

## Countering Transnational Organized Crime Seminar

Niamey, Niger; 13-17 January 2020

"Coordinating responses Across Borders: A Combined Governance, Technological and People Centered Approaches"

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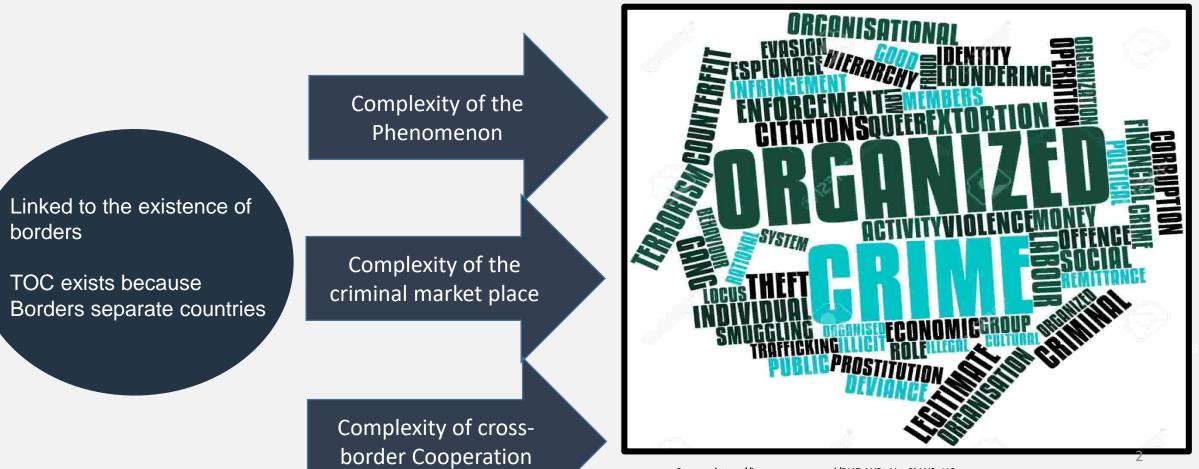
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## **Introduction: Criminal Market Place Inherent to Borderlands**





## **Magnitude of the Phenomenon**

# Transnational Crime and Financial Value its Adverse Implications on Economies of the Developing World (Global Financial Integrity -2017)

#### **The Retail Value of Transnational Crime**

Counterfeiting	E C	\$923 billion to \$1.13 trillion
Drug Trafficking		\$426 billion to \$652 billion
Illegal Logging		\$52 billion to \$157 billion
Human Trafficking	රීර්	\$150.2 billion
Illegal Mining	$\bigcirc$	\$12 billion to \$48 billion
IUU Fishing		\$15.5 billion to \$36.4 billion
Illegal Wildlife Trade		\$5 billion to \$23 billion
Crude Oil Theft		\$5.2 billion to \$11.9 billion
Small Arms & Light Weapons Trafficking		\$1.7 billion to \$3.5 billion
Organ Trafficking		\$840 million to \$1.7 billion
Trafficking in Cultural Property	Ŕ	\$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion
Total		\$1.6 trillion to \$2.2 trillion
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Source: Transnational Crime and the Developing World

https://gfiptogrity.org/business\_transpational\_crime/



## Magnitude of the Phenomenon (Cont.)

#### Amplified by 4 major factors:

- Effects of Globalisation (Globalised markets and economic disparities)
- Massive migration and displacements
- > Technological advancement
- > Weakness of the state and





#### Implications on Crossborder Coordination:

Common understanding of the phenomenon – Monitoring trends and

Level of preparedness

Shared responsibility



### **Principles of Effective Coordination Across-Borders**

### **Responding to the Drivers and Enablers**

#### **Immediate drivers and Enablers**

Porous Borders and Ungoverned Spaces

Over Regulation and Restrictions on Essential Goods (Contraband)

Convergence and Alliances with Terrorism and Violent extremism (The "Terror –Crime Continuum")

