

**Law enforcement and combating wildlife and forest crime**

**Budget: 15,500,000 Euro**

**EU contribution: 13,500,000 Euro**

**Co-financing: 2,000,000 Euro (tbc)**

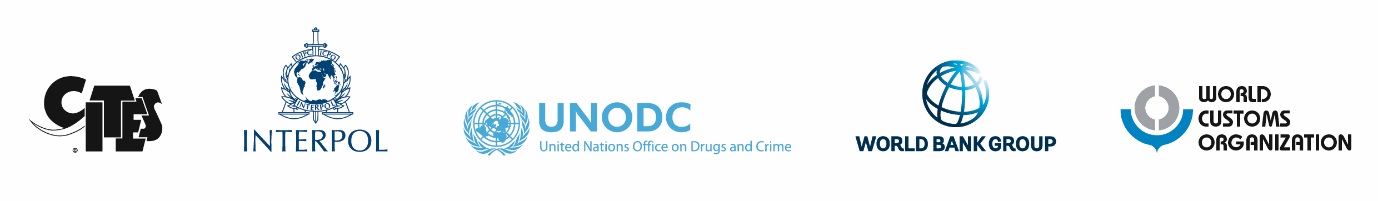
**Implementation Period: 48 Months (tbc)**

**Project modality:**

* **Indirect management with United Nations Organisation on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and INTERPOL**

**Implemented by:**

* **The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)**



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### Summary

Wildlife and forest crime (WLFC) has become a serious threat to the security, political stability, economy, natural resources and cultural heritage of many countries and regions. Criminal activities threaten the survival of some of the world’s most charismatic species, including elephants, rhinos and tigers, as well as many lesser-known species, such as pangolin and Madagascan rosewood, to name a few. Wildlife poaching and trafficking and illicit timber trafficking can destroy the natural resources on which national economies and livelihoods depend, and undermine efforts to eliminate poverty and develop sustainable economic opportunities for rural communities. The increasing involvement of organised criminal networks, and at times rebel militia, exacerbated by widespread corruption and regional insecurity, conspire to undermine the application of the rule of law.

The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) is a collaborative initiative by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO). It was formed in 2010 to provide coordinated support to national and regional law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime. In recognition of the increasingly difficult and complex situations these authorities face, ICCWC works to build and reinforce long-term capacity among authorities responsible for wildlife law enforcement, by providing them with the tools and services they need.

By collaborating and aligning their efforts the five ICCWC organisations offer a comprehensive approach along the entire wildlife crime supply chain, drawing on a unique combined pool of in-house technical expertise as well as extensive expert networks. This allows the five organisations’ combined experience, technical capacity, secure communication channels, databases and field networks to be effectively drawn together to maximize impact on the ground.

There is strong recognition of the need for increased international collaboration and coordination to combat illicit trafficking in wildlife, and of the important role of ICCWC. This is reflected in several global and regional declarations and statements, as well as by the governing bodies of ICCWC partner organizations. Recently, the 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2017, adopted a *Resolution on Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife*, which reinforces the focus on key areas in the fight against

illicit trafficking in wildlife, including enhanced national legislation, supporting sustainable livelihoods, stronger law enforcement, countering corruption, deploying information technologies and undertaking well targeted demand reduction efforts. The Resolution places strong emphasis on the role of CITES, the importance of implementing the Decisions and Resolutions adopted at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP17), held in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2016, and highlights the importance of the work of ICCWC.

The five partner organisations created the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020 (with further extension) to bring together relevant work to tackle WLFC by strengthening criminal justice systems and providing coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat these crimes.

This project forms a part of the EU Action “Reinforcing security by combating wildlife and forest crime”, which is a global programme covering a number of high priority strategic countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America affected by WLFC.

The **overall objective** of the project is to reinforce security in targeted countries, protect biodiversity in key ecosystems and improve livelihoods of local communities, where they are impacted by wildlife trafficking.

The **specific objective** of the project is to reduce wildlife and forest crime in and between a series of strategic countries by building their capacity and establishing effective partnerships between all relevant stakeholders.

