



BORDER MANAGEMENT BRANCH



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

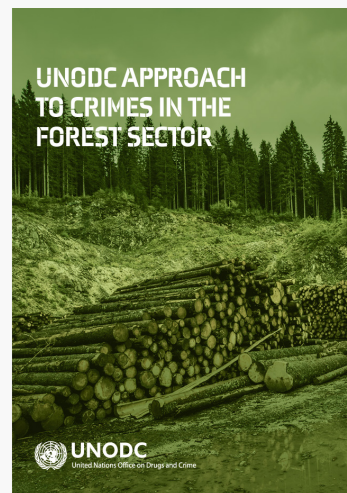
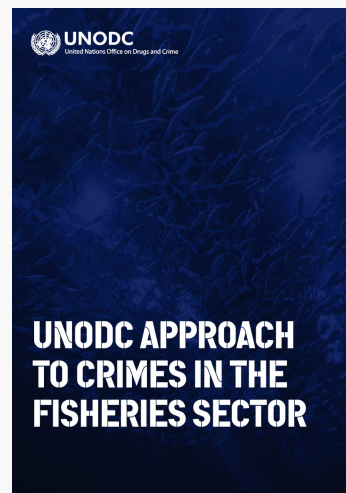
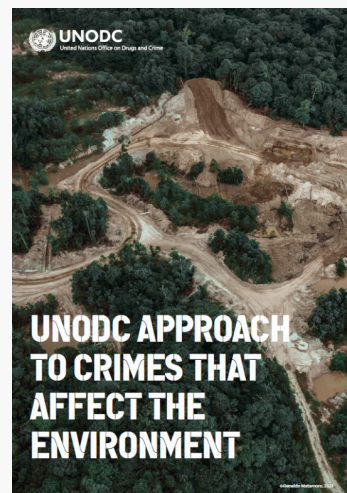
INTRODUCTION

UNODC's Border Management Branch (BMB) delivers collaborative and comprehensive border management technical assistance to Member States. The branch was formed in April 2022 to bring together all UNODC's work on border management and to ensure coherence of UNODC's approach on environmental crime. The collective approach of BMB is to acknowledge that most organised crime groups deal with multiple commodities and are best disrupted through improved border control that focuses on all those commodities.

The Branch consists of the following teams:

