



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**COMBATING
WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME**

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME



ANNUAL REPORT 2014

GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR COMBATING WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME



List of Abbreviations

AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ANPN	National Parks Agency (Gabon)
ARIN-AP	Asset Recovery Interagency Network - Asia Pacific
ARINSA	Asset Recovery Interagency Network of Southern Africa
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN SOMTC	Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime
ASEAN WEN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Wildlife Enforcement Network
CCB	Center for Conservation Biology
CCP	Container Control Programme
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CEN	Customs Enforcement Network
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
COP	Conference Of the Parties
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
EIA	Environmental Investigation Agency
EU	European Union
EU TWIX	European Union Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HQ	Head Quarters
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PSA	Public Service Announcement
SHERLOC	Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime

STAS	Studies and Threat Analysis Section
TOCU	Transnational Organized Crime Unit
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEN	Wildlife Enforcement Networks
WIST	Wildlife Incident Support Team
WLFC	Wildlife and Forest Crime
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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1. Wildlife and Forest Crime: The Problem

Wildlife and forest crime refers to the taking, trading (supplying, selling or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining and consuming of wild fauna and flora, including animals, birds, fish, timber and other forest products, in contravention of national or international law. Broadly speaking, wildlife and forest crime is the illegal exploitation of the world's wild fauna and flora.

Wildlife and forest crime threatens biodiversity and endangered species. It's not only big iconic mammals like elephants and rhinos that are effected but countless other species, ranging from sea cucumbers to turtles to rare flowers and plants.

Once an emerging threat, wildlife and forest crime today has transformed into one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities alongside trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings. It has all the hallmarks of organized and sophisticated crime and shares many of the characteristics of other transnational criminal activities threatening national security, frequently involving other forms of criminality such as fraud, money laundering, corruption and counterfeiting.

Criminal groups are using the same routes and techniques for wildlife and timber trafficking as for smuggling of other illicit commodities, exploiting gaps in national law enforcement and criminal justice systems. The billions of dollars generated by this illegal business are often reinvested into other forms of crimes; in some cases, money goes to financing terrorism and contributes to instability.

Wildlife and forest crime hinders development. High levels of crime and violence are fundamental challenges to economic growth, hampering investment and productivity. The illegal wildlife trade also results in considerable loss of potential income to governments, which would otherwise be generated through legal trade, for example, through the sale of resources such as timber.

Despite the transnational and organized nature of this illicit trade, the response varies significantly from one region to another. Successful investigations and prosecutions are few - an indication of the low priority often given to this issue.

In an increasingly inter-connected and inter-dependent global society, it is ever more difficult for the responsible authorities to detect illicit consignments and the individual criminal. It is therefore crucial to act and seek solutions regionally, nationally and locally.

No country is immune to the effects of these criminal activities. A global response for wildlife and forest crime is necessary as it is a common and shared responsibility requiring a balanced approach addressing supply, demand and livelihoods to effect long term change.



2. UNODC Mandates

UNODC is the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which are highly relevant to addressing to wildlife and forest crime. In addition, UNODC's mandate to respond to this crime is codified in a number of United Nations resolutions, inter alia:

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolution 23/1 (2014): *'Strengthening a targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber'*

- Encourages Member States to make illicit trafficking in forest products a serious crime;
- Acknowledges and supports the Toolkit and ICCWC's role in its implementation;
- Promotes enforcement related to illicit trafficking in forest products;
- Requests UNODC and ICCWC to continue providing technical assistance and training to combat illicit trafficking and provide sustainable economic alternatives;
- Requests additional research on crime networks involved in illicit trafficking.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2013/40: *'Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora'*

- Encourages Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime;
- Acknowledges and supports the Toolkit and ICCWC's role in its implementation;
- Encourages the development and dissemination of tools including the Toolkit;
- Requests UNODC and ICCWC to continue providing technical assistance and training to combat illicit trafficking;
- Requests case studies be undertaken on crime networks involved in illicit trafficking.

ECOSOC Resolution 2011/36: *'Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora'*

- Encourages further measures to combat wildlife and forest crime, including revision of legislation;
- Encourages UNODC to provide technical assistance to Member States, particularly as regards the prevention, investigation and prosecution of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora;
- Recognises the work of ICCWC in perambulatory clauses.

CCPCJ Resolution 2007/16: *'International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources'*

- Recognizes the important role of UNODC in preventing, combating and eradicating such trafficking.

3. Wildlife and Forest Crime: UNODC Response

In May 2014, UNODC launched its 'Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime'. The Global Programme acts as the overarching umbrella programme for UNODC activities on wildlife and forest crime. It involves liaising closely with UNODC Country and Regional Offices to ensure appropriate support for the design and delivery of wildlife and forest crime projects and activities.

The Global Programme delivers a range of technical assistance activities within several thematic areas towards achieving the key project objective of strengthening capacity to prevent and combat wildlife and forest crime on an international, regional, national and local basis. It also serves to raise awareness of wildlife and forest crime among different stakeholders and aims to contribute to the reduction of demand for protected wild fauna and flora.

Additionally, the Global Programme improves cooperation and law enforcement and preventive capacity of Member States to address wildlife and forest crime as well as other forms of serious and organized crime.

Within each of the thematic areas, focus is placed on delivering a range of evidence-based good practice technical assistance measures to support national law enforcement, customs, border control and criminal justice agencies, as well as wildlife enforcement networks, in their efforts to respond to wildlife and forest crime.

3.1 Global Programme Thematic Areas



3.4 Global Programme Donors

Global Programme financial target over 4 years, USD	Total initial budget approved, USD	Pledged donor funding, USD	% of funding mobilised versus financial target
18,000,000	10,017,728	6,230,258	35%

In 2014, the funding included contributions from the European Commission (ICCWC activities), France, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)/GRID Arendal, the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs (UNODC Container Control Programme), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (ICCWC activities), the World Bank/Development Grant Facility, and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) at the US Department of State.

4. Thematic Area: Strengthening national legal frameworks

4.1 Legislative assessment: Lao PDR

UNODC conducted a comprehensive assessment of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime in Lao PDR in May 2014. The findings indicated a weak legal framework, structural weakness in inter-agency coordination and a very low rate of success in the interdiction and prosecution of wildlife and forest crimes.

The results of the assessment were presented to the Government of Lao PDR in August 2014 during a multi-stakeholder workshop co-organized with the Office of Supreme People's Prosecutor. Concrete recommendations were provided on strengthening legislation and its enforcement, including revision of penalties.

Following this event, UNODC organized a roundtable, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Security, to discuss the main weaknesses of the current legal framework and how to address the legislative gaps. As a result, the Ministry of Public Security proposed to involve the Penal Code Review Committee to amend the articles related to environmental crimes. A follow-up event will take place in February 2015.

4.2 Legislative assessment: Tanzania and Zanzibar

In response to a request from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNODC undertook a comprehensive legislative review in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. As part of the assessment, UNODC reviewed wildlife and forest crime related legislation and law enforcement structures.

The analysis covered:

- Criminalization of wildlife and forest crime (extensive review of the Wildlife Act)
- Procedural and other legislative provisions to support effective implementation
- Selected provisions on international cooperation
- Analysis of enforcement structures to implement the legislation
- Gap analysis in the current legislative and institutional framework with respect to wildlife and forest crime
- Provision of a clear set of recommendations for amending national wildlife and forest crime law to meet international requirements
- Provision of recommendations for strengthening enforcement of wildlife and forest crime law, including on existing enforcement structures to implement the laws and methods for improvement.