The ICCWC proposal addresses Result 1 of the Action:

1. **Wildlife and forest law enforcement in targeted countries and international coordination improved**.

The project builds on previous and ongoing initiatives implemented by ICCWC in Africa, Asia and Latin America with the backing of the European Commission and other donors, where ICCWC has supported capacity building on preventive, investigative, and prosecutorial measures against WLFC and developed a number of relevant tools. The project targets ICCWC priority activities for support in selected countries in line with ICCWC Strategic Programme for 2016-2020.

The budget outline is set at €13,500,000 for the 48 months’ implementation period, availed by the European Union and financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument in the sector of environment and climate change.

The project will be implemented under the provisions applicable to Delegation Agreements in accordance with the European Commission under PAGoDA 2. UNODC and INTERPOL will have the overall coordination responsibility to ensure coordination and implementation of activities by all 5 ICCWC partner organizations. The project will be co-financed by ICCWC (third party) for an indicative amount of €2,000,000 (tbc).

### Project Rationale

### Background

Wildlife and forest crime has become a serious threat to the security, political stability, economy, natural resources and cultural heritage of many countries and regions. Criminal activities threaten the survival of some of the world’s most charismatic species, including elephants, rhinos and tigers, as well as many lesser-known species, such as pangolin and Madagascan rosewood, to name a few. Wildlife poaching and trafficking can destroy the natural resources on which national economies and livelihoods depend, and undermine efforts to eliminate poverty and develop sustainable economic opportunities for rural communities. The increasing involvement of organised criminal networks, and at times rebel militia, exacerbated by widespread corruption and regional insecurity, conspire to undermine the application of the rule of law.

Wildlife populations have declined by 58% since 1970. In 2016, 37 African elephant range States are thought to hold 415,428 elephants, with an additional 117,127 to 135,384 elephants in areas not systematically surveyed. This is estimated to represent a decline of some 111,000 elephants over ten years. Poaching losses are still being reported across the continent. The UNODC’s World Wildlife Crime Report, an estimate that 35,000 are slaughtered each year for their ivory. The IUCN’s latest African Elephant Status Report , based on official data from countries and CITES, shows that African elephant populations plummeted by at least 30% between 2007 and 2014. Habitat loss also poses a serious, long-term threat. Leopards face a growing threat, with their conservation status having declined to “vulnerable” in the 2016 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The leopard is now extinct in 23 of its original 85 range countries in Africa and Asia. All eight species of pangolins could face extinction as the world’s most trafficked mammal. As a result of strong conservation measures across range States, most notably in South Africa, there were over a period of several decades significant increases in the populations of the white and black rhinoceros. These measures are however being undermined by ongoing rhinoceros poaching and illicit rhinoceros horn trafficking. The number of black rhino, a critically endangered species, has fallen from 100,000 in 1960 to just 5,000 in 2016. Statistics released by the African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Species Survival Commission in 2016, shows that the number of African rhinoceroses killed by poachers has increased for the sixth year in a row, with at least 1,342 rhinoceroses killed by poachers across Africa in 2015.

Decisive steps to combat illegal trade in wildlife were agreed in the Decisions and Resolutions adopted CITES member States at CoP17. The implementation of these Decisions and Resolutions, a number of which directed to ICCWC and pursued under the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020, could contribute significantly to the fight against poaching and illegal trade.

Multiple points of failure in national criminal justice responses to WLFC need to be addressed with urgency. The importance of a sound evidence base for the formulation of capacity building initiatives and policy responses is recognized by ICCWC as the first step in the process to disrupt and dismantle criminal syndicates involved in perpetrating these crimes. In coordination with ICCWC, UNODC has assisted a number of member states to review their criminal justice and preventive response to wildlife and forest crime through utilizing the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. This analysis has resulted in detailed reports and evidence based recommendations for action which now require urgent attention.

