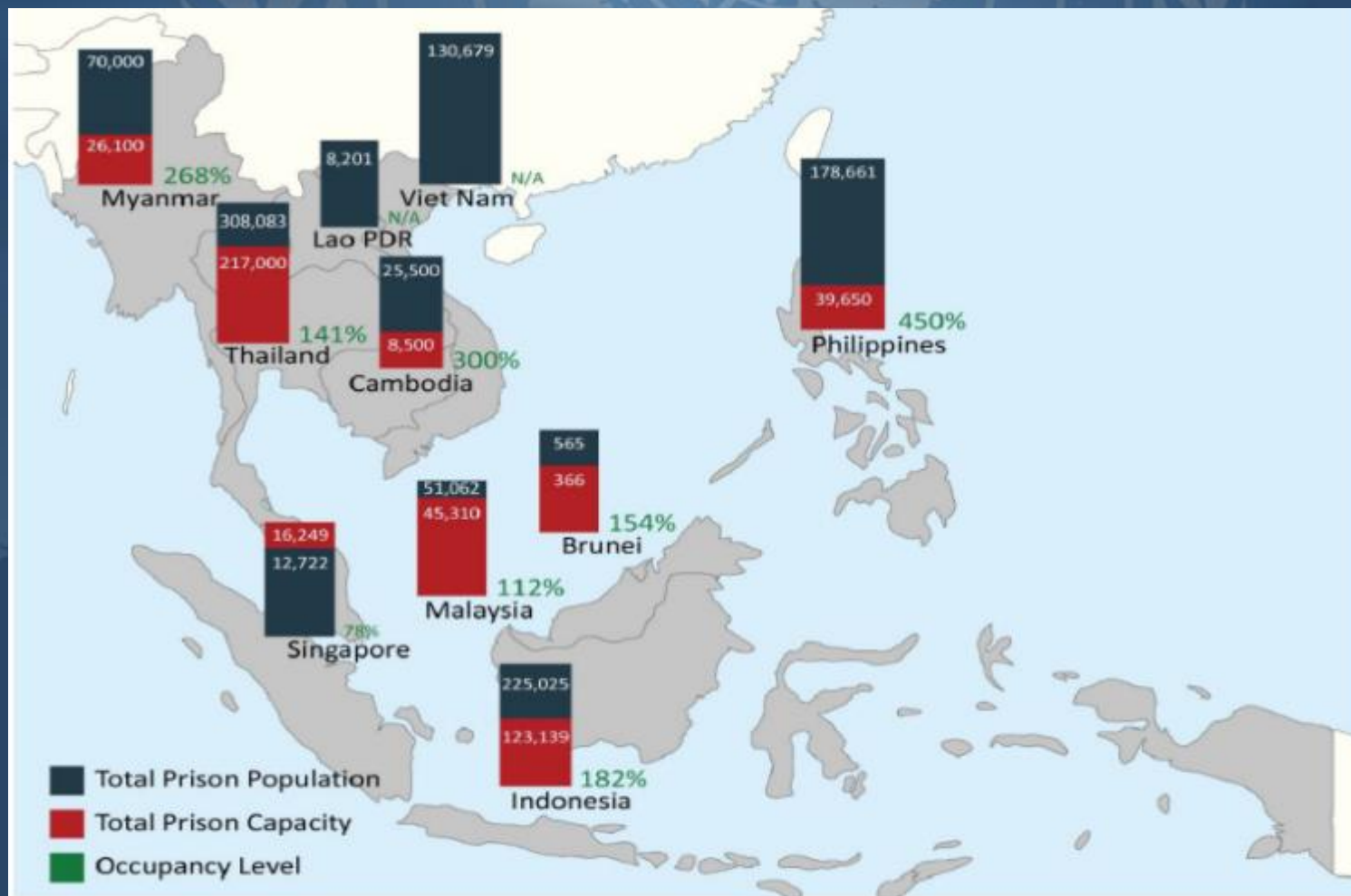
Major methamphetamine trafficking flows in the region