The findings of the legislative analysis were presented and discussed at the UNTOC Gap Assessment Workshop which took place from 16 – 18 June in Zanzibar. The workshop brought together over 50 participants including the Director of Public Prosecutions, Attorney General, , representatives of the Prime Minister’s office, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, police, UNODC experts and other relevant personnel.

A report of the assessment of wildlife legislation and law enforcement structures was drafted and shared with relevant stakeholders.

4.3 Legislative review: Vietnam

In Vietnam, UNODC supported the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) to conduct a review of Chapter XVII of the Penal Code, related to environmental crimes. Through the recruitment of national experts working closely with the legal department of MoNRE, UNODC supported the development of an assessment containing several recommendations. The study was presented on 15 December at a roundtable consisting of representatives from several national institutions including the Ministry of Justice, the Inspection Department, the Supreme Court, the Parliament, MoNRE, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, and the police. Recommendations made at the roundtable were passed to the Ministry of Justice, which leads the review process of the Penal Code. These recommendations included harsher penalties, introduction of criminal responsibility for legal persons and improved definitions of the crimes.

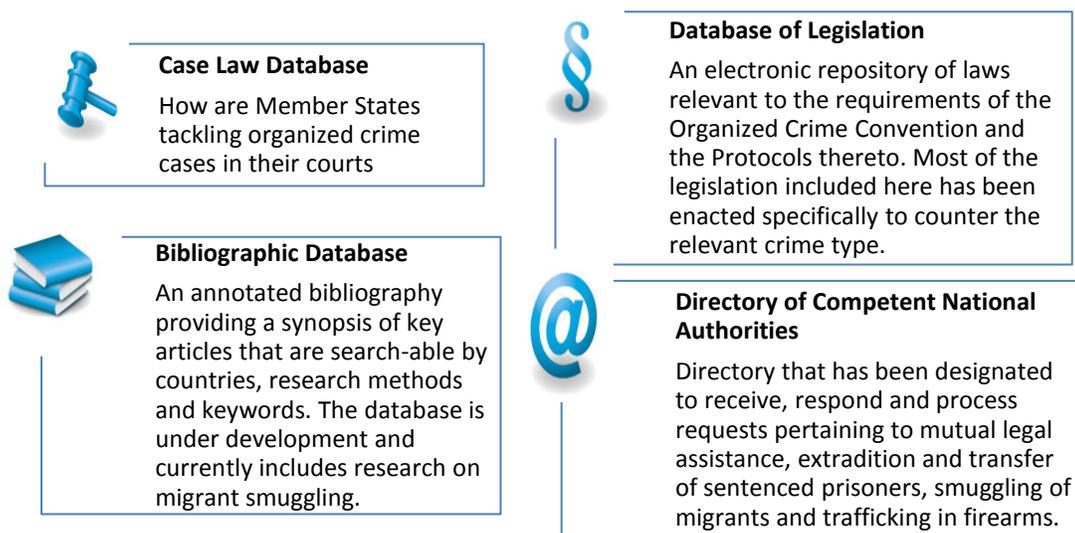
The revision of 11 articles related to environmental crimes (Chapter XVII) will improve the effectiveness of the legal framework especially in relation to legal responsibility of companies/corporations for the illegal import and export of natural resources.

4.4 Legislative analysis: Toolkit

As part of the implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, the legislative response to wildlife and forest crime has been analysed in Bangladesh, Gabon, Nepal and Peru.

4.5 SHERLOC Knowledge Management Portal

The SHERLOC (**Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime**) knowledge management portal¹ was developed by UNODC to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols. SHERLOC hosts:



SHERLOC hosts over 1,800 cases on organized crime, as well as over 3,900 relevant legal provisions, from over 180 countries, all available on sherloc.unodc.org.

Between July and October 2014, the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime partnered with SHERLOC to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding wildlife and forest crime. 278 national provisions criminalizing wildlife and forest crimes, including fisheries crime, were collected and published on SHERLOC during this period, stemming from 106 laws from 52 countries. 78 cases on wildlife and forest crime from 17 countries were also collected and published on SHERLOC.

In addition to granting users direct access to individual laws and cases on wildlife and forest crime, SHERLOC facilitates cooperation in tackling wildlife and forest crime because it also provides users with:

- national, regional and global overviews of relevant laws that criminalize wildlife and forest crime;
- relevant jurisprudence on wildlife and forest crime, which countries with similar legal systems could rely on in court;
- legislative assistance, in that drafters may refer to the manner in which the criminalization of wildlife and forest crime has been approached by various countries; and
- lessons learned and best practices, as the cases listed in SHERLOC highlight reasons behind the successes of countries during international cooperation.

¹ SHERLOC has been mentioned during several inter-governmental processes, including the 7th session of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance in Vienna on 28 October 2013.

With a growing number of laws on wildlife and forest crime featured on SHERLOC, UNODC began reviewing whether wildlife and forest crime is considered a predicate offence in national anti-money laundering legislation. In 2014, the legal framework of 15 countries were analyzed and this work continues in 2015. Also in 2015, funds are being sought to expand the development of SHERLOC. Amongst other projects, SHERLOC is to become available in all UN working languages. The portal is also to host a Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Tool, through which states can send requests for mutual legal assistance directly to one another. An Expert Group Meeting has been scheduled in September 2015 to further discuss the development of the MLA Tool.



Further information on SHERLOC, particularly relevant to contributors, can be found in English, French, Spanish and Russian here: <http://www.unodc.org/cld/acknowledgements/index.html>.

5. Thematic Area: Strengthening national law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial capacity

5.1 Law enforcement needs assessments: Botswana

5.1.1 Intelligence systems needs assessment

In June 2014, UNODC completed an assessment of agencies charged with the prevention and detection of wildlife and forest crimes in Botswana to identify capacity building opportunities with regard to law enforcement and investigations. The intelligence systems needs assessment included meetings with Department for Wildlife and National Parks, customs, police, INTERPOL and other agencies with a mandate to prevent or investigate wildlife crime, as well as international NGOs. An assessment report with a number of recommendations was shared with the government. The findings will inform the Toolkit implementation in Botswana.

5.1.2 Wildlife forensics needs assessment

In September 2014, UNODC conducted a joint field visit to Botswana with experts from TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and the Netherlands Forensic Institute to carry out a coordinated assessment of wildlife DNA forensic capacity. The key objectives were to understand and document the need for wildlife DNA forensics to support law enforcement in Botswana; evaluate the current capability and capacity to perform forensic DNA analysis of wildlife samples in Botswana; identify possible models for developing wildlife DNA forensic capacity over a three-five year period. Concrete recommendations were drafted and shared with the government. UNODC will work with the government of Botswana to follow up on these recommendations. The findings will inform the Toolkit implementation in Botswana.