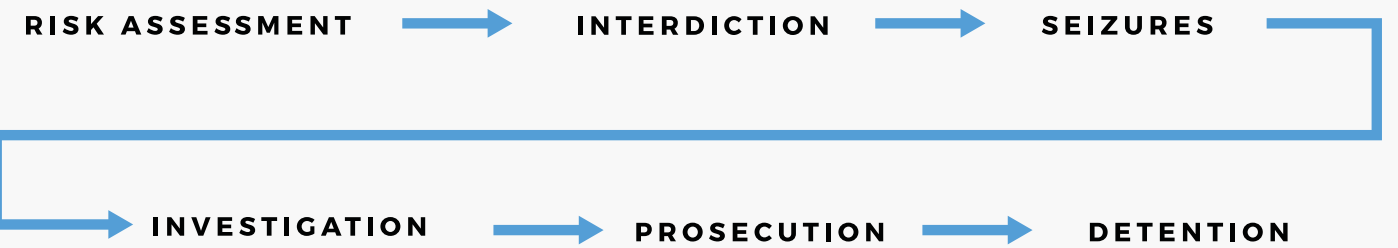
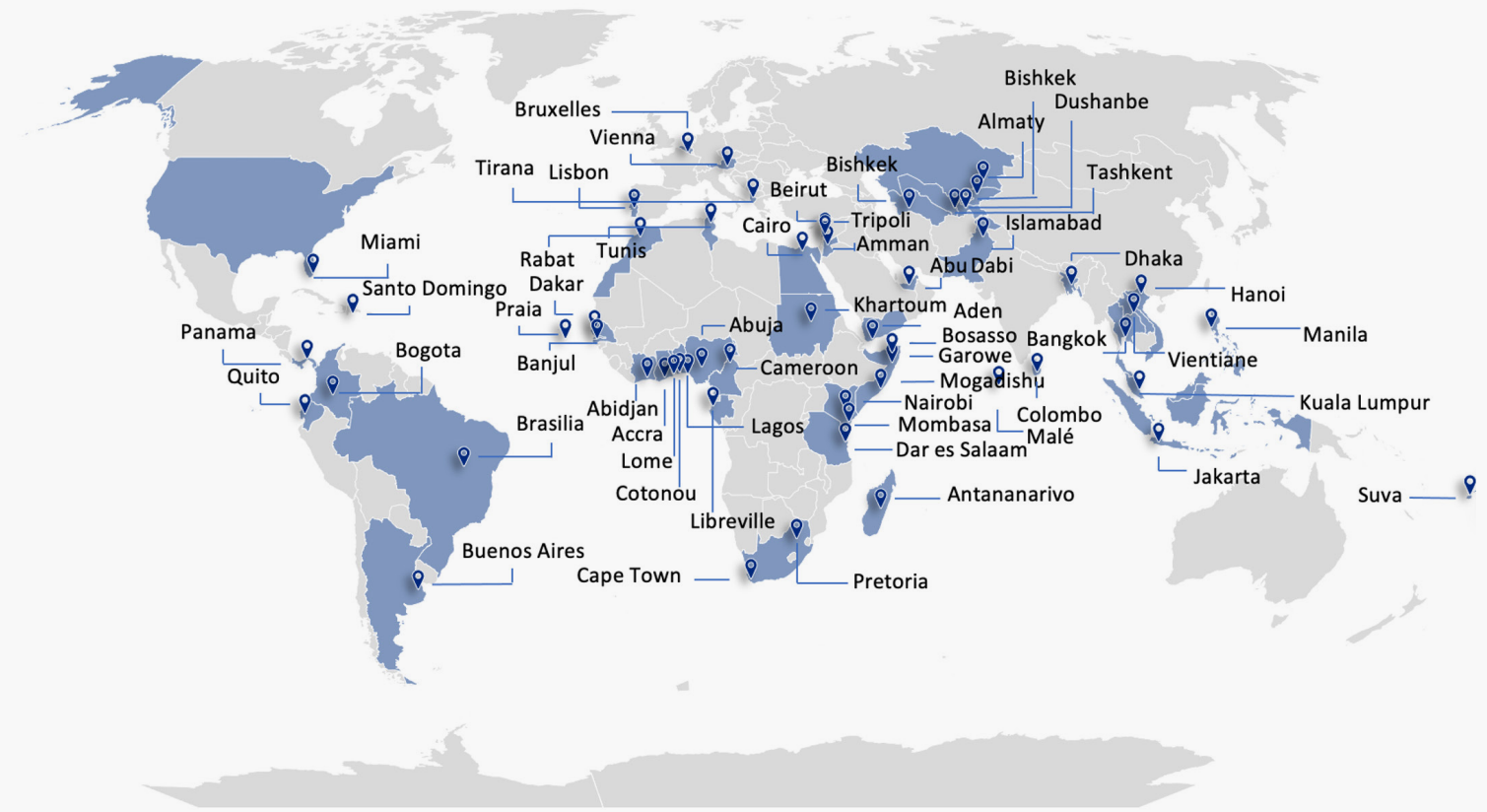
- **Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP)**
- **Container Control Programme (CCP)**
- **Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment (GPCAE)**
- **Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP)**
- **Global Programme on Criminal Disruption (GPCD)**

UNODC Approaches:



Alan Cole
Chief
UNODC Border Management Branch

BMB PRESENCE



BMB ensures a holistic approach to secure borders and the trade supply chain from criminal infiltration, through partnerships, capacity development, operational activities and innovative technologies

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



41
COUNTRIES OF IMPLEMENTATION

30
TASKS FORCES

7
REGIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION

4,500+
SEIZURES MADE

525+
ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN



Organized crime groups have long focused on speeding up transportation of drugs and other illicit goods by using ships, containers and aircraft. As the global number of air passengers is expected to double in the coming 20 years, the growing connectivity offered by airlines is prone to exploitation by high-risk passengers. Further, organised crime groups are using the legal supply chain to move illegal goods, and with an ever growing global trade and large volumes of cargo, detection is even more challenging and will heavily rely on intelligence and new technologies.

Despite their efforts, many countries still lack the technical and technological capabilities to undertake comprehensive and efficient profiling, inspections of luggage, or body checks without impacting the smooth operations of commercial airports. In addition, the sharing of information between law enforcement agencies in source, transit and destination countries is often inexistent.

