Petty drug selling and youth at risk in urban contexts (Colombian experience)

Catalina Gil Pinzón
Consultant, Open Society Foundations
Global Drug Policy Program
COLOMBIA

Colombia is the world's largest producer of cocaine.

Micro-traffic and petty drug selling as the biggest threat in some cities.
Petty drug selling is the sale of psychoactive substances in small quantities at the local level.

Vulnerable population (e.g. Youth at risk) is recruited to sell them.

This transaction usually needs a physical location such as a park, corner or square.

Subject to social censorship (visible to public).
Youth at-risk and their contexts

✓ Social, political and economic exclusion:
  • Weak access to public services.
  • Racism and stigmatization from government and society.
  • Youth unemployment.
  • Few spaces for youth participation

✓ Presence of illegal armed groups that control illegal economies (not only drug market).

✓ Victim of armed conflict: internal displacement, death of peers and relatives (trauma).

✓ Role models and expectations related to violence, gangs and money.
Policy Problem

• Youth is the main work force of criminal organizations that control drug markets and the most targeted by the police BUT:
  - No effect in the supply chain.
  - Easily to replace (do not know who they work for).

• Not enough understanding of the phenomenon or clear path on how to approach it.

• Current measures and public statements taken by Colombian government: criminal and punitive approach (youth = criminal).

• Framed as an exclusive topic of the security agenda: social and economic factor are overlooked.

• How we are measuring drug policy (seizures, captures).
Proposed Policy

✓ Produce more **evidence** (and disseminate it) on the phenomenon: understand what are we talking about.

✓ Involve young people in the analysis and the solutions.

✓ Identify good practices of **LOCAL projects/initiatives** that can be **replicable** and the factor behind their success (to give alternative opportunities to young people that subsist on drug trafficking).

✓ Organize/promote **multi-stakeholders discussion spaces** to understand the problem and identify possible solutions.

✓ Design and implement effective ways to **change narratives** about drug issues (promote empathy).

**Link the drug agenda with peacebuilding and development.**
“We are on a stationary bicycle, spinning our wheels instead of moving forward” ... but we can move forward by including development, human rights and peacebuilding lenses.
THANK YOU
VICTIM SUPPORT PROGRAMME

HARLEEN KAUR
VIN Partnership
• There is no victim support programme in Malaysia

• The focus of our criminal justice system is mainly on the accused
The Problems

Victims are uninformed regarding:

- Court procedure;
- Court timelines;
- Accused may be released on bail;
- Court dates.
Victims may be intimidated by:

- The formal atmosphere of the courtroom;
- The Deputy Public Prosecutor;
- The police;
- the accused & family;
- The accused’s counsel.
Victims may be suffering from trauma and require:

- Assistance to fill out forms or apply for government aid;
- Reference to counseling;
- Testimony to be given in camera;
- Medical examination
Victims are usually urged to ‘settle’ the matter by accepting monetary compensation on the following grounds:

- Intimidation/threats;
- The criminal court cannot order the offender to pay compensation;
- The DPPs have a backlog of cases and may be insufficiently prepared;
- Loss of reputation/shame on the family.
All victims should be entitled to:

• Access to justice and fair treatment;

• Restitution

• Compensation

• Assistance
Long Term Policy Recommendations

A. The enactment of a Statute which stipulates a free Victim Support Service which is available to anyone (inclusive of non-citizens) who is a victim of a crime or an immediate family member of a deceased victim.

B. The Service should encompass emotional support, financial assistance, practical help, liaising with the police and the courts.
Policy Recommendations

New Path To Development

The Statute will also provide for the setting up of a department and the appointments of ‘Victim Care Officers’. The role of the Officers would be to

i. keep the victim informed regarding the progress of the Investigation and the court case;

ii. advise the victim regarding the procedures of the criminal justice system, specifically police procedure and the general investigation timeline;

iii. assist the victim to lodge a police report;

iv. assist the victim to fill out various administrative forms pertaining to claims, medical, insurance, etc;

v. assisting the victims to lodge complaints against the police and various other agencies.
Long Term Policy Recommendations

• Referral to other agencies (inclusive of NGO partners);

• Financial Assistance & Compensation Schemes for victims where the offender is unknown or has no financial ability to pay compensation. An initial fixed monetary sum to cover temporary accommodation/shelter and food to be given at the discretion of the Victim Care Officer.
IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

- Set up a national volunteer programme to render support;
- The Victim Support Programme consists of recent law graduates;
- The graduates accompany the victims in court and render assistance;
- The graduates prepare reports each day for each victim (compilation of data)
THANK YOU
SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE
Lessons Learned from the case of Taal Lake, Philippines

Jellie Molino
Taal Lake Aquaculture Alliance, Inc.
Background: Taal Lake, Philippines

“A Lake on an island in a lake on an island”

- Deepest Lake in the Philippines and 3rd Largest in area next to Laguna Lake (1st) and Lake Mainit (2nd)
- One of the lowest active volcanoes in the world.
Taal Lake is a protected area.