5.2 Law enforcement training: Central Africa

UNODC collaborated with COMIFAC, INTERPOL, TRAFFIC, WWF in the delivery of a regional training dedicated to wildlife and forest crime held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, on 24 - 26 June 2014. UNODC delivered a practical training for law enforcement officers on investigative techniques specific to wildlife and forest crime. The UNODC training covered techniques such as undercover agents, informants, controlled deliveries and electronic surveillance. The training also included specific group case studies on informants and aimed to improve coordination among participants and strengthen cooperation between law enforcement practitioners.

5.3 Intelligence and investigative capacity building: Gabon

Following the implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, UNODC held several bilateral meetings with the government of Gabon to identify priority areas for technical assistance. UNODC and the government discussed a number of evidence-based recommendations and how to best address them. A 9-month action plan was developed on capacity building of intelligence and investigations for wildlife crime. It was approved by the government in November 2014. The National Parks Agency (ANPN) was identified as the government counterpart and primary beneficiary of technical assistance. In line with the agreed action plan, UNODC placed two senior intelligence advisors to work alongside the ANPN in Gabon.

5.4 National environmental security seminar: Togo

UNODC supported a *'National environmental security seminar'*, which was led by the national government and INTERPOL, held in Lomé, Togo, on 20 May 2014. This workshop raised awareness of the threat posed by environmental crime, adopted an inter-agency strategy in line with environmental regulations and developed information sharing practices. Several key recommendations were identified, including the need to: design a national strategy to promote environmental security; strengthen national legislation related to environmental crime; enhance capacity of enforcement agencies regarding collection of information, investigation and prosecution; and provide training to the judiciary on environmental security.

5.5 Anti-money laundering

Today, wildlife and forest crime is one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities. The billions of dollars generated from the illegal wildlife trade are fuelling other transnational criminal activities and the proceeds are interlinked with money-laundering, fraud and corruption.

Since March 2013, UNODC has formed part of an initiative launched by the Prince of Wales International Sustainability Unit on *'Following the money: recovering the proceeds from wildlife and forest crime'*, which has set up a working group with representatives from law enforcement and the financial sector looking at ways to identify typologies and 'red flag' indicators relating to such money movements.

UNODC has also developed e-learning modules on anti-money laundering and is currently working with the CITES Secretariat in consultation with the World Bank to tailor materials specifically to wildlife and forest crime.



In 2014, the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime joined forces with the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism to organize a series of practical case-study based workshops on *'Recovering the Proceeds from Wildlife and Timber Crimes'*.

Conducted in partnership with governments and relevant stakeholders, these workshops bring together international experts, prosecutors, investigators, police officers, customs officials, asset recovery agencies, financial intelligence units, specialized organisations, wildlife authorities and other relevant agencies.

The aim of the workshops is to provide participants with a better understanding of the benefits of 'following the money', raising awareness of the importance of using financial investigation and anti-money laundering techniques to tackle wildlife and forest crime. Additionally, the workshops aim to build operational relationships to facilitate the speedy exchange of intelligence and information; set up priorities for regional and country specific activities to build capacity to locate and seize proceeds of wildlife and timber trafficking; and enhance knowledge of investigative tools, freezing and management of assets, money laundering prosecutions, calculation of confiscation, Mutual Legal Assistance and the importance of international cooperation.

In 2014, workshops were held in Botswana, Tanzania, Kenya and Panama.

5.5.1 African & Asian Experiences

From 3 - 5 June, 2014 UNODC lead a workshop on *'Recovering the Proceeds from Wildlife and Timber Crimes – African & Asian experiences'*, hosted by the government of Botswana, in partnership with ICCWC, WWF and TRAFFIC. The meeting brought together representatives from 15 African and Asian countries with stakeholders and agencies from across the entire supply chain, building understanding, knowledge and relationships across two continents. Priorities were agreed upon for capacity-building activities both at regional and country levels, to locate and seize proceeds of wildlife and timber trafficking. Asian and Southern African asset recovery networks- ARINSA and ARIN-AP - established cooperation and identified next steps.

A follow-up workshop will take place in Bangkok in January 2015, with the objective of enhancing the operational relationships established at the Botswana workshop as well as strengthening participants' understanding and knowledge of the wildlife and forest crime chain.



5.5.2 Workshop in Tanzania

As a follow up to the wildlife and forest crime related legislative assessment in Tanzania, which included review of relevant anti-money laundering legislation, UNODC conducted training on *'Recovering the Proceeds from Wildlife and Forest Crimes'*. Held in Dar es Salaam in September 2014, the workshop brought together over 70 participants, including investigators, prosecutors, police, customs officials and wildlife authorities from both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

5.5.3 Workshop in Kenya

In November 2014, UNODC conducted a workshop in Naivasha, Kenya. The event brought together over 40 participants including prosecutors, investigators, customs officials, Kenya Revenue Authority, judiciary, wildlife authorities and other relevant Kenyan agencies for practical training on *'Recovering the Proceeds from Wildlife and Forest Crimes'*.

5.5.4 Workshop for the Caribbean

UNODC conducted a regional workshop for Caribbean States on *'Recovering the Proceeds from Wildlife and Forest Crimes'*, from 1 - 5 December. Held in Panama City, this workshop had a particular focus on financial centres and their role in addressing money laundering. This four-day conference was attended by approximately 21 delegates from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos. Participants of the conference included representatives from the Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Basel Institute on Governance, INTERPOL, Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, TRAFFIC/WWF, Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network and AML-Solutions International.

5.5.5 Workshops in Lao PDR

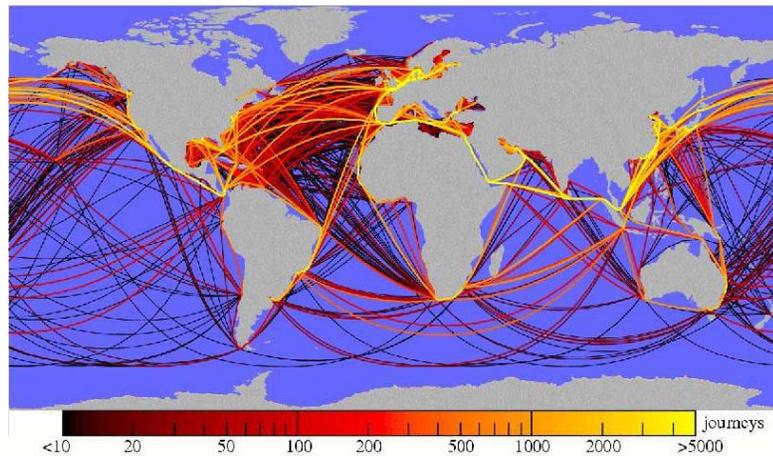
UNODC received approval from the Government of Lao PDR to work on anti-money laundering. UNODC will organize 3 training seminars for 90 prosecutors. The 3 courses will focus on effective prosecution and anti-money laundering investigations in cases of wildlife and forest crime. The training courses will be organized in the first quarter of 2015 in Luang Prabang, Vientiane and Pakse.

Main outcomes of the workshops include the following results and recommendations:

- Development of improved legislative documentation
- Raising awareness of AML-WLFC issues
- Organisation of similar training workshops in the region
- Strengthening of regional, national and international networks / cooperation
- Capacity building activities to enhance cross-border cooperation/investigation
- Development of a wildlife and forest crime manual for prosecutors and investigators (in progress)

5.6 UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme

About 90% of global trade is conducted through maritime containers and per year there are more than **600 million** container movements. **Less than 2%** of these containers are regularly inspected. The large volume of containers travelling the seas from country to country and continent to continent, make them vulnerable targets for illicit trade in drugs, arms, and wildlife and forest products etc.