AIRCOP is a multi-agency project implemented by UNODC in partnership with INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO). It aims at develop specialised capacity of international airports to target and intercept high-risk passengers, cargo and mail, as a contribution to the fight against illicit drugs and other illicit commodities (such as wildlife products or falsified medical products), terrorism-related threats (such as arms or potential foreign terrorist fighters), trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. It also aims to improve communication and coordination between origin, transit and destination countries to disrupt cross-border illicit flows and criminal networks.

AIRCOP is implemented in 41 airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, South-Eastern Europe and South-East Asia.

Three global pillars, implemented in partnership with INTERPOL and the World Customs Organizations, and adaptable to the specific needs of Member States:

1. **Inter-agency cooperation (through Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces)**
2. **Targeting of high-risk passengers, mail and cargo**
3. **Real time exchange of information**

AXIS OF DEVELOPMENT

Current focus of development include API/PNR to counter terrorist and criminals travel (cooperation w/ UNOCT through Countering Terrorist Travel Programme), new interdiction capacities (minerals, wildlife, cultural/archeological artifacts, opioids), gender equality, sustainability of task forces and expansion of the network.

OVERVIEW OF SEIZURES SUPPORTED BY AIRCOP IN 2022

NARCOTICS	OTHER ILLICIT GOODS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 665 kg of cannabis • 355kg of cocaine • 72kg of khat • 2kg of new psychoactive substances • 29kg of opiates • 95kg of psychedelic drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 pieces of CITES-protected species • USD 1.9 million in undeclared cash • 1,218kg of drugs • 167 fraudulent or stolen documents • 217kg of tobacco • 196kg in tax and duty evasion • Several weapons and explosives • Other restrictions and prohibitions

Through 542 seizures and the interception of 533 individuals





Shipping lanes are the superhighways of international commerce; more than 750 million twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) movements are recorded, accounting for 90 percent of the global cargo trade. However, this presents opportunities not only for governments and legitimate businesses but also for terrorists and transnational organized crime groups to transport anything from legal goods used for money laundering, to prohibited drugs and even materials for weapons of mass destruction. These actors benefit from the sheer volume of global trade because this makes effective monitoring extremely difficult; less than two percent of shipping containers are ever physically inspected.

The Container Control Programme (CCP) works in partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to improve risk management, supply chain security and border management in seaports, airports, dry ports, rail terminals and land border crossings to disrupt the trafficking of illicit goods, including protected species of wild flora and fauna, timber, fish, and waste, and strengthen trade facilitation.



The Container Control Programme is a joint UNODC & World Customs Organization (WCO) initiative to establish and maintain effective container controls at sea & dry ports, land borders, railways & airports to prevent trafficking in drugs and other illicit goods and to facilitate legitimate trade and protect border revenue.

1. **Capacity building in targeting and profiling (risk management working methodology and physical inspection)**
2. **Support to backtracking investigations**
3. **Inter-agency cooperation**
4. **Private sector cooperation**
5. **Operational support**
6. **Capacity development in specialised areas (e.g. timber, strategic trade, waste, cultural property, etc.)**

OVERVIEW OF SEIZURES SUPPORTED BY CCP IN 2022



GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON CRIMES THAT AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT (GPCAE)



Crimes that affect the environment are serious organized crime with far-reaching impacts for the economy, security, the environment, and human health, contributing to biodiversity loss and climate change. Building on research conducted with the Research and Trend Analysis Branch to quantitatively describe the nature and extent of crimes that affect the environment, including assessments of the evidence base on the effectiveness of different responses, the GPCAE follows a 'crime scene to court' approach, supporting Member States to more effectively prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes that affect the environment. Having expanded beyond wildlife and forest crime, the GPCAE also leads UNODC's work on crimes in the fisheries sector, illegal mining, minerals and waste crimes, with the aim of achieving a holistic criminal justice response that goes beyond seizures. The GPCAE provides technical assistance and capacity building for Member States throughout the prevention, enforcement and criminal justice chain. It has developed a series of tools, training and knowledge products on crimes that affect the environment and works closely with Member states to ensure ownership and empowerment to prevent and address these crimes.



Assistance is provided to help supporting countries to prevent, identify, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate these crimes. Technical assistance is provided along the entire criminal justice chain, and to strengthen preventive responses.