Taal Lake is an economic driver

The Philippines contributes 1.2% of the World farmed fish production in 2012 - FAO

Policy Problem:
The deteriorating conditions of the Taal Lake prompted a representative from the Congress (“Parliament”) to file a case before the Supreme Court of the Philippines for the removal of fish cages in the lake.

**COURT ACTIONS**

- Recognized not only the importance of protecting the lake, but also the need and the rights of the community to have a decent source of “income;”
- Encouraged the parties to negotiate, which resulted in a memorandum of agreement for the sustainable use of Taal Lake;
- Approved the MOA; and
- Issued a “Consent Decree with a Writ of Continuing Mandamus.”
Results of the implementation of the Judicial Order: Sustainable Aquaculture in Taal Lake

Some of the salient features of the Code of Conduct for Sustainable Aquaculture in Taal Lake

• Redistribution of fish cage allocations in different villages
• Adopting the best practices in sustainable aquaculture
• Community Stewardship
Obstacles, Challenges, and/or Allies

Expanded Stakeholder Analysis Re Sustainability in Taal Lake

Social Impact Assessment: Expanded Stakeholder Analysis (Sustainable Aquaculture)

- Intractable: Big Green/Tourism Industry/Catholic Church/Scrupulous politicians
- Impacted: Taal Lake Aquaculture Alliance, Inc.
- The Unknown
  - The Dependent: Fish cage operators in Taal Lake and their families
- Potential supporting stakeholders within TVPL NGOs promoting food sustainability
Moving Forward:

Reduce the level of opposition – Create more allies
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Key Take-Away:
The “Role” of “The Rule of Law” in promoting “Co-management of Natural Resources” towards and through SDG 17
Be a STAR – Tony Oposa

Resolution
(soon or later it will be resolved)

make a
Statement

bring an
Action in court

Talk about it

Source: http://www.clipartbest.com/cute-star-images
THANK YOU
Can AI Decision-Making Be Made Accountable?

Arthit Suriyawongkul
Thai Netizen Network
Wisesight
The photo you want to upload does not meet our criteria because:
- Subject eyes are closed

Please refer to the technical requirements. You have 9 attempts left.

Check the photo requirements.

Read more about common photo problems and how to resolve them.

After your tenth attempt you will need to start again and re-enter the CAPTCHA security check.

Reference number: 20161206-81

Filename: Untitled.jpg

If you wish to contact us about the photo, you must provide us with the reference number given above.

Please print this information for your records.
Perceived Problem

- Trend towards data-driven planning and decision-making, in governments, businesses, development programs, and humanitarian programs

- Concerns that **data processing enables invisible discrimination at scale**

- Transparency and trust: May or may not negatively discriminate against protected classes – but since it’s a black box, there’s a question of trust

- Traditional audit and remedies have gotten outpaced: Mistakes happen in non-automated system as well, but automated decision-making is a lot faster and on larger scale
Obstacles and Challenges

• Many fields and sectors are unregulated
• Development of computer-driven decision making is market-driven with the focus on cost and not on public interest and privacy – market competition not necessarily lead to better standards of protection
• Not yet in the core focus of discussion among policy makers
• Problems are not recognized or well identified

Stakeholders

• Citizens (data subjects), decision makers, technology companies, individual administrative agencies, civil society organizations, data protection authorities, human rights bodies
Rule of Law Implications

- Equality and non-discrimination
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Accessible remedies
- Regulatory enforcement
- Public participation
Rule of Law Implications

Decision Making Capacity

- ✓
- ×
- ✓
- ✓

per day

Reviewing Capacity

- ✓
- ×

per day

X 1,000 per day

OUTNUMBERED
Rule of Law Implications

INPUT

Automated Decision Maker

OUTPUT
How data science and analytics can contribute to sustainable development

1. **No Poverty**
   Spending patterns on mobile phone services can provide proxy indicators of income levels.

2. **Zero Hunger**
   Crowd-sourcing or tracking of food prices listed online can help monitor food security in near real-time.

3. **Good Health and Well-Being**
   Mapping the movement of mobile phone users can help predict the spread of infectious diseases.

4. **Quality Education**
   Citizen reporting can reveal reasons for student drop-out rates.