The Challenge: Estimated 750 million container throughput in 2015

UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO) joined forces in 2004 to form the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP). The goal of CCP is to assist governments in establishing effective checks at select ports across the globe, strengthening and creating sustainable law enforcement structures to reduce the risk of maritime containers being exploited and used for illicit activities.

The Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime is partnering with the Container Control Programme to deliver a range of technical assistance activities in East Africa. Container Control Units will be established in Mombasa, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with a special focus on wildlife and timber trafficking. Two regional WLFC/CCP coordinators were appointed for East Africa, based in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

5.6.1 CCP and container risk profiling for wildlife and timber: Kenya

Letters of support for the establishment of the CCP in Kenya were received from the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, as well as from the Commissioner General of Kenya Revenue Authority, demonstrating national ownership on the initiative.

A multi-stakeholder Steering and Advisory Committee to support the implementation of CCP in Kenya was formed with members from a variety of enforcement authorities and government ministries. Two meetings of the Steering and Advisory Committee took place in October and December 2014, to agree on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the establishment of the CCP.

5.6.2 CCP and container risk profiling for wildlife and timber: Tanzania

From 15 - 20 September 2014, UNODC conducted a port assessment in Dar es Salaam. During the visit, meetings were held with customs officials, police, the Wildlife Department and Port Authorities. A comprehensive briefing on the implementation of the CCP in the port of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar was delivered to the Commissioner General of Tanzania Revenue Authority, who welcomed the initiative and pledged support.

Further sensitization work with the national authorities in the Wildlife Department and in Police are required. Further discussions on the MoU between UNODC and the Government of Tanzania are set to take place during the first quarter of 2015.

5.6.3 CCP and container risk profiling for wildlife and timber: Uganda

In Uganda, consultation meetings took place with the Uganda Revenue Authority, the Uganda Police Service, and the Uganda Wildlife Authority regarding the implementation of CCP. A number of Ugandan authorities expressed their support and welcomed the initiative, highlighting in particular the importance of the regional approach of CCP, linking Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Future work will focus on supporting intelligence capacity building for the intelligence units within the Uganda Revenue Authority, the Uganda Wildlife Authority and the environmental police, which in turn will contribute to the future establishment of Joint Port Control Units.

UNODC requires a signed MoU with the Government of Uganda in order to advance in the implementation of the CCP in the country. UNODC is working with respective authorities on the drafting of the MoU.

5.6.4 CCP training materials

UNODC in collaboration with the World Customs Organisation, developed training materials for container profiling for wildlife and timber, which will be disseminated in the coming months.

5.7 Transnational Organized Crime Unit: Tanzania

UNODC is assisting countries with the establishment of Transnational Organized Crime Units (TOCUs), with responsibility to provide coordinated responses to wildlife and forest crime.

In 2013, the UNODC Regional Office for East Africa received a request from the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania for technical assistance in support of a comprehensive review of national mechanisms for preventing, suppressing and punishing illicit trafficking.

Following the request and after the relevant government endorsements were received, a UNODC law enforcement advisor undertook an assessment mission in September 2014 to support the government in the creation of a TOCU in Tanzania. During the assessment mission, UNODC held extensive consultations with the British High Commission and concluded that there is a plethora of sensitive intelligence on illicit trafficking affecting Tanzania, and that a TOCU would provide a much-needed resource to exploit such information and lead to the arrest of perpetrators.

TOCUs have been included in the Tanzanian national anti-poaching strategy, which was approved in September 2014. The national anti-poaching strategy includes the following training activities: law enforcement capacity building - delivery of training on wildlife trafficking to customs, park rangers and police.

The proposed model for Tanzania consists of a team of law enforcement experts seconded from a number of agencies including the police, intelligence service, customs, wildlife authority, maritime police, including personnel from Zanzibar. It is foreseen that an intelligence cell made up of intelligence service personnel would operate from a secure area of their existing premises, and be equipped and trained to carry out lawful telephone interception and other forms of intrusive surveillance and the handling of informants. Information gained from these intelligence sources, as well as from other sources, would be sanitized and passed via a firewall to an operational team of approximately 20 officers who would be located in separate accommodations, which would be equipped to provide the appropriate security measures and operating environment. This team would be trained in a range of investigative techniques to enable them to conduct investigations to the highest standards. They would have access to dedicated prosecutors with a similar level of training who would advise on investigations and conduct prosecutions. All TOCU staff and prosecutors would be thoroughly vetted and required to pass regular polygraph tests to ensure the highest levels of integrity.

UNODC will place an international law enforcement expert in Dar es Salaam from 1 January 2015, to support regional law enforcement activities and contribute to the implementation of the TOCU in Tanzania.

5.8 Training Materials on Wildlife and Forest Crime

UNODC developed computer-based training modules on wildlife trafficking and timber crime. They were launched at the end of 2014 and form part of the UNODC Global eLearning Platform.

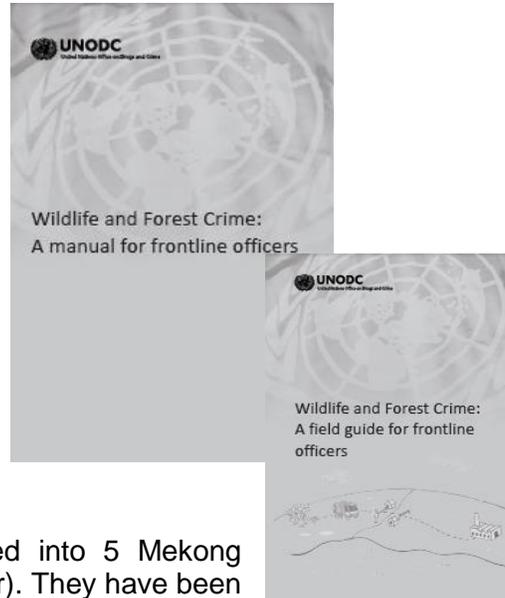


UNODC developed a '*Manual on Wildlife and Forest Crime for frontline officers*'. This manual is designed to provide an overview of the key considerations for investigators in dealing with wildlife and forest crime. It can be used to build on existing foundation training. It can also be used as a guide for supervisors to consider the range of options open to them when directing investigations.

The manual is arranged into five sections:

- Information & Intelligence
- Planning Operations
- Advanced Techniques
- Preserving Evidence
- In-Depth Investigation

Each section includes information that can be applied to the investigation of most crime types, while additional modules provide advice for the investigation of specific areas. Information from the manual was adapted to form a quick reference pocket guide 'Wildlife and Forest Crime: a field guide for frontline officers'. The pocket guide provides quick access to key information when dealing with wildlife and forest crime.



The field guide and the manual have been translated into 5 Mekong languages (Vietnamese, Laos, Burmese, Thai and Khmer). They have been widely disseminated.