Some of the main problem areas faced in efforts to investigate and successfully prosecute WLFC activities relate to:

* Lack of information and poor understanding of the problem
* Lack of appropriate legislation for wildlife crime offences
* Absence of strategic, tactical or operational focus due to wildlife crime not being viewed as a priority crime
* Porous borders and weak, often ineffective, border controls
* Poor inter-agency working - a reluctance to cooperate and share information between agencies
* Difficulties and practical challenges in cooperating and sharing information with NGOs and other relevant civil society organizations
* Inadequate systems for information gathering, intelligence development, analysis and use, together with a lack of effective cooperation at local/national/regional/international levels in information/intelligence exchange
* Lack of basic equipment for police, border control, customs and other officials involved in combating wildlife and forest crime
* Lack of trained staff with the expertise and skills in specialist investigation techniques, such as controlled delivery
* Poor crime scene investigation capacity
* Poor capacity in the use of forensic applications
* Lack of specialist expertise to undertake money laundering investigations and to seize and confiscate criminal assets
* The significant role which corruption can play in facilitating activities conducted in violation of CITES at all points of the trade chain, in source, transit and market countries
* Too much emphasis on the low-level actors committing the physical crime rather than the organizers and facilitators of wildlife crime.

The five ICCWC organizations offer a comprehensive approach to tackling the threats to WLFC along the entire wildlife crime supply chain, drawing on a unique combined pool of in-house technical expertise as well as extensive expert networks. By collaborating and aligning their efforts the five organizations effectively draw together technical capacity, secure communication channels, databases and field networks to maximize impact on the ground.

### Strategic Context

The contribution which ICCWC can make to tackle this serious and urgent global problem has been recognized in numerous international fora, both global and regional. These include references to ICCWC made at the highest political level in the 2015 and 2017 UN General Assembly Resolutions on Tackling Illicit Trafficking of Wildlife and in the UN Economic and Social Council, as well as in the London Conference Declaration, the Kasane Conference Statement, and the Hanoi Statement. Several national and regional action plans, for instance the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking also stress the important role of ICCWC and make positive statements about future financial support for its work.

A high level of political attention on finding effective solutions to tackle the illegal wildlife trade has been maintained through both UN meetings such as the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP17, Johannesburg, 24 September–5 October 2016), as well as through the 3rd High Level Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (Hanoi, 16-18 November 2016). A document containing examples of such declarations and statements made since the launch of ICCWC, can be found in Annex 3 to document CoP17 Doc. 14.2, available at the following URL: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-14-02.pdf>

Both the political statements and the formally agreed Decisions and Recommendations reinforce the need for practical action. With its political independence and the global reach of its five partner organisations, ICCWC is uniquely placed to deliver sustained action on the ground.

At CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP17) in 2016, the CITES Secretariat provided an update on the work conducted to date by the Consortium and on ICCWC’s Strategic Programme 2016-2020. A substantial number of Decisions and Resolutions were agreed at this CoP which specifically mandate ICCWC’s work. Decision 17.52, paragraph c), encourages CITES member States to ‘provide funding support to ICCWC for the implementation of its Strategic Programme 2016-2020, to ensure that it continues to take a leading role in providing coordinated global support to the law-enforcement community’.

ICCWC’s work is guided by the strategic plans and work programmes of the five organizations and focuses on key areas where ICCWC can contribute to effectively combatting WLFC.

### Policy Context

The European Commission launched in 2015 the study ‘Larger Than Elephants: Inputs for an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa’, as part of the flagship EU Biodiversity for Life Initiative (B4Life) which promotes the coherence and coordination of EU actions in this area. The dominant theme of the strategy is the conservation of ‘Key Landscapes for Conservation’ (KLCs), a large proportion of which are TFCAs, with a focus on providing *in situ* support at the site level through the provision of ‘necessary inputs (training, equipment etc.)’.

In addition, the EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking adopted in February 2016, spells out priority activities to halt the impact of wildlife crime on ecosystems and on economies affected by the increase in wildlife crime. The priority areas being addressed by the Action Plan are i) preventing wildlife trafficking and addressing its root causes; ii) implementing and enforcing existing rules and combating organised wildlife crime more effectively; and iii) strengthening the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking. The project will also contribute directly to the FLEGT initiative.

Further, the project directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14, 15, 16, and 8. Of particular relevance is SDG Target 15.5 set “to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species”, and Target 15.7 to “take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products”.

