Trans-Africa Security:
Combating Illicit Trafficking & Convergence Crime in Africa

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Section 2. Policy. It shall be the policy of the executive branch to:

(a) strengthen enforcement of Federal law in order to thwart transnational criminal organizations and subsidiary organizations, including criminal gangs, cartels, racketeering organizations, and other groups engaged in illicit activities that present a threat to public safety and national security and that are related to, for example:

(i) the illegal smuggling and trafficking of humans, drugs or other substances, wildlife, and weapons;

(ii) corruption, cybercrime, fraud, financial crimes, and intellectual-property theft; or

(iii) the illegal concealment or transfer of proceeds derived from such illicit activities
Illicit Trafficking and Threat Networks

Trans-Saharan trafficking and threat finance
22 April 2015

Main transit point
Small arms supply routes
Small arms supply routes by air
Goods, counterfeit, human trafficking and drugs route
Human trafficking
Major trafficking and trade routes taxed by militants

Bottleneck on trafficking routes of strategic importance
AQIM Militia groups fighting over the control of bottlenecks
Main regional conflicts and areas of reported operations by militia groups

Source: Norwegian Center for Global Analysis, 2015
U.S. Department of State

The Rewards of Transnational Organized Crime

### The Retail Value of Transnational Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Value Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeiting</td>
<td>$923 billion to $1.13 trillion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug Trafficking</td>
<td>$426 billion to $652 billion</td>
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<td>Illegal Logging</td>
<td>$52 billion to $157 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Trafficking</td>
<td>$150.2 billion</td>
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<td>Illegal Mining</td>
<td>$12 billion to $48 billion</td>
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<td>IUU Fishing</td>
<td>$15.5 billion to $36.4 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illegal Wildlife Trade</td>
<td>$5 billion to $23 billion</td>
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<td>Crude Oil Theft</td>
<td>$5.2 billion to $11.9 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Arms &amp; Light Weapons Trafficking</td>
<td>$1.7 billion to $3.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ Trafficking</td>
<td>$840 million to $1.7 billion</td>
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<td>Trafficking in Cultural Property</td>
<td>$1.2 billion to $1.6 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.6 trillion to $2.2 trillion</strong></td>
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*Source: Transnational Crime and the Developing World*
OECD: Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade

Examples of common source and destination regions for illicit trade

KEY
- Illicit Tobacco
- Wildlife
- Human Trafficking
- Counterfeits
- Drug trafficking

Diamonds: $0.9bn
Gold: $2.3bn

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: $50-150bn (Source: UNEP 2014)
HUMAN TRAFFICKING: $150bn (Source: ILO 2015)
COUNTERFEITING: $460bn (Source: OECD 2016a)
DRUG TRAFFICKING: $320bn (Source: UNDCP 2015)
U.S. Department of State

OECD: Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade

20.9m
Persons forced into slavery worldwide
Source: ILO (2012)

66%
of all Human trafficking is across borders
Source: OECD (2018a)

26%
Are children under the age of 18
Source: ILO (2012)

11.4m
Women and girls, over half of those in forced labour
Source: UNODC (2012)

2m
State-imposed forced labour

4.5m
Forced sexual exploitation

14.2m
Forced labour exploitation

$150bn
Total annual profits generated by human trafficking
Source: ILO (2015)

Proportion of children and adults detected
UNODC (2012)

Africa and Middle East: 38%
Asia, South Asia, and Pacific: 66%
Americas: 62%
Europe and Central Asia: 36%

KEY

31% 18%
18% 16%
60% 65%
59%
$461bn
2016 Estimate of Global Counterfeiting
Representing 2.5% of global Trade
Source: OECD (2016a)

$200bn
2008 Estimate of Global Counterfeiting
Representing 1.9% of global Trade
Source: OECD (2008)

$116bn
2016 Estimate of counterfeiting into the EU
Representing 5% of total EU imports
Source: OECD (2008)

Countries hit the hardest
Top countries whose IP rights were infringed (2011-2013)
Source: OECD (2016a)

seizures of counterfeits and pirated goods
Main industries hit (2013)
Source: OECD (2016a)
Combating international crime, corruption, and illegal drugs, and their impact on the United States, its citizens, and partner nations by providing effective foreign assistance and fostering global cooperation to counter these threats
Primary Objectives, INL

Africa Objectives:

- Combatting Trafficking and Transnational Crime
- Fostering Governance and Rule of Law
- Facilitating Justice and Prosecution of Crime
- Stabilization and Security Sector Reform
**ACES Lines of Effort, INL**

- **African Union: INCLE (Bilateral)**
  - Technical Assistance to AU Institutions
    - Rule of Law
    - Human Rights

- **Central African Republic: INCLE (Bilateral)**
  - Law Enforcement Reform
  - Corrections Reform
  - Judiciary Reform

- **Countering Wildlife Trafficking**
  - Strengthen Legislative Frameworks
  - Build Investigative and Enforcement Functions
  - Enhance Prosecutorial and Judicial Capacity
  - Develop Cross-Border Regional Cooperation

- **DRC: INCLE (Bilateral)**
  - Police Development
  - Justice Sector Support

- **Kenya: INCLE (Bilateral and PREACT)**
  - Law Enforcement Reform
  - Justice Reform
  - SGI
  - Anti-Corruption
  - PREACT
  - CVE
West Africa Lines of Effort, INL

Liberia: INCLE (Bilateral and Regional)
- Rule of Law
- Law Enforcement
- Counternarcotics

Mali: INCLE (Bilateral)
- Law Enforcement Reform
- Judicial and Corrections Reform

Niger: INCLE (Bilateral)
- Law Enforcement Reform
- Justice/Corrections Reform

Nigeria: INCLE (Bilateral and Regional)
- Counter-Narcotics and Law Enforcement Reform
- Rule of Law and Good Governance
- Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform
- Rule of Law and Human Rights

TSCTP: INCLE (Bilateral)
- Includes: Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal
  - Law Enforcement and Judicial Reform

WARS: INCLE
- Includes: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
  - Law Enforcement and Security Sector Reform and Justice Sector Reform
ACES Lines of Effort, INL

- **Mozambique**: INCLE (Bilateral)
  - Police Development
  - Anticorruption, Transnational Crime

- **Somalia**: INCLE (Bilateral and PREACT)
  - Law Enforcement Reform
  - Justice Reform
  - PREACT
  - CVE

- **South Africa**: INCLE (Bilateral)
  - Law Enforcement Reform

- **Tanzania**: INCLE (Bilateral)
  - Police Development
  - Counterterrorism
  - Countering Violent Extremism
“By placing wildlife trafficking within the context of our broader goals of combating corruption, dismantling transnational organized criminal networks, and promoting the rule of law, we can leverage our respective political will and capabilities to enforce our laws, prosecute wildlife traffickers, and repel poachers before a slaughter, and punish illicit actors whose criminal intent is to pillage, profit from, and destroy our ecosystems, habitats, and communities.” David M. Luna, HRH Prince of Wales Illegal Wildlife Trade Meeting, 2013
U.S. Department of State

Collective Action: Fighting Networks with Networks

NET-CENTRICITY & PARTNERSHIPS