6. Thematic Area: Data gathering, analysis and reporting

6.2 DNA analysis of large ivory seizures

UNODC is supporting the DNA analysis of samples of ivory originating from large ivory seizures. This is pursuant to and in support of CITES COP16 Decision 16.83 on illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens to determine the origin of such ivory and identify main hot-spots of elephant poaching in Africa. The work is being conducted in cooperation with the Center for Conservation Biology (CCB) at the University of Washington, based on its existing procedures and reference map. Identifying the origins of these seizures can inform authorities about the magnitude and sources of elephant poaching, providing intelligence needed to facilitate direct law enforcement actions. In 2014, the CCB analysed and reported on results of six large ivory seizures. The CCB is contracted to extract and perform DNA analysis on reference dung samples to fill remaining gaps in its reference map, which enables the ivory origins to be pinpointed. The CCB will also continue to analyse samples from large ivory seizures with support from UNODC in 2015.



6.1 Global Research on Wildlife Crime

As part of the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime and in cooperation with ICCWC, the UNODC Studies and Threat Analysis Section (STAS) will be conducting a global research project on wildlife crime. This study will be rooted in a Global Wildlife Seizures Database, primarily comprised of information reported to the CITES Secretariat, data from the WCO's Customs Enforcement Network (CEN) database, and seizures reported through regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs), such as EU TWIX².

These seizures will be individually valued based on declarations presented to customs for similar materials. On this basis, the top seven highest value trafficked species products will be identified, and in-depth case studies will be done of the markets for each. Based on a preliminary analysis of the data, the case study species products will be sturgeon caviar; agar wood; reptile skins; raptors used in falconry; African elephant ivory; pangolin, and rosewood. These seven will be compared to other species occupying a similar position in international markets, including rhino horn; live great apes; big cat skins; parrots and parakeets; and others. The findings of this research will be available by the end of 2015.



Elephant Ivory



Sturgeon Caviar



Pangolin



Reptile Skins



Agar Wood



Raptors for
Falconry



Rosewood

² A tool developed by the Belgian Federal Police and TRAFFIC Europe with the advice of the Belgian CITES Management Authority and Customs to facilitate information exchange on illegal wildlife trade in the European Union (see: <http://www.eutwix.org/>)

7. Thematic Area: Strengthening international cooperation

7.1 Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime

UNODC supported the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime/Technical Workshop (ASEAN SOMTC). The workshop was held in June 2014 in Brunei.

7.2 Cooperation with ECCAS

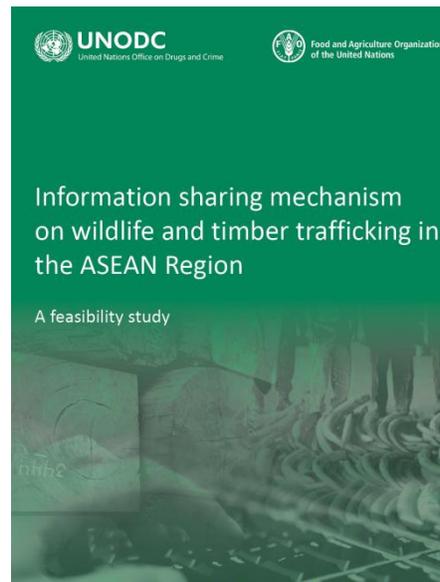
In August 2014, UNODC met with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) representatives who requested UNODC to provide support in the development of the regional anti-poaching strategy. UNODC posted a regional coordinator for Central Africa who worked with ECCAS to develop a MoU to cooperate on wildlife and forest crime. The MoU was finalized and approved by both ECCAS and UNODC in November 2014. The MoU and cooperation with UNODC is due to be launched at the regional ECCAS meeting in Cameroon in the first quarter of 2015.

7.3 ASEAN-WEN Regional Stakeholders Policy Workshops

UNODC partnered with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN WEN), Freeland Foundation and the University of Singapore to organize the ASEAN-WEN Regional Stakeholders Policy Workshop. The workshop was attended by representatives of all ASEAN Member States and addressed several issues related to legal frameworks, international cooperation and information exchange in response to wildlife and forest crimes. The findings of this conference will be compiled in a short handbook to be presented at the Pre-SOMTC conference to be organized in the first quarter of 2015.

7.4 Information-Sharing Study

In December 2014, UNODC conducted a feasibility study titled '*Information sharing mechanism on wildlife and timber trafficking in the ASEAN Region*'. It explores the feasibility of an information sharing mechanism that would allow the generation of criminal intelligence at regional level in relation to wildlife and forest crimes. The study entailed consultations with various partners including INTERPOL, WCO, ASEAN WEN and Freeland Foundation. The report will be distributed in the first quarter of 2015.



7.5 International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime



The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) is the collaborative effort of five inter-governmental organizations working together to bring coordinated support to national wildlife enforcement agencies and the sub-regional and regional enforcement networks that act in defence of national resources. The ICCWC partners are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, INTERPOL, UNODC, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO). United under the banner of ICCWC, these organizations form a unique pool of thematically relevant technical and programming expertise, presenting the opportunity for a novel approach to the multi-faceted challenges posed by wildlife crime.

Formally launched in November 2010, ICCWC's mission is to ensure that the perpetrators of serious wildlife and forest crimes face a formidable and coordinated law enforcement response. ICCWC coordinates global, regional and national events on critical issues related to wildlife and forest crime. Events have included a Ministerial roundtable on transnational organized wildlife crime, a seminar for heads of police and Customs on tiger crime, and the first global meeting of wildlife enforcement networks.

ICCWC develops and delivers training events, particularly to increase the use of specialized investigation techniques in combating wildlife crime. Examples include workshops on controlled deliveries, specialized training for wildlife law enforcement officers from Africa and Asia ahead of a global operation to combat wildlife crime, training on fugitive investigation, and the first international training on rhinoceros DNA sampling. ICCWC has also developed best practice guidelines for ivory sampling and laboratory analysis to help increase the use of forensic technology to combat wildlife crime.

ICCWC provides investigative assistance to support national law enforcement efforts. For example, Wildlife Incident Support Teams (WISTs) can be dispatched at the request of countries that are affected by significant poaching of CITES specimens, or that have made large-scale seizures, to assist, guide and facilitate appropriate follow-up actions.

Reflecting its capacity-building focus, ICCWC developed the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit to help governments review the effectiveness of their responses to wildlife and forest crime and identify their technical assistance needs. ICCWC is supporting the implementation of the Toolkit in a number of countries.

7.5.1 ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit

UNODC, within the framework of ICCWC, leads the implementation and development of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit³ - a technical resource that assists Member States to conduct a comprehensive analysis of preventive and criminal justice responses related to wildlife and forest crime.

The Toolkit consists of five parts, and helps to evaluate the following matters relevant to wildlife and forest crime: (1) legislation, (2) law enforcement measures, (3) prosecutorial and judicial capacities, (4) factors that drive wildlife and forest offences and the effectiveness of preventive interventions, and (5) the availability, collection, and examination of data and other information relevant to wildlife and forest crime.



Based on the results of the Toolkit analysis, ICCWC and relevant authorities can identify key areas for improvement in the national response to wildlife crime. The results can inform the design of specific action plans for national capacity-building and technical assistance. The implementation of the Toolkit is expanding and by end 2014 a total of 11 countries had requested its implementation.

Toolkit implementation: Bangladesh

The Government of Bangladesh requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime with the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, led the implementation process which started in July 2013 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. An initial multi-stakeholder meeting was held with representatives from the Forest Department, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, National Board of Revenue, Coast Guard, and police in addition to representatives from UNODC HQ and UNODC Regional Office. The relevant stakeholders chose to focus the Toolkit analysis on legislation and law enforcement.