### Stakeholder Analysis

The countries identified for support under the ICCWC Strategic Programme require a significant increase in support to respond to the challenges posed by wildlife crime. A number of countries contend with factors such as poverty, lack of economic opportunities, inadequate legal frameworks, limited state capacities and lack of cooperation between law enforcement agencies. All of these factors contribute to an environment where wildlife crime can flourish.

Several regions which include source, transit or destination countries, were identified by ICCWC partners as high priority countries in need of assistance to tackle WLFC throughout the supply chain. These countries can be found in Annex X to this document.

The countries for support will be aligned with the selected EU target countries eligible for support:

* + Central Africa: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic
  + East Africa and Indian Ocean: Kenya, Madagascar, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
  + Asia: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
  + Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

NOTE: EU notes that the list is indicative. “Not every country will turn out to justify dedicated actions while other countries may be added in the course of project implementation.” ICCWC will discuss and agree with the EU implementation of the programme in any other priority countries not listed above prior to implementation of any activities in these countries.

Given some flexibility on the EU part in terms of the listed countries, ICCWC partners will provide addition justification for the countries not in the list, which can be justified for support given the severity of WLFC in respective countries.

The beneficiaries of ICCWC’s interventions will include:

* + enforcement agencies, including police, customs, border liaison officers, rangers, forestry/wildlife officials, anti-poaching units, anti-corruption authorities, financial investigation units
  + criminal justice system actors: prosecutors, judiciary, legislators
  + national wildlife and environmental authorities and decision makers responsible for overseeing protected area conservation and management action
  + sub-regional and regional institutions and decision makers responsible for coordinating and facilitating national-level conservation action and for harmonizing management approaches across the sub-regions
  + rural communities;
  + consumer groups and policy makers; and,
  + non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Substantial benefits will result in terms of strengthening capacity to prevent and combat WLFC. In addition, the activities delivered under this project will result in the development of the essential skills, competencies and overall capacity to counter other forms of serious and organized crime, and improved understanding of and ability to tackle corruption.

The wider beneficiaries of this project are the entire populations in countries of support, however the initiative will have a special focus on enhancing law enforcement structures. If WLFC is not investigated or not successfully prosecuted due to insufficient evidence, criminals will continue to engage in poaching and wildlife trafficking. This pose a threat to health and safety, security, good governance and the sustainable development of States. It affects local communities through increasing crime and creating social instability, while decreasing opportunities for sustainable use of wildlife (e.g. tourism) and disrupting natural ecosystem services. Through this project the protection of wildlife and addressing wildlife crime will become part of a comprehensive approach to achieving poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development, including conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, economic growth, social well-being and sustainable livelihoods. Communities will gain socio-economically from strengthened law enforcement to combat wildlife crime, which will ultimately support the increase of criminal conviction rates and decrease poaching and trafficking. Strengthening the criminal justice system in areas affected by WLFC will have far-reaching positive impacts.

1. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### Objectives and results

The **overall objective** of the project is to reinforce security in targeted countries, protect biodiversity in key ecosystems and improve livelihoods of local communities, where they are impacted by wildlife trafficking.

The **specific objective** is to reduce wildlife and forest crime in and between a series of strategic countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

ICCWC will support the implementation of the following **results and specific activities**:

**Result 1: Law enforcement responses to wildlife and forest crime in targeted countries, and international coordination, improved**

This result falls under ICCWC Strategic programme priorities, where by providing institutional support and strengthening cooperation and coordination, ICCWC will contribute to:

* + Strengthened national responses to WLFC through targeted evidence based interventions
  + More effective interagency cooperation and coordination
  + Increased law enforcement and prosecutorial interventions
  + Increased prosecutions and convictions of individuals and organized criminal groups
  + Increased use of innovative tools and techniques to address WLFC

**Result 1.1: Capacities to combat WLFC strengthened across the entire criminal justice chain.**

***Main Activities:***

* + 1. **Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit and ICCWC Indicator Framework** (€576,989)[[1]](#footnote-1)

The ICCWC Toolkit is a technical resource to assist a government in understanding the main issues relating to wildlife and forest crime in the country and analyzing the country’s preventive and criminal justice responses to these crimes. The Toolkit will be implemented in selected priority countries. Implementation of the ICCWC Toolkit will be led by UNODC to identify key areas to strengthen national responses to wildlife and forest crimes; develop tailor made work plans for capacity building and technical assistance that reflects national needs; and pave the way for more effective and sustainable infrastructure to address wildlife and forest crime.