Weak enforcement agencies and legal systems

Long-term drivers and Enablers

Corruption and Weak Governance

Involvement of local populations

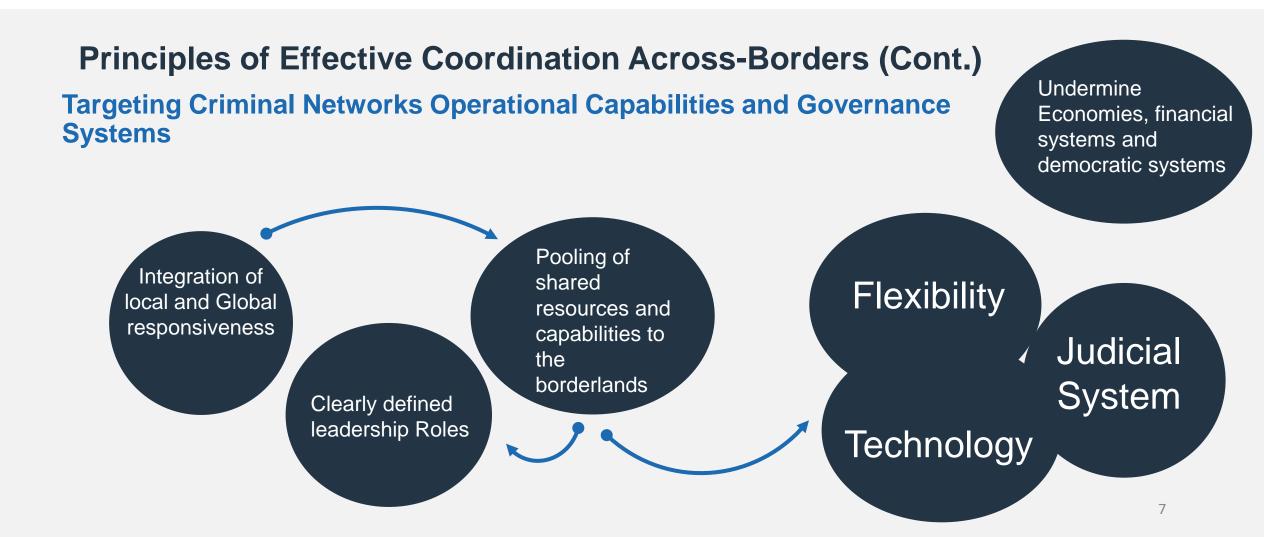
Violence and Insecurity

Lack of Education

Poverty/Inequalities/Vulnerabilities

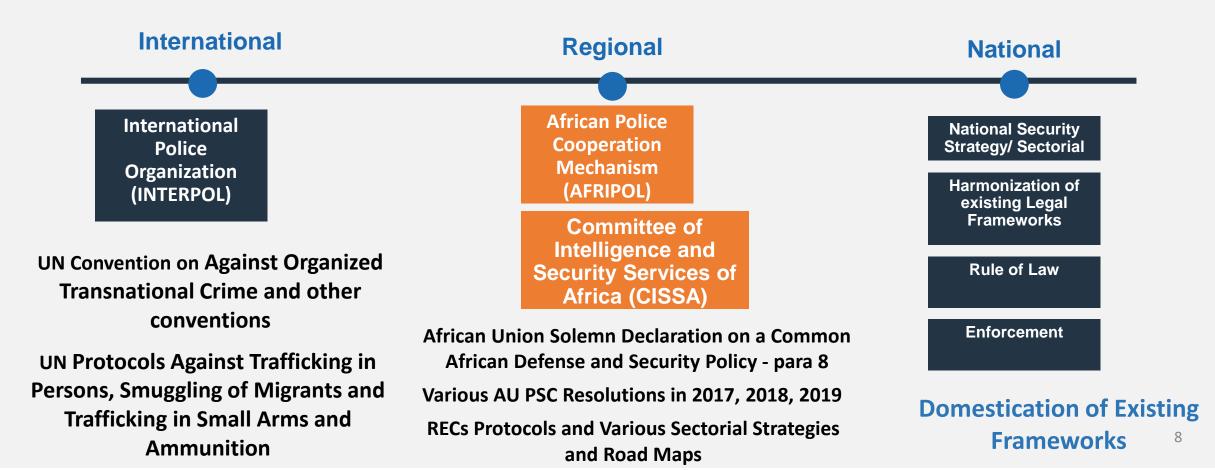








## **Existing Legal Frameworks and Bodies:**





## **Regional and continental Coordination Approaches**

## Security/Border Control VS People's Vulnerability and Development

**CSOs** 

#### National and State **Driven Responses**

**Regional/Cont.** Responses

**Local Responses** 

#### **Few Initiatives:**

- Joint Patrols in the Mano River Region
- > Joint project for detection and investigation (Senegal, Gambia, Guinee Bissau – (UNODC)
- Similar assistance to the Horn of Africa and to EAC.
- Data availability on cross-Border Crimes and **Insurgencies (MNJTF)**
- Cape Verde increased Capabilities against Drug Trafficking.
- SADC initiative Against Poaching

Constituencies outside of criminal interests. Who are they? Media Local Constituencies



# Thank You