We work at national, regional and global levels, and in close coordination with national authorities supporting them to:

1. Understand existing gaps and strengthens in their response to these crimes
2. Strengthen criminal provisions within relevant legal frameworks
3. Strengthen national capacities for the detection, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of these crimes
4. Addressing related corruption
5. Strengthening international and regional cooperation; and
6. Raising awareness and knowledge sharing



The Global Maritime Crime Programme focuses on providing maritime law enforcement personnel and prosecutors with the skills they need to tackle maritime crime during patrolling at sea, in ports and in court, as well as the exercise of flag state jurisdiction related to crimes committed onboard vessels. GMCP ensures that those who work for maritime law enforcement agencies understand the typology of these crimes and responses to incidents, including the means to collect evidence and the skills to present that evidence in court, the prosecution capacities to use maritime related evidence in court, and the capacities of the judicial authorities to interpret this evidence. The technical assistance offered in this area is provided based on engaging with relevant states in mapping their needs, and support for the development, implementation and enforcement of legal frameworks and national plans, with a particular focus on cross-agency coordination and cooperation.

TYPES OF MARITIME CRIME WE COUNTER

 TERRORISM AT SEA	 ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL	 DRUG TRAFFICKING	 FIREARMS TRAFFICKING	 CRIMES IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR
 HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS	 PIRACY	 WB IED EXPLOSIVES	 BREACHES TO UNSC SANCTIONS	 CRIMES THAT AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

SUPPORT ACROSS THE FULL CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHAIN



MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT



DETECTION/ INTERDICTION



INVESTIGATION



PROSECUTION



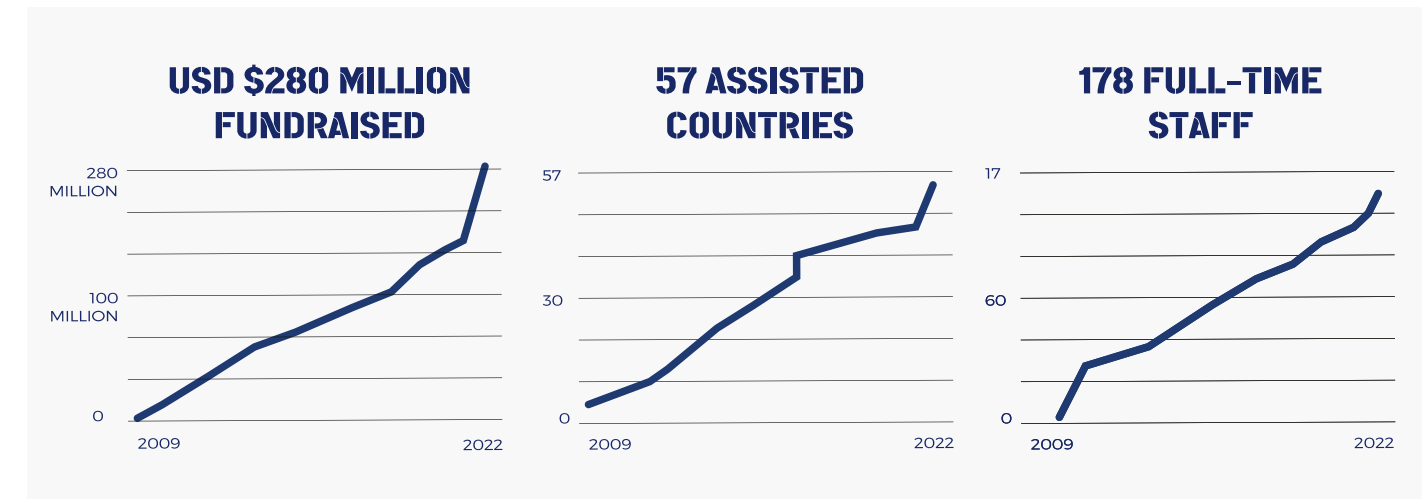
DETENTION



REGIONAL COOPERATION

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Legislative reform
- Detection & interdiction
- Maritime Domain Awareness
- Practical training for maritime law enforcement (VBSS)
- Maritime assets
- Machinery maintenance
- Investigation and evidence collection
- Support to Prosecutors Network through the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime
- Support to courts
- Support to detention centres and custodial corps



GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON CRIMINAL DISRUPTION (GPCD)



Illicit trafficking and related organized crime threaten security and public health in affected communities as well as undermine governance and the rule of law. The transnational nature of illicit trafficking as well as the increasing multi-crime portfolio of organized crime groups have exacerbated security, legal and health challenges facing participating countries, calling for an equally horizontal approach to cooperation at a national, regional and inter-regional level.