5. **Gender Equality**
   Analysis of financial transactions can reveal the spending patterns and different impacts of economic shocks on men and women.

6. **Clean Water and Sanitation**
   Sensors connected to water pumps can track access to clean water.

7. **Affordable and Clean Energy**
   Smart metering allows utility companies to increase or restrict the flow of electricity, gas or water to reduce waste and ensure adequate supply at peak periods.

8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth**
   Patterns in global postal traffic can provide indicators such as economic growth, remittances, trade and GDP.

9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
   Data from GPS devices can be used for traffic control and to improve public transport.

10. **Reduced Inequality**
    Speech-to-text analytics on local radio content can reveal discrimination concerns and support policy response.

11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities**
    Satellite remote sensing can track encroachment on public land or spaces such as parks and forests.

12. **Responsible Consumption and Production**
    Online search patterns or e-commerce transactions can reveal the pace of transition to energy efficient products.

13. **Climate Action**
    Combining satellite imagery, crowd-sourced witness accounts and open data can help track deforestation.

14. **Life Below Water**
    Maritime vessel tracking data can reveal illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities.

15. **Life on Land**
    Social media monitoring can support disaster management with real-time information on victim location, effects and strength of forest fires or haze.

16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
    Sentiment analysis of social media can reveal public opinion on effective governance, public service delivery or human rights.

17. **Partnerships for the Goals**
    Partnerships to enable the combining of statistics, mobile and internet data can provide a better and real-time understanding of today’s hyper-connected world.

---

**Global Pulse**

@UNGlobalPulse 2017
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Proposed Policy Recommendations

• Develop **principles on ethics on artificial intelligence and automated decision making**, that captures all the concerns from every stakeholders

• **Explore and identify possible regulatory options**: technology, market, law, and norms

• For example, data minimization principle (vs ‘dataholic’)
  • A question to ask: What is this data to be collected for?
  • **If you cannot answer why you need it, maybe you don’t need it at all.**
  • Data can be useful. But there is always inherent cost/risk in the extractive industry, including the data extractive industry.
Proposed Policy Recommendations

- Exclude sensitive data
- Detect proxy discrimination
- Explainable AI
- Understand influence of input on a decision
- Detect significant disproportionate allocation against protected classes
Some Guiding Principles

  bit.ly/DataPrivacyUNDGGuidanceNote

- **Building Ethics into Privacy Frameworks for Big Data and AI** – International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) and UN Global Pulse (2018)

- **Principles to Promote Fairness, Ethics, Accountability and Transparency (FEAT) in the Use of Artificial Intelligence and Data Analytics in Singapore’s Financial Sector** – Monetary Authority of Singapore (2018)

- **Discussion Paper on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Personal Data - Fostering Responsible Development and Adoption of AI** – Personal Data Protection Commission Singapore (2018)
THANK YOU
Anti-Corruption Ecosystem

Torplus Yomnak
SIAM lab@Econ Chula
HAND Social Enterprise
15 New Laws and Regulations
6 New Entities
All in 10 Years

BUT

Has there been perceptible change?

PLACES WHERE GOVERNMENTS ARE PERCEIVED TO BE DOING THE BEST % SAYING WELL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Global Corruption Barometre VS. Corruption Perceptions Index
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. NO POVERTY
2. QUALITY EDUCATION
3. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
4. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Government involvement</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Impact within scope of project</th>
<th>CPI rankings (2010-17)</th>
<th>= start of project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government as the LEAD</td>
<td>LAPOR!</td>
<td>• 620k reports and 290k users nation-wide in 2015.</td>
<td>110 100 118 114 107 88 90 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 45% of reports led to changes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phones Against</td>
<td>• 251 cases under investigation.</td>
<td>154 154 150 144 145 139 136 135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>• 2 public officials arrested for fund mismanagement of USD 2M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government as a PARTNER</td>
<td>Check my School</td>
<td>• Enlisted 245 schools and 1,000+ volunteers – but still faces scalability challenges.</td>
<td>134 129 105 94 85 95 101 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Da Nang Citizen</td>
<td>• 36176 reports in 2016-2017. Recently launched as part of overall Smart City project.</td>
<td>116 112 123 116 119 112 113 107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>App</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO Government involvement</td>
<td>I Paid A Bribe</td>
<td>• Over 150k reports since 2010. Limited follow-up of cases and tangible reforms in Govt.</td>
<td>87 95 94 94 85 76 79 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPPOSED by Government</td>
<td>I Paid A Bribe</td>
<td>• All similar sites closed down by Govt within months of launching.</td>
<td>78 75 80 80 100 83 79 77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HAND Social Enterprise
People Participation + Open Data
Open Data

Before

After