Reach of the Golden Triangle meth expanded

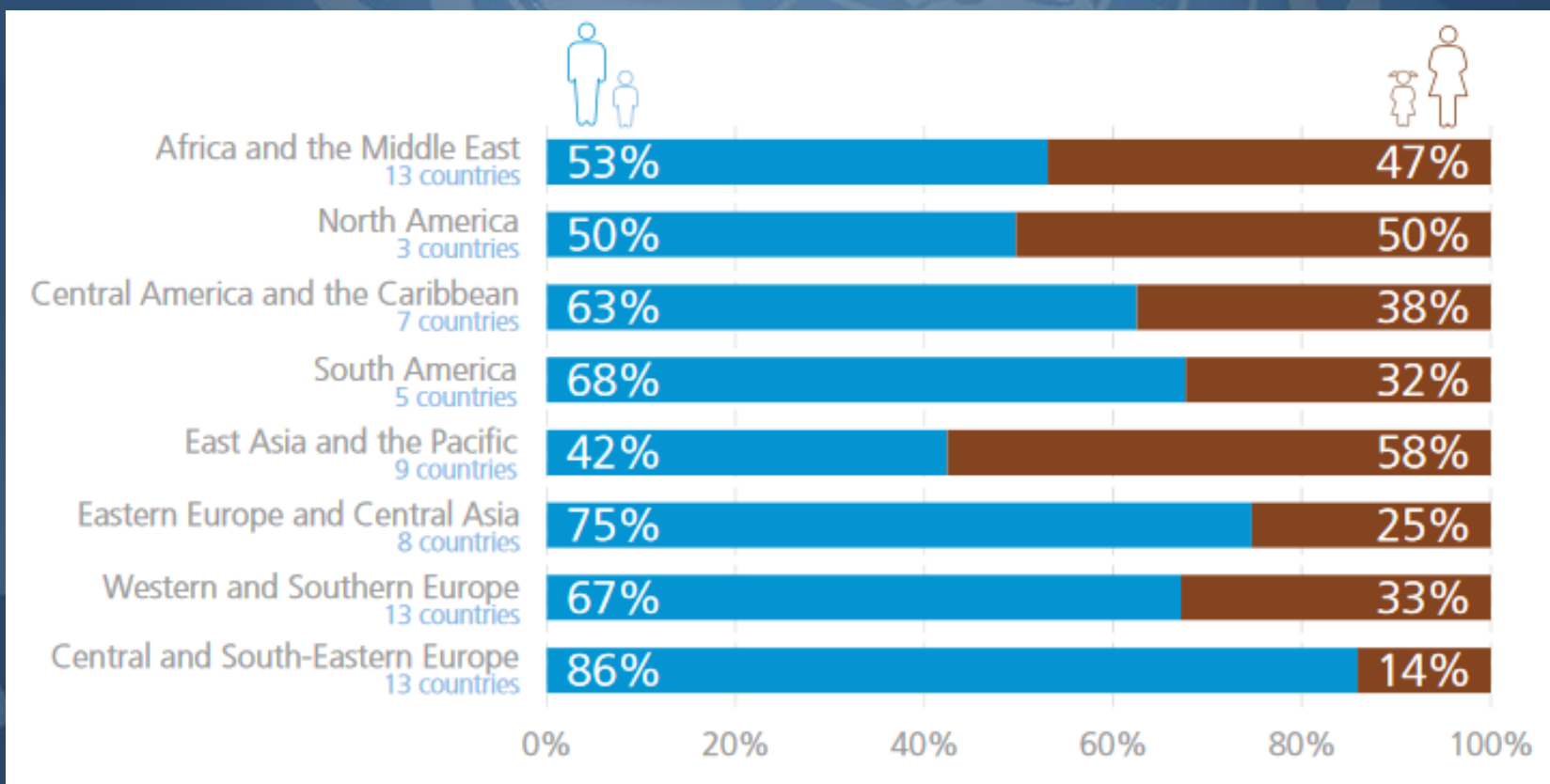


Location	Okinawa, Japan
Crime threat	Crystal meth trafficking
Routes	Golden Triangle – Japan
Description	Seized 600 kg of meth, the largest ever. Arrested six Taiwanese people.