A two-week in-country analysis mission was undertaken by an international expert. A draft Toolkit analysis report was then shared with ICCWC and the recommendations of the ICCWC partners were incorporated in the final report. An evidence-based national action plan for capacity building was subsequently developed.

³ Toolkit fact sheet is available http://www.unodc.org/documents/sustainable-livelihoods/fact_sheet_ENG_final.pdf

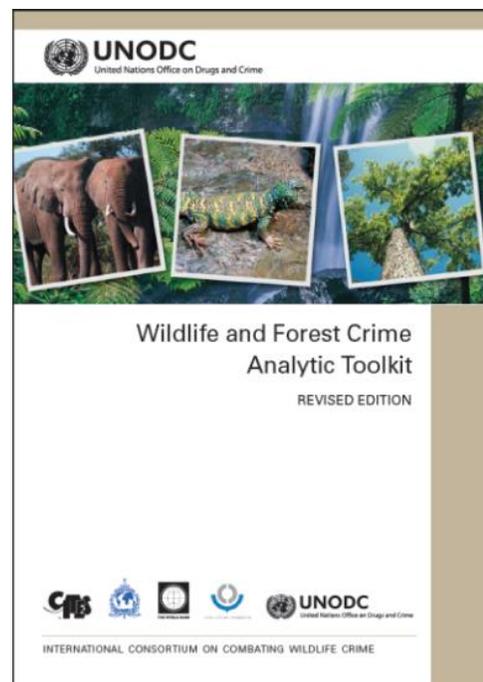
A UNODC delegation travelled to Dhaka to present the final report and action plan to the Government of Bangladesh and relevant stakeholders, in April 2014. The presentations were followed by discussions on the recommendations and the ways to better address wildlife and forest crime. This mission also enabled the presentation of the report during bilateral meetings with the World Bank, government agencies and Wild Team (NGO). The assessment report served as a useful foundation for future action in Bangladesh. The report also allowed ICCWC to identify what kind of support could be provided to the Government of Bangladesh and the relevant agencies in terms of capacity building and training.

Toolkit implementation: Peru

The Government of Peru requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime through the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, led the implementation process which started in May 2013 in Lima, Peru. An initial multi-stakeholder meeting was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and other relevant agencies, in addition to representatives from UNODC HQ and UNODC Regional Office. Peruvian stakeholders chose to focus the Toolkit analysis on legislation and law enforcement. UNODC Regional Office in Lima coordinated the in-country analysis mission. A draft Toolkit analysis report was then shared with ICCWC and the recommendations of the ICCWC partners were incorporated in the final report. An evidence-based national action plan for capacity building was subsequently developed. The report and action plan were presented to the Government of Peru on 19 September 2014. As a follow-up to the recommendations in the final report, UNODC is organizing training for prosecutors in the first quarter of 2015.

Toolkit implementation: Gabon

The Government of Gabon requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime with the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, is leading the implementation process, which started in January 2014. The initial multi-stakeholder meeting was attended by representatives from various ministries of the Government of Gabon, UNODC HQ and UNODC Regional Office. The relevant stakeholders chose to focus the Toolkit analysis on legislation and law enforcement. Over a period of 2 weeks in April 2014, three UNODC experts undertook an in-country analysis mission and met with key stakeholders from the judiciary, prosecution and law enforcement authorities. Field visits were conducted to the border with Cameroon as well as to the airport and harbour. A final mission report, including findings, conclusions and recommendations, was delivered in French and translated to English. A draft Toolkit analysis report was shared with ICCWC and the recommendations of the ICCWC partners were incorporated in the final report. An evidence-based national action plan for capacity building was subsequently developed. The final report and action plan was shared with the Government of Gabon and will officially be presented to all relevant stakeholders in Gabon on 17 - 18 February 2015. Follow up activities have been



Benefits of Toolkit Analysis

- Analyses national criminal justice and preventive response to wildlife and forest crime
- Brings together relevant stakeholders, enhancing inter-agency and national cooperation
- Identification of key areas for improvement of national response to wildlife crime
- Design of specific evidence-based work-plans for national capacity-building and technical assistance
- Identification of priorities identified (short-, medium- and long-term activities)
- Development of timeframes and deliverables for specific actions
- Use of assessment reports to design national strategies and guide decisions on the allocation of resources
- Use of report and action plan as a fund-raising strategy to attract donor support and as a platform to set up baselines and monitor progress.

initiated on the basis of the Toolkit recommendations and action plan including the placement of two senior intelligence mentors with the National Parks Agency.

Toolkit implementation: Nepal

The Government of Nepal requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime with the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, is leading the implementation process which started in February 2014 in Kathmandu. An initial multistakeholder meeting was attended by representatives of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Forests and other relevant agencies including police, customs, and army in addition to representatives from UNODC HQ and UNODC Regional Office. Relevant Nepalese stakeholders chose to focus the Toolkit analysis on legislation and law enforcement. An in-country analysis mission was carried out by a UNODC expert, which involved a desk review, as well as research and interviews with local authorities in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Bardiya and Tatopani. A draft Toolkit analysis report was shared with ICCWC and the recommendations of the ICCWC partners were incorporated in the final report. An evidence-based national action plan for capacity building was subsequently developed. The final report will officially be presented to all relevant stakeholders in Nepal in February 2015.

Toolkit implementation: Mexico

The Government of Mexico requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime with the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, is leading the implementation process. and organized the initial meeting together with and the national counterparts. An initial multi-stakeholder meeting was held on 10 - 13 September 2014 and attended by representatives from relevant national agencies in addition to UNODC HQ and UNODC Office in Mexico. The relevant stakeholders chose to focus the Toolkit analysis on legislation, law enforcement, judiciary and prosecution. The in-country analysis mission was conducted by three UNODC experts between October and December 2014. A draft Toolkit analysis report, including findings, conclusions and recommendations is being finalized.

The recommendations of the ICCWC partners will be incorporated in the final report. An evidence-based national action plan for capacity building will be subsequently developed.

The report and action plan will be shared with the Government of Mexico and relevant stakeholders in mid-2015.

Toolkit implementation: Botswana

The Government of Botswana requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime with the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, is leading the implementation process. An initial multi-stakeholder meeting was held in Botswana on 29 October 2014. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, the Department of Wildlife & National Parks, the Anti-Poaching Unit, the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security, as well as intelligence officials, customs officials, the Public Prosecutor, Attorney General, members of the judiciary, police, investigators and CITES Management Authority in addition to a representative from UNODC. The relevant stakeholders chose to focus the Toolkit analysis on legislation and law enforcement. The in-country mission will be conducted between January and February 2015. The Toolkit report and action plan are expected to be finalized, presented to the Government of Botswana and relevant stakeholders in mid- 2015.