Criminal Network Disruption (CND) Programme encompasses five areas of work, including:

- CRIMJUST**
- Global Programme for Strengthening Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Transnational Organized and Serious Crime (GPTOC)**
- Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTOP)**
- Falsified Medical Products (FMP)**
- Trafficking in Cultural Property (TCP)**

CRIMJUST

CRIMJUST seeks to strengthen transnational investigations, criminal justice actions and criminal justice cooperation along illicit trafficking routes in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa with a view of disrupting organized crime networks.

CRIMJUST provides support to participating states in their fight against drug trafficking and related organized crime by enhancing law enforcement and judicial counter-narcotic strategies beyond interdiction activities; and by fostering transnational responses targeting each stage of the drug supply chain. The main objectives are:

- **Institutional Integrity:** strengthening the institutional integrity and accountability of criminal justice institutions to bolster mutual trust.
- **Capacity Building:** increasing criminal justice institutions' ability to identify, investigate, prosecute, and judge drug trafficking and related organized crime cases.
- **Drug Research:** providing member nations with regional and global strategic understanding of drug manufacture, trafficking, and related organized crime in order for them to implement evidence-based policies.
- **Regional and Interregional Cooperation:** encouraging regional and interregional cooperation among criminal justice institutions through the promotion of best practices, information exchange, networking, and South-South cooperation.

Since 2016, CRIMJUST has provided technical assistance, built up institutional integrity and facilitated transnational criminal justice cooperation and information exchange between criminal justice agencies to spur post-seizure inter-regional investigations. As of 2022, CRIMJUST has provided strategic guidance and support to 22 participating countries located along drug trafficking routes connecting Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.





AFGHAN OPIATE TRADE PROJECT (AOTP)

The illicit Afghan opiate trade has evolved into one of the world's most serious transnational drug and criminal threats.

Illicit Afghan opiates are transported to nearly every continent via three major routes: the Balkan route, the northern route, and the southern route.

Given the gravity of the situation, and especially in light of the record-breaking amount of opiate production in 2017, UNODC and the international community have prioritized the analysis and monitoring of Afghan opiates.

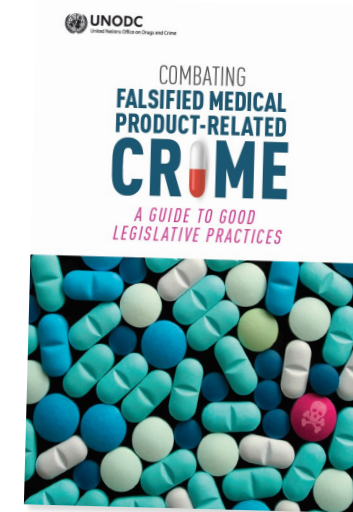
In response, a dedicated initiative was launched in 2008 to assist in the analysis and monitoring of the trends in the worldwide illicit Afghan opiate trade.

Furthermore, the program aims to increase the drug analysis capacity of the countries most affected by Afghan opiates, as well as conduct analysis on the worldwide trafficking of opiates originating in Afghanistan and the chemical precursors brought into the country.

The AOTP program delivers its analysis in the form of reports, short analytical updates, and analytical capacity building of counter-narcotics agencies in various countries throughout the world

FALSIFIED MEDICAL PRODUCTS

- Support process to review legal framework to address falsified medical products (FMP)
- Raise awareness of the threat to public health, the achievement of the UN SDGs and the organized crime involvement in FMP
- Strengthen technical prevention and detection capacities and support inter- agency cooperation
- Train the trainers for law enforcement and customs
- Support collection, analysis and dissemination of information on FMP
- Promote evidence-based strategies and interventions
- Joint intelligence estimates on the threat/risk of FMP
- Strengthen special investigative techniques and forensic capacity
- Promote international cooperation for a more integrated global response against trafficking of falsified medical products.



TRAFFICKING IN CULTURAL PROPERTY

The Border Management Branch provides training on trafficking in cultural property in countries around the world including Middle East and Northern Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia in cooperation with UNESCO, INTERPOL, and WCO.