Prisons illustrate the extent justice systems are overwhelmed by illicit activities



Trafficking for forced labour disproportionately impacts women and girls



Source: UNODC

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

Primary maritime smuggling routes within the region



Crime threat	Smuggling of migrants / Trafficking in persons
Routes	Myanmar – Thailand – Malaysia
Description	Mass graves found in Wang Kelian, Malaysia near the border with Thailand
Indicative threat level	High

Environmental crimes: wildlife trafficking

Growing in sophistication, scale and profitability



Pangolin



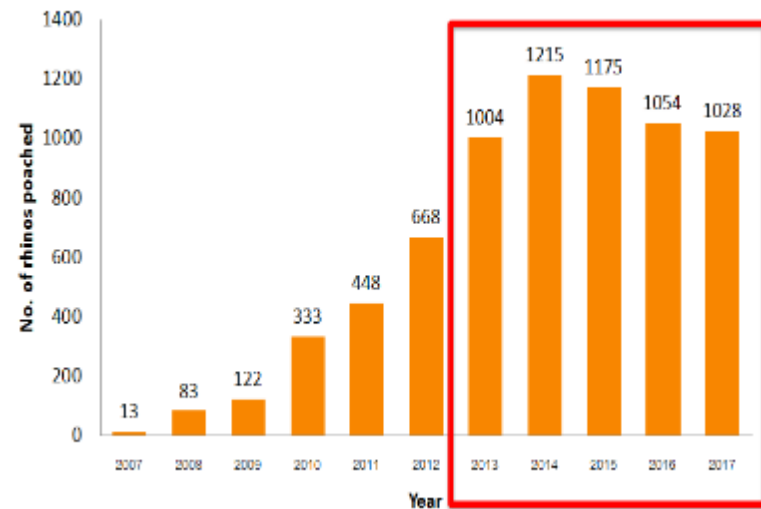
Elephant
Ivory



Rhino horn

- Rapidly growing demand in the region, serving as a major destination
- Extinction of species
- Sophisticated criminal networks operating intra-regionally and inter-regionally
- Inadequate criminal justice responses

South African rhino poaching crisis



Source: South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs

Environmental crimes: timber trafficking

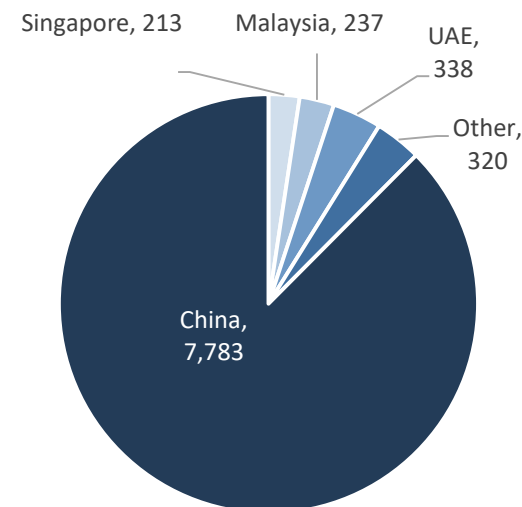
Not a story of small loggers with a chainsaw, rather a white collar crime



Siamese Rosewood (found in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam)