ICCWC will support the roll out and use of ICCWC Indicator Framework to establish proper measurement frameworks towards addressing WLFC. The ICCWC Indicator Framework is a tool to enable countries to measure and monitor the effectiveness of their law enforcement responses to wildlife and forest crime. It has been developed to work alongside the ICCWC Toolkit to provide an additional assessment tool for use at the national level. While the ICCWC Toolkit provides the means for a comprehensive analysis, the ICCWC Indicator Framework allows for a more rapid assessment of a national law enforcement response to wildlife and forest crime. It also provides a standardized framework to monitor any changes in national law enforcement capacity and effectiveness over time.

* + 1. **Implementation of action plans resulting from ICCWC Toolkit implementation** (€ 1,432,092)[[2]](#footnote-2)

ICCWC partners will provide support for delivery of specific activities to the target countries where the Toolkit has been completed, through information exchange, targeted capacity building, analysis and investigative support to enhance progress on national implementation of the action plan resulting from Toolkit implementation.

* + 1. **Training on basic enforcement techniques** (€1,357,807)[[3]](#footnote-3)
* ICCWC will provide pre-operational assistance on international legal obligations, secure communications systems, intelligence gathering and management, smuggling trends etc.
* Training on crime scene investigation and preparation of case files for court (securing the crime scene, search techniques, evidence gathering and preservation and forensics sample collection), specific frontline officer training (eg Customs) will be provided.
  + 1. **Specialized and advanced training delivered** (€1,689,160)[[4]](#footnote-4)

Specialized training will include the following type of training:

* Covert investigations,
* Controlled deliveries
* Anti-money laundering and asset recovery. This includes implementation of the ICCWC anti-Money laundering training programme
* Online investigations
* Developing informants and covert human sources

* + 1. **Training for judges and prosecutors, and mentorship** (€253,373)[[5]](#footnote-5)

ICCWC will focus on raising judges’ awareness of serious transnational wildlife crime and enhancing prosecutors’ capacity to deal with wildlife crime cases, including through mentorship and case support.

ICCWC will provide mentorship to prosecutors to build capacity in preparing and presenting wildlife cases in court, applying legislation, including in financial investigations. Providing classroom and on-the-job training opportunities for the prosecution of WLFC, targeting in particular specialized teams of prosecutors. Specialized advisors will routinely visit prosecutors working on transnational cases of wildlife crime and will provide advisory support as requested, especially in relation to MLA requests. The specialized advisors will be responsible to maintain an efficient working relationship among the prosecutors involved in the wildlife inter-regional enforcement network (see activity 1.2.1)

* + 1. **Implementation of anti-corruption measures and strategies** (€376,297)[[6]](#footnote-6)

The following activities will be delivered:

* Convening and facilitating workshops with wildlife management authorities to identify and prioritize corruption risks
* Training to selected institutions on identification and prioritization of corruption risks, mitigation strategies, implementation and evaluation.
* Development of guidelines to promote integrity policies and assist member States to mitigate the risks of corruption in the trade chain as it relates to CITES-listed specimens.
* Placing medium term mentors in selected countries support implementation of 5/6 key measures to mitigate a corruption linked to wildlife crime.
* Producing a Compendium of Good Practices on anti-corruption that will inform national consultations.
  + 1. **Law enforcement mentorship and twinning programmes** (€439,013)[[7]](#footnote-7)

Secondments of law enforcement officers between countries, networks, or CITES Parties will be supported, which proved to be particularly effective.

ICCWC will further promote, support and facilitate the secondment of law enforcement officers between key countries and/or networks to address significantly affected by illicit wildlife trafficking.

ICCWC will promote and support institutional cooperation [twinning] between CITES Parties to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, skills and experiences that will enhance capacity to effectively implement CITES.

* + 1. **High level awareness of WLFC** (€190,173)[[8]](#footnote-8)

ICCWC will promote high level awareness of WLFC to raise political will to tackle it, and promote the use of the ICCWC tools and services at relevant fora (e.g. CITES Standing Committee, CoP etc).

ICCWC will organize at least one side event per year at each CITES Standing Committee, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission, CITES Conference of the Parties (among others).

* + 1. **Develop practical tools and services, research and forensics** (€915,651)[[9]](#footnote-9)

ICCWC will develop:

* + Guidelines to combat wildlife crime linked to the Internet more effectively and support efforts to combat wildlife crime linked to the Internet;
  + Guide on legal provisions and sentencing to update national legislation and capacity building materials on wildlife crime;
  + Frontline customs officer guides, including on crime scene management.
  + Training materials and provide training to facilitate the use of forensic science

The Consortium will facilitate accessibility and use of available materials, including through Toolkit and Indicators revisions, translations.

Further, ICCWC will:

* + Support Regional threat assessment for West and Central Africa and continue to support the UNODC Global wildlife crime research initiative.
  + Continue to support activities to enhance the use of wildlife forensic applications to combat wildlife crime, based on the ICCWC Guidelines on methods and procedures for ivory sampling and laboratory analysis.
  + Design and deliver a training programme based on the ICCWC Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification. Specific requests have been received for this training, with particular interest for delivery in ASEAN. The training programme will be developed in order to lead law enforcement officials through the steps that should be completed when dealing with a load or shipment containing timber that is passing through a checkpoint, such as an international border crossing.
  + Support further development, piloting and expansion of the Mobile Office concept.

**Result 1.2: Trans-national and trans-regional collaboration enhanced**

*Main Activities:*

* + 1. **Law enforcement regional networking and cooperation** (€1,405,209)[[10]](#footnote-10)

**Specific activities include:**

* Task Force meetings for National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) countries and on Timber
* Support for the development/strengthening of networks, including wildlife enforcement meetings
* Holding Regional Intelligence Liaison Officers (RILO) meetings,
* Africa/Asia Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) meetings

ICCWC will organize a continental event with the attendance of officials from selected countries in the Americas to: a) work on a common plan of action to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of wild fauna and flora b) strengthen sub-regional networks and promote coordination among them c) exchange best practices of international investigations.

ICCWC will convene East Africa regional workshops on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) with law enforcement, prosecutors and judiciary officials

Support will be provided to the Lusaka Agreement Task Force with technical assistance and capacity building on information sharing and data collection supporting investigations and intelligence and other special investigative techniques, for example developing communication tools and database. The idea is to have a regional workshop with country focal points.

ICCWC will convene annual conferences of the focal points of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and support the use of selected ICCWC Law Enforcement Indicators. SOMTC is a permanent body of ASEAN, which looks into specific TOC threats and reports directly to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime, in the Political and Security Community. In 2016 SOMTC formally included “wildlife and timber trafficking” as a new priority area. The annual event represents an opportunity to convene the focal points from each ASEAN Member State for an ad-hoc meeting to assess progress against the 2016-2018 work, identify priority interventions at regional level, exercise peer-pressure against performance indicators and to design.

ICCWC will also hold the 3rd global meeting of the Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WEN) at CITES CoP18 in Sri Lanka in 2019.

Further on, ICCWC will increase the use of various Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO) across the globe to focus on specific WLFC related crimes. This requires the RILOs to convene at a central point every third year in order to discuss WLFC related matters and to produce a work plan for the following three years.

It is envisaged that by incorporating the RILOs actively into IWT activities, operational traction will be brought to the anti-IWT activities. This implies that the RILOs will be requested to assist in operational planning and execution and will also act as a go-between between the WCO and its 180 members where necessary and appropriate.