Toolkit implementation: Vietnam

The Government of Vietnam requested ICCWC to conduct a national analysis of the criminal justice response to wildlife and forest crime with the use of the Toolkit in the country. UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, is leading the implementation process. An initial multi-stakeholder meeting was held in Vietnam on 13 - 14 October 2014. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Forest Protection Department, Anti-Smuggling and Investigation Department, Environmental Police Department, Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnamese Academy of Forest Sciences, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Wildlife Conservation Society, CITES Management Authority, police and customs officials in addition to representatives from UNODC HQ and UNODC Vietnam. The relevant stakeholders chose to focus the analysis on legislation and law enforcement. The in-country analysis mission is scheduled to take place 26 January – 6 February 2015. The Toolkit report and action plan are expected to be finalized, presented to the Government of Vietnam and relevant stakeholders in mid-2015.

Common Toolkit Findings

- Lack of inter-agency coordination
- Lack of awareness and understanding of the issue of wildlife and forest crime
- Underequipped front-line staff
- Weak capacity to investigate and prosecute
- Weak forensic capacity
- Legislation not apt for today's challenges
- Training needs for staff to better understand CITES and ensure effective implementation of the Convention
- Limited criminal intelligence capacity

Additional countries requesting Toolkit implementation

Four additional countries requested the implementation of the Toolkit in 2014: Angola, Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar. UNODC and the World Bank are working together to implement the ICCWC Toolkit in Tanzania; discussions have started with the focal point and UNODC has identified international experts who may undertake the assessment missions. Discussions have also started with the focal point for Angola. Toolkit implementation is in the planning stages for Kenya and Madagascar.

7.5.2 Guidelines on methods and procedures of ivory sampling and laboratory analysis

The ‘*Guidelines on methods and procedures of ivory sampling and laboratory analysis*’ were developed by UNODC, together with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime partners and international experts.

Forensic science provides the strongest evidence base in combatting crime. It enriches trend analysis and contributes to crime prevention efforts. Published in November 2014, the Guidelines aim to facilitate the use of wildlife forensics to the fullest extent possible in combating wildlife crime, and in particular, illegal trade in ivory.

Forensic science can provide answers to certain important questions:

- Is the material ivory?
- How old is the ivory sample?
- Is it linked to a known seizure?
- Where was the elephant killed?
- How many elephants were killed?

“Fully in line with the commitment of the Customs community to combat the illegal trade in wildlife, these guidelines provide law enforcement agencies with first-class technical information for advancing investigations and prosecutions, which will in turn positively impact deterrence.”

WCO Secretary-General Kunio Mikuri

“We believe that the use of the Guidelines will support more timely, thorough and effective investigations, resulting in an increased number of successful prosecutions and a reduction in this illegal trade.”

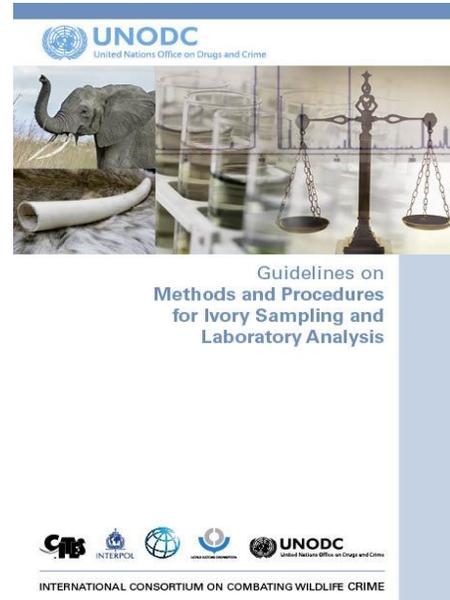
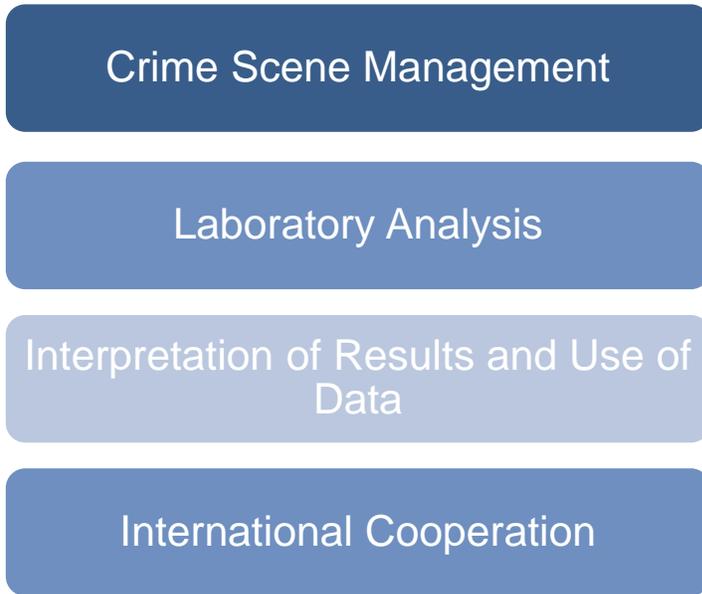
UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov

The Guidelines:

- Outline best practices and procedures for sampling and analysis of ivory
 - Cover the whole chain of custody, from the crime scene through the forensic laboratory to the court room
 - Make reference to standard regulations and operational procedures
 - Consider mechanisms for international cooperation and capacity building
 - Target first responders to the scene of the crime, crime scene investigators, forensic scientists, prosecutors and judiciary
 - Support timely, thorough and effective investigations
 - Contribute to the identification of poaching hotspots
- Aim to increase number of successful prosecutions, leading to a reduction in illegal ivory trade.

In addressing elephant poaching and ivory trafficking at international level, a standardised approach is required for both law enforcement and forensic laboratories. Appropriate methods and procedures must be used throughout the entire investigation process, from crime scene management and sample collection to laboratory analysis, interpretation of results and data handling.

The Guidelines are divided into four parts. They are collectively intended to provide integrated tools for gathering and processing evidence on wildlife crime and performing laboratory analysis in support of prosecution and for intelligence purposes.



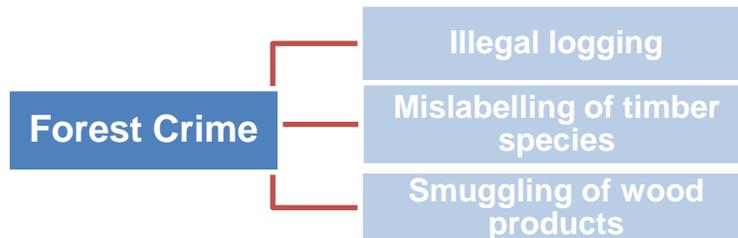
The Guidelines were developed through the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime in collaboration with UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Section. They are available online⁴ through the UNODC website and hard copies have been widely disseminated.



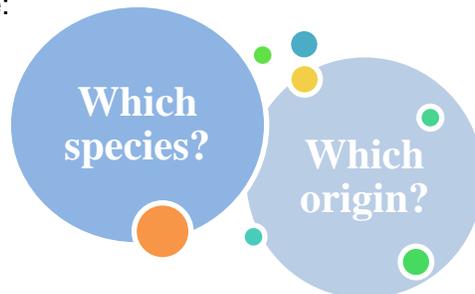
⁴ The Guidelines can be accessed here: http://www.unodc.org/documents/Wildlife/Guidelines_Ivory.pdf

7.5.3 Timber analysis

Within wildlife and forest crime, illegal logging and international trade in illegally logged timber is a major problem, especially for forest-rich countries in the developing world. The international community has recognized the severity of the problem of global biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystems, and this is reflected in a number of recent conferences, resolutions, and decisions.



In line with these decisions and resolutions, UNODC, in close cooperation with its ICCWC partners, will provide technical assistance to combat illicit trade of timber through the development of a guide to promote forensic analysis of timber species. The most frequently asked forensic questions are:



Law enforcement, customs and other officials who encounter suspect shipments need assistance from their scientific authorities to identify the timber and its legal status, information critical to future successful prosecutions. To facilitate the development of appropriate international guidance, UNODC hosted an Expert Group Meeting on Timber Analysis in Vienna from 10–12 December 2014, jointly with ICCWC partners. The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) convened participants from relevant national agencies, research institutions, front line law enforcement agencies, legal experts, and the scientific community. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the applicability of available scientific methods for timber identification in support of law enforcement operations and how a standardised approach can be globally applied to support their implementation. The meeting provided a unique forum for law enforcement and the scientific community to discuss the practicalities of their work, the challenges they face when working on timber identification cases, and the need for increased communication and cooperation. The dialogue between the scientists, law enforcement and representatives of the legal system led to a number of practical recommendations and a common agreement to work together to promote the use of scientific methods in this area.

UNODC, as a partner of ICCWC, is now leading the development of a guide to support timber analysis covering law enforcement, forensic science and legal requirements was agreed as a first step forward. An outline of the content of the guide was developed by participants at the EGM. A conference room paper to the 24th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice summarising the key recommendations put forward by the experts will be issued by UNODC.

8. Thematic Area: Raising awareness

8.1 Advocacy Campaign

UNODC is leading on a global campaign addressing transnational wildlife and forest crime entitled *'Let's get serious about wildlife crime'*. In collaboration with a number of other UN agencies and NGOs, the campaign will be launched on World Wildlife Day (3 March 2015) through a global social media campaign, an online 'Thunderclap' and by using of a variety of other materials. A number of activities are also being planned in Geneva, New York and other areas. The campaign is oriented towards actions to promote the criminalization of poaching, wildlife trafficking and related crimes, including by ensuring such criminal offences are classified as "serious crimes". It also looks to promote actions aimed addressing corruption and money-laundering as they relate to wildlife trafficking and related offences by adopting or amending legislation. The campaign involves the development of an ICCWC Public Service Announcement. Work on the preparatory phase began in November 2014 and the campaign will be continued throughout 2015. The UNODC Advocacy Section has been leading this campaign, working closely with the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime.

8.2 UNODC Special Event, Vienna, 13 May 2014

During the 23rd Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (12-16 May 2013), UNODC organized a special event entitled *'Global Community United to Address Wildlife and Forest Crime'*, held in the Plenary Hall. The aim of the event was to raise awareness and keep the issue of wildlife and forest crime high on the political agenda. The 90 minute event started with a joint NGO video message from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), TRAFFIC, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Opening remarks were delivered by the UNODC Executive Director, the CITES Secretary General, the Austrian State Secretary from the Ministry of Finance and the European Union Ambassador to the United Nations in Vienna. Officials from Austrian Customs conducted a demonstration of a canine search for wildlife, explaining the process of training the sniffer dogs to detect wildlife and wildlife products to the audience. A number of Member States expressed their commitments and shared concrete experiences and initiatives to tackle wildlife and forest crime including China, France, Gabon, Germany, Nepal and the United Kingdom. Lastly, a video message was delivered by the Secretary-General of the UN World Tourism Organization.

8.3 ICCWC Side Event, Vienna, 14 May 2014

ICCWC organized a side event entitled *'Working together to fight wildlife and forest crime'* at the 23rd Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The event was opened by the UNODC Deputy Executive Director. The CITES Secretariat delivered a presentation on CITES activities and operational support on the ground. The UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime presented activities in relation to the implementation of the Toolkit as well as the conferences on 'Recovering the proceeds from wildlife and forest crime'. INTERPOL delivered a presentation on its wildlife activities and initiatives. The UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Section presented their 'Guidelines on methods and procedures of ivory sampling and laboratory analysis'. EIA's lead campaigner delivered a presentation on behalf of WWF, EIA, TRAFFIC and WCS, on the impact of wildlife and forest crime and the NGOs' work to tackle this problem.

8.4 ICCWC Side Events, Geneva, July 2014

ICCWC organized two side events during the CITES Standing Committee, on 7 and 8 July. The first event focussed on the use of forensics in addressing wildlife and forest crime. UNODC presented the *Guidelines on methods and procedures for ivory sampling and laboratory analysis*, as well as on the DNA analysis of large ivory seizures. The second side event covered key ICCWC activities in addressing wildlife trafficking, at which UNODC presented the Toolkit activities and common analysis findings. The ICCWC Strategic Mission 2014-16 was launched at this event, outlining five focus areas to be simultaneously pursued by the consortium – strengthening cooperation and coordination; analysing current responses to wildlife and forest crime; building national enforcement capacity; raising awareness and political support; and improving the use of knowledge and innovation in responses to wildlife and forest crime.

8.5 UNODC Side Event, Vienna, October 2014

The UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime and the UNODC Advocacy Section organized a side event entitled '*Wildlife and Forest Crime: a transnational organized crime*' in October 2014. Held during the 7th Conference of the Parties to United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and opened by the UNODC Deputy Executive Director, the side event attracted over 70 attendees. It provided an opportunity to discuss the scale and scope of transnational organized wildlife and forest crime with panellists providing an overview of implications for development and national security. The UNODC SHERLOC portal and Container Control Programme were presented and the Global Wildlife Crime Research Initiative was launched. The presentations were followed by an interactive discussion during which several Member States expressed their support for UNODC activities in combating wildlife and forest crime.

8.6 UNODC - World Bank Meeting, Washington D.C., October 2014

In October 2014, a joint UNODC—World Bank meeting was held in Washington, D.C. to discuss the impact of the implementation of World Bank Development Grant Facility-funded projects and activities of UNODC and ICCWC. UNODC reported on how the five international institutions of ICCWC have collaborated and identified important areas in which to comprehensively focus resources. Experts present agreed that: a) the ICCWC initiative is extremely important and must continue; b) investment should increase in law enforcement and criminal justice system, including addressing anti-money laundering issues; and c) that raising the profile of wildlife and forest crime must continue.



9. Key Activities – 2015

- Conduct national assessments using ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit
- Provide training, operational support and technical mentorship to law enforcement officers to enhance intelligence gathering and analysis, investigations, and the use of specialized investigative techniques
- Provide training and mentorship to prosecutors to build capacity in preparing and presenting wildlife cases in courts
- Provide training to front line officers on crime scene management
- Provide training to Customs officers, including on wildlife risk profiling (e.g. container profiling) to enhance capacity to detect illegal wildlife consignments
- Conduct review of legislative frameworks and support drafting of legislative amendments
- Provide technical support for improvement of regulation of domestic markets and prevention of their use for laundering of illegal wildlife products and exploitation of legislative loopholes
- Support investigations by providing training on crime scene management, controlled deliveries and other investigative techniques
- Provide equipment and training to front-line officers, rangers
- Strengthen national forensic capacity
- Strengthen border controls through risk profiling training and equipping for wildlife and timber
- Build national capacity to undertake anti-money laundering investigations
- Raise awareness among judiciary on the serious nature of WLFC.