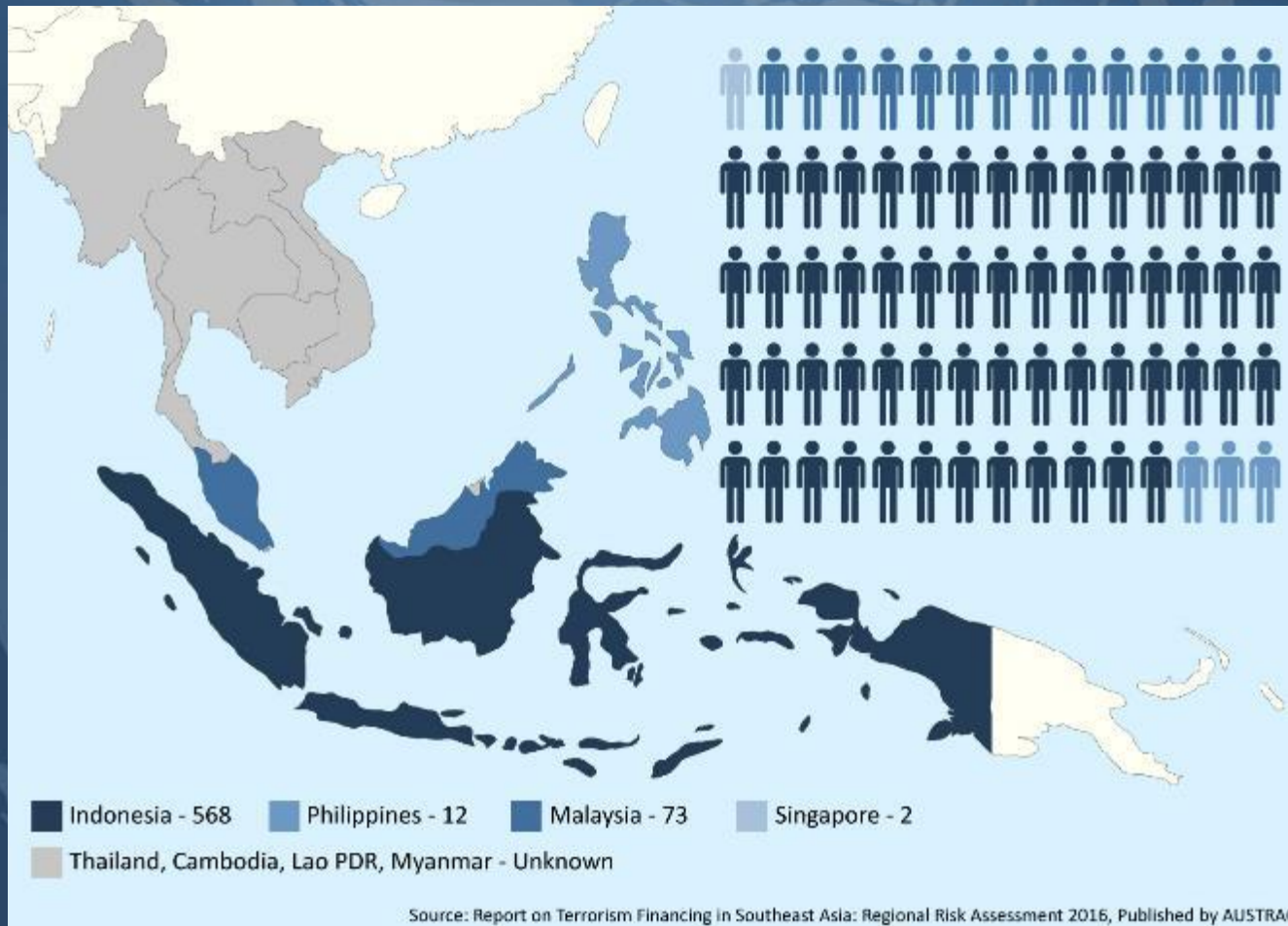
- Entails high level corruption, money laundering, fraud and impunity
- Illicit trade embedded in legal trade

Share of rosewood seizures by country identified as destination (metric tons), aggregated 2007-2015



Foreign Terrorist Fighters within the ASEAN region

Growing number of terrorists travelling from the region



Capacities of countries and institutions to address illicit activities vary significantly



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit



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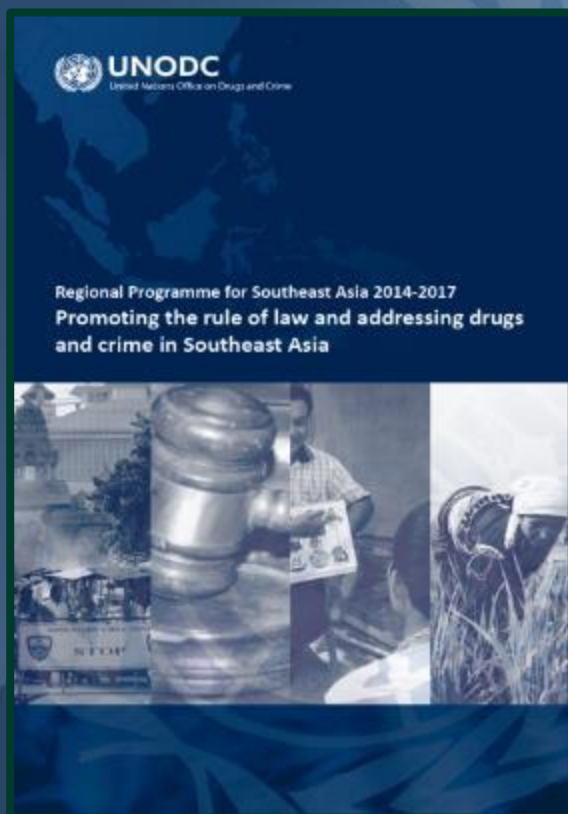
Regional Office for Southeast Asia
and the Pacific

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UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia

What is the Regional Programme?



- The first integrated regional programme
- Rapid regional consolidation –to support frameworks and networks that align with national, sub-regional and regional responses, including those of ASEAN Community vision 2025
- Developed based on consultation and research on current and emerging drugs, crime and terrorism challenges

Sustainable Development Goals and UNODC in Southeast Asia



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- Recognition of peace, the rule of law, human rights, governance, development and equality
- Overlapping areas between SDGs and UNODC mandates

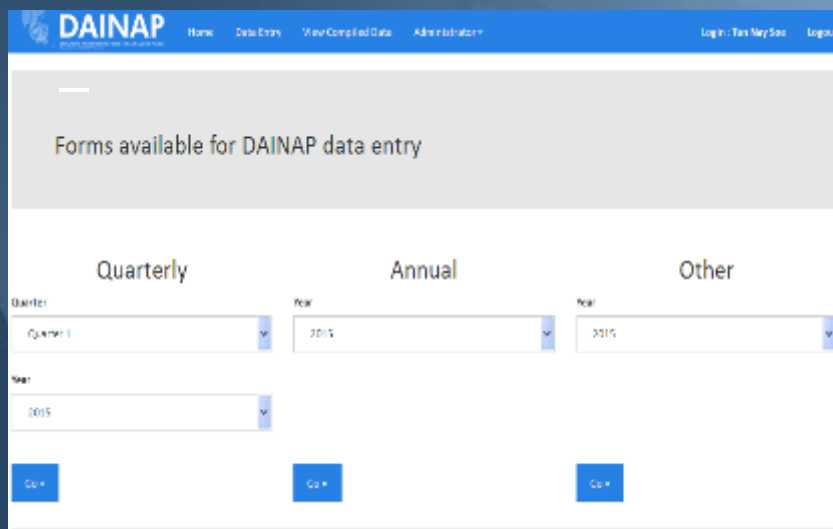
SDG 3: Good health and well-being

Example: national / regional drug policy development based on evidences

- Promoting people-centred national / regional drug policies



Myanmar national drug policy



The screenshot shows the DAINAP web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the DAINAP logo and links for Home, Data Entry, View Compiled Data, and Administration. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled "Forms available for DAINAP data entry". Underneath, there are three tabs: Quarterly, Annual, and Other. Each tab has a corresponding form with dropdown menus for Quarter, Year, and Year, and a "Go" button.

Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia-Pacific (DAINAP)



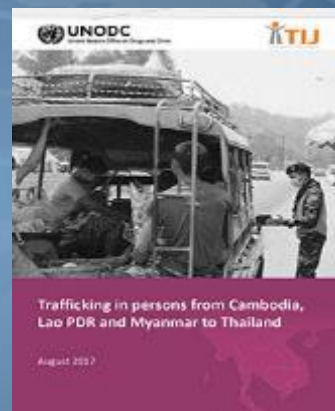
Endorsement of Sub-regional action plan (2017 – 2019), at the Mekong Ministerial Meeting

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

Example: trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM) and development assistance to opium farmers



- Identify trends and develop policies to prevent and combat TiP and SoM



Trafficking in persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar to Thailand



By country of origin, transit, or destination according to route

Reporting period: All

Country of origin: All

Country of transit: All

Country of destination: All

Routes reported by: All (4)

Display data by: Half-year Year

Open in a new tab



Switching from opium to coffee: signed a contract with MALONGO, Myanmar



Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC)

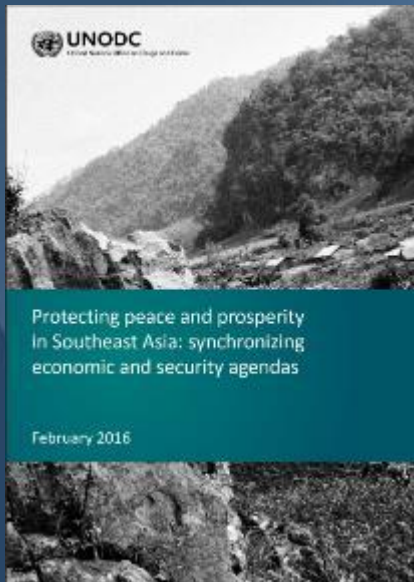
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Example: border management

- Build safeguard measures around opportunities for organised crime that arise from infrastructure investments



BLOs established along major trafficking routes / risk areas



Protecting peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia



High-level border management conference to support ASEAN 2025

SDG 15: Life on land

Example: environmental crimes

- Address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products



Criminal justice response to wildlife crime in Malaysia



Training on risk profiling to enhance interception of illegal wildlife Trade in Lao PDR and Viet Nam, Lao PDR



Building operational plans between African and Asian law enforcement authorities

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institution

Example: anti-corruption, terrorism prevention, and criminal justice



- Strengthening criminal justice institutions to address crime, corruption and terrorism



Promoting effective responses to the foreign terrorist fighters situation in SEA



Promoting prison reforms in Southeast Asia



Open-data for anti-corruption efforts in Thailand

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institution

Example: protecting rights of women and children

- Support to reduce gender-based violence



Launch of a training programme on gender based violence, Myanmar



Third regional legal research group meeting to address sexual crimes against children, Cambodia



Regional training to strengthen cybercrime investigation to address online sexual exploitation of children, Cambodia

High Level Conference on Sustainable Development, Crime Prevention and Safe Societies



- March 2018 at the UN in Bangkok
- First in Southeast Asia that brings together national, regional and international experts and partners to discuss the SDGS
- High level officials across the region, including the Vice Minister of Justice of Japan



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Conclusions

- UNODC, as the lead UN agency on criminal justice and drug control, assists and collaborate with Governments to better address peace and the rule of law challenges
- Transnational crime in Southeast Asia contributes to conflict and exposes vulnerabilities
- Capacities of countries and institutions to address illicit activities vary significantly
- Overlapping areas between UNODC mandates and SDGs



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**Regional Office for Southeast Asia
and the Pacific**

Thank you

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