* + 1. **Support and initiate regional law enforcement interventions[[11]](#footnote-11)**(€1,574,825)

**Specific activities include:**

* Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Management (RIACM) deployments
* Incident Support Teams (IST) support to countries, trainings
* Delivery of trainings focused on enforcement support and criminal intelligence analysis
* Global operation engaging Member Countries on a voluntarily basis, in liaison and coordination with the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group
* Strengthening World Customs Operational Networks (WCON) in Africa and Asia; reviewing and reporting on Operations such as Thunderbird etc.
  + 1. **Increase regional prosecutorial and judicial cooperation (**€110,380)[[12]](#footnote-12)

**Specific activities include:**

* Strengthening Africa/Asia prosecution/judiciary cooperation with a focus on mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition, based on the use of UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime
* Developing networks of specialized prosecutors, in parallel to networks of police and customs officers

ICCWC will provide support to African prosecutorial networks including the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime

* Holding African regional workshops with law enforcement, prosecutors and judiciary officials
* ASEAN regional conference for prosecutors and judiciary. Regional workshops on prosecutorial and judicial networking and cooperation. ASEAN Regional Conference for prosecutors and judiciary will address model standard provisions on penalties, liability and witness protection in cases of wildlife crime
* Supporting and strengthening prosecutorial networks on WLFC aimed to encourage the use sanctions proportionate with the nature and gravity of the crime.

### Indicative action plan for implementing the action

The following sections outline the activity plans for each of the three specific objectives in turn.

#### Specific Objective 1: Wildlife and forest crime is reduced in and between a series of strategic countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America

##### Year 1 Activity Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Results and Activities | Months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Implementing body |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1.1.1. | Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit and ICCWC Indicator Framework |  | X | X | |  |  | X | |  | X |  |  | X |  | UNODC |
| 1.1.1. | Implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework to establish proper measurement frameworks towards addressing WLFC. | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X |  |  | CITES |
| 1.1.2. | Implementation of action plans resulting from ICCWC Toolkit implementation  ICCWC partners will provide support for delivery of specific activities to the target countries where the Toolkit has been completed, through information exchange, targeted capacity building, analysis and investigative support to enhance progress on national implementation of the action plan resulting from Toolkit implementation. |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | X | X | X | X | UNODC |
| 1.1.3. | Provide pre-operational assistance on international legal obligations, secure communications systems, intelligence gathering and management, smuggling trends etc. |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | X | X | X | X | INTERPOL |
| 1.1.3. | Specific frontline officer Training (eg Customs), specialized manuals for customs on wildlife crime |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | WCO |
| 1.1.3. | Training on crime scene investigation and preparation of case files for court (securing the crime scene, search techniques, evidence gathering and preservation and forensics sample collection) |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  | INTERPOL |
| 1.1.4. | Specialized training, including the following type of training:  - Covert investigations,  - Controlled deliveries - Online investigations - Developing informants and covert human sources |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  | INTERPOL |
| 1.1.4. | Advanced training courses countries on the following techniques:  - Online investigations  - Controlled deliveries  - Developing informants and covert human sources  - Crime scene management |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | X | X | X | X | X | X | UNODC |
| 1.1.4. | Training on Anti-money laundering and asset recovery. This includes implementation of the ICCWC anti-Money laundering training programme |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | X | X | WB |
| 1.1.5. | Training on Anti-money laundering and asset recovery. This includes implementation of the ICCWC anti-Money laundering training programme | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNODC |
| 1.1.6. | Implementation of anti-corruption measures and strategies, including:  - Training to selected institutions on identification and prioritization of corruption risks, mitigation strategies, implementation and evaluation. - Development of guidelines to promote integrity policies and assist member States to mitigate the risks of corruption in the trade chain as it relates to CITES-listed specimens. |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNODC |
| 1.1.7. | Promote, support and facilitate the secondment of law enforcement officers between key countries and/or networks to address significantly affected by illicit wildlife trafficking. |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WCO |
| 1.1.7. | Promote and support institutional cooperation [twinning] between CITES Parties to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, skills and experiences that will enhance capacity to effectively implement CITES. | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | X | X |  |  |  |  | CITES |
| 1.1.8. | High level awareness of WLFC ICCWC will promote high level awareness of WLFC to raise political will to tackle it, and promote the use of the ICCWC tools and services at relevant fora (e.g. CITES Standing Committee, CoP etc). |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | X | X | X | X | CITES |
| 1.1.8. | High level awareness of WLFC ICCWC will promote high level awareness of WLFC to raise political will to tackle it, and promote the use of the ICCWC tools and services at relevant fora (e.g. CITES Standing Committee, CoP etc). |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | X | UNODC |
| 1.1.9. | Revise and reproduce ICCWC visibility materials such as brochures, banners, ensure EU visibility in the programme |  |  |  | |  | X | X | |  |  |  |  |  | X | WB |
| 1.1.9. | Regional threat assessment for West and Central Africa as per Dec 17.97 a) and b). CITES to ICCWC partners to implement in Q2/3 2018 - includes translation to French and Spanish |  |  |  | | X |  |  | |  |  | X |  |  | X | CITES |
| 1.1.9. | Development of directory of laboratories as per Dec 17.83 c). CITES to request ICCWC partners to implement |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | CITES |
| 1.1.9. | Develop training materials and provide training to facilitate the use of forensic science. Design and deliver a training programme based on the ICCWC Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | UNODC |
| 1.1.9. | Develop a guide on legal provisions and sentencing guidelines to update national legislation and capacity building materials on wildlife crime. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | CITES |
| 1.1.9. | Support further development, piloting and expansion of the Mobile Office concept- for the use of wildlife tools by front line officers | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | CITES |
| 1.1.9. | Develop an Environmental Guide for frontline customs officers and then to develop an Environmental Training Package (based on the Environmental Guide), which will be used for further training of frontline customs officers on environmental issues in prioritised customs administrations. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | WCO |
| 1.1.9. | Translation and printing of available materials (ICCWC Toolkit, ICCWC guidelines -ivory and timber-, ICCWC Indicators, etc.) for distribution to relevant authorities. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | WB |
| 1.2.1. | Promote law enforcement networking and regional cooperation in identified key regions by convening regional meetings between agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement to discuss and develop targeted responses to address identified threats, including: Task Force meetings for National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) countries and on Timber | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | CITES |
| 1.2.1. | Africa/Asia Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) meetings | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | INTERPOL |
| 1.2.1. | Support for the development/strengthening of networks, including wildlife enforcement meetings, including  Organize a continental event with the attendance of officials from selected countries in the Americas to: a) work on a common plan of action to prevent and combat illicit trafficking of wild fauna and flora b) strengthen sub-regional networks and promote coordination among them c) exchange best practices of international investigations.  2/ Convene East Africa regional workshops on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) with law enforcement, prosecutors and judiciary officials. Support a joint exercise with WCO and INTERPOL for the transcontinental controlled delivery after which, there will be follow up exercises/workshops/meetings building off the initial exercise  3/ Support the Lusaka Agreement Task Force with technical assistance and capacity building on information sharing and data collection supporting investigations and intelligence and other special investigative techniques  4/ Convene annual conferences of the focal points of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and support the use of selected ICCWC Law Enforcement Indicators. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | UNODC |
| 1.2.1. | Increase the use of various Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO) across the globe to focus on specific wildlife crime related crimes. This requires the RILOs to convene at a central point every third year in order to discuss wildlife related matters and to produce a work plan for the following three years. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | WCO |
| 1.2.2. | Promote the implementation of CITES decisions to halt trafficking of Asian big cats, Hornbill, Decision/Resolution: Dec. 17.230 and 17.26 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | CITES |
| 1.2.2. | Support and deliver global and regional operations with a focus on investigative follow up, including pre-operational support as may be needed, to address wildlife and forest crime under the INTERPOL CONNEXUS initiative. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | INTERPOL |
| 1.2.2. | Strengthen World Customs Operational Networks (WCON) in Africa and Asia and support operations | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | WCO |
| 1.2.3. | Arrange regional workshops to promote prosecutorial and judicial networking, in particular strengthening cooperation in identified key regions- Asia- Africa. | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | UNODC |
| 1.2.3. | Support and strengthen prosecutorial networks on wildlife and forest crime and encourage sanctions appropriate to the nature and gravity of the crime, including developing networks of specialized prosecutