

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project of the Governments of ASEAN Countries

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Title : ASEAN Law Enforcement Training Course

Number : RAS/85/018

Duration of Project : Three years (1986-1988)

Primary Function : (Direct Support) Training

Secondary Function : Institutional Support

Sectors (UNDP Classification): 14.30 Welfare and Social Security
14.60 Prevention of Crime & Drug Abuse

Executing Agency : The Royal Thai Government through the
Office of the Narcotics Control Board
of Thailand

Estimated Starting Date : January 1986

UNDP Inputs : US\$ 155,100

Signed: Phum Wannamethew
On behalf of the Governments of
ASEAN Countries

Date : 20 DEC 1985

Signed: Polser Maj: Gen. C. Yochman
On behalf of Executing Agency

Date : 28 JAN 1986

Signed: [Signature]
On behalf of the United Nations
Development Programme



Date : 20.XII.1985

PART I : Legal Context

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to in Article I, paragraph one of the assistance agreement between the Governments of the Philippines and Singapore and the United Nations Development Programme signed by the parties on 21 July 1977 and 11 March 1975, respectively.

This Project Document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a Plan of Operation) envisaged in Article I, paragraph two, of the agreement among the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance under the special fund sector of the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 7 October 1960, 25 July 1961 and 4 June 1960, respectively.

PART II : The Project

A. Development Objective

The present project seeks to strengthen the capabilities of ASEAN countries in narcotics law enforcement. This objective is consistent with policies expressed by the UN General Assembly which adopted the International Strategy and Policies for Drug Control in 1981. It is also in line with several resolutions of the Meeting of Operational Heads of Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies (Far East) and in particular with the Meetings of ASEAN Drug Experts which have repeatedly placed a heavy emphasis on the regional aspect of the provision of law enforcement training to the concerned agencies in its member countries.

B. Immediate Objectives

Within the general context of providing intensive training in narcotics law enforcement techniques, the project seeks to meet the following immediate objectives:

- (i) to identify the needs of the training audience.
- (ii) to develop relevant training syllabi and material with emphasis on
 - 1. developing keener sensitivity to the problem of drug suppression.
 - 2. enlarging the knowledge and understanding on drugs situation and drug suppression.
 - 3. acquiring strategies and guidelines for conquering problems and difficulties of drugs suppression.
 - 4. developing new techniques of narcotics law enforcement
- (iii) to identify and, where necessary to support the provision of qualified trainers to develop and present particular courses.
- (iv) to identify national training institutions which can assist in provision of training and to determine the modalities by which the training can be provided on a regular basis.
- (v) to increase the efficacy of the existing network for regional cooperation in drug trafficking suppression.

- (vi) to promote good relationship and close cooperation which will lead to increased mutual confidence among narcotics law enforcement officers in the region.
- (vii) to maximize the regional drug-related training effort in cooperation with ICPO/Interpol, the Customs Cooperation Council and the Division of Narcotics Drugs who are already involved in similar work.

C. Background and Justification

The abuse of drug presents a serious and continuing threat to most nations and in particular to the countries of the ASEAN community. The magnitude of damage caused by this abuse to individuals and their families and to the very social fabric of the ASEAN societies requires a sustained and determined counteraction.

Illicit drug use and trafficking not only adversely affects social and economic development but also contribute, in a very significant way to the spreading of crime, violence and corruption. As is well known, the Southeast Asia Region remains a major source of illicit opiate production, trafficking and abuse. It is also a region in which psychotropic substances originating in Western Europe are abused in increasing amounts.

The dimensions of the opiate production problem is general knowledge and all countries of the "Golden Triangle" including Thailand has allocated considerable national resources to bring it under control. National efforts to provide opium poppy farmers with alternative income have been supplemented by United Nations assistance and have resulted in reduction of the acreage under cultivation particularly in Thailand. Despite the elimination of more than 80% of the cultivated area, the opium production is still estimated to be 35 - 40 tons annually. However, the major problem is posed by the production and conversion of opium into morphine base and heroin on the Thai-Burma border. This contraband transit Thailand for destinations in Malaysia, Hong Kong and from here to Singapore, Australia, USA and Europe.

In the demand spectrum, abuse of opiates as opium, heroin and morphine is on the increase in all ASEAN member countries and has reached unprecedented levels. Thailand is estimated to have 150,000 - 300,000 drugs dependent persons; followed by Malaysia with 90,000 persons. Singapore has recorded more than 6,000 addicts and the Philippines struggles with a serious problem of cannabis abuse. The number of drug dependents in Indonesia is estimated around 70,000 using drugs such as ganja, morphine, heroin and various types of psychotropic substances. With this, pressing problems of the demand for drugs interdiction and suppression of illicit trafficking assume a critical importance.

In fighting the illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances routine seizures are made by a wide range of law enforcement agencies. However, these have to be supplemented by several measures designed to identify and dismantle trafficking organizations. Specialist units skilled in persistent and long-term investigations must be established and specialized knowledge of drugs, trafficking patterns and methods of operation, raw materials and manufacturing processes must be improved. Contacts with foreign services and their officials must be cultivated and information network that provide secure and quick communication must be established. Most important is not only that confidential relations are built up on the basis of mutual trust and professional respect between officials of various national services but also between its officials and those of other countries.

The ASEAN countries have recognised these needs and have also recognised the central role that specialized training plays in improving its national services and regional network. ASEAN established in 1975 a Meeting of Drug Experts to meet annually in an ASEAN member country. Subsequently, a Narcotics Desk Officer was appointed as an integral post of the ASEAN Secretariat. The Fourth ASEAN Drug Experts Meeting in 1979 recommended that an ASEAN training centre for law enforcement be established in Thailand. So far five courses have been arranged and supported mainly by the United States and by the United Nations and Drug Advisory Programme (DAP) of the Colombo Plan. However, increased support and several new dimensions have to be added to the training programmes. These mainly involve the utilization of a wider range of ASEAN expertise

in the development of training curricula and courses which has so far mainly relied on Thai training resources. Another dimension will focus on the development of training material with a view to reflect in more detail innovative and alternative techniques in narcotics law enforcement applied in the ASEAN Law Enforcement agencies.

D. Outputs

The main output is, through the training of 90 middle level law enforcement officers, to strengthen and expand the regional network of narcotics intelligence and law enforcement agencies and build up the necessary cooperation and confidence between participants in the training courses to maximize the effective communication between them.

E. Activities

The training courses will extend for a period of ten working days and will be designed for mid-management level narcotics officers who have been working in the field of law enforcement for 4-8 years and have a working experience in narcotics law enforcement for a minimum of two years. These selection criteria will ensure a common level training and information provide a common understanding of narcotics case development and expedition of bilateral investigation involving more than one nation.

Course curricula which will gradually be developed will presumably cover topics such as the:

- (i) Analysis of production, price fluctuations and trafficking patterns;
- (ii) Methods of intercountry investigations;
- (iii) Intelligence in narcotics enforcement;

- (iv) Illicit drug traffic and border control;
- (v) Modus operandi of ASEAN intercountry traffickers;
- (vi) Changes in current national and international narcotics legislation;
- (vii) Role of international narcotics control agencies;
- (viii) Current ASEAN narcotics control agencies.

The teaching methods to be employed will consist of case discussions, lectures, seminars, panel discussions and field trips. Resource person will be drawn from ASEAN countries but also include instructors from international narcotics agencies with an extensive knowledge and experience in narcotics suppression.

F. Input

1. The project will be implemented by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) Thailand which is designed as a coordinating national agency for drug abuse control and assigned as implementing agency for the ASEAN Law Enforcement Training Centre. ONCB will provide infrastructural facilities for the training sessions and also place at the disposal of the visiting instructors necessary facilities to carry out their tasks efficiently.

2. UNDP

The Services of United Nations staff members and consultants with specialized knowledge of law enforcement training will be provided. Special attention will also be given to elicit the assistance of the Colombo Plan Bureau, ICPO/Interpol, the ASEAN Narcotics Desk Officer, and the Customs Cooperation Council in course development.

G. Preparation of Work Plan

The implementing agency will prepare a detailed work plan with the close cooperation of the instructors. The first training course is scheduled to take place in the third quarter of 1986 followed by one annual course through the life of project.

H. Institutional Framework

To be supplied later.

PART III - SCHEDULES OF MONITORING EVALUATION

A. Monitoring

The outputs listed in PART II.B Outputs will serve as basis for monitoring of the project.

B. Evaluation

The project will be subject to periodic reviews as appropriate in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures for monitoring and programme implementation.

C. Progress and Terminal Reports

Progress and terminal reports will be prepared in accordance with UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual as agreed between the parties.

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION (IN US DOLLARS)

RAS/85/018 ASEAN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COURSE

	: TOTAL	1986	: 1987	1988
<hr/>				
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL				
11 Short-Term experts	28,200	9,400	9,400	9,400
<hr/>				
19 COMPONENT TOTAL	28,200	9,400	9,400	9,400
<hr/>				
30 TRAINING				
32 Group Training				
-participants: travel per diem	113,400	37,800	37,800	37,800
-study tours	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
<hr/>				
39 COMPONENT TOTAL	120,900	40,300	40,300	40,300
<hr/>				
50 MISCELLANEOUS				
52 Reporting costs				
(Translation)	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
53 Sundries	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<hr/>				
59 COMPONENT TOTAL	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<hr/>				
99 PROJECT TOTAL	155,100	51,700	51,700	51,700
<hr/>				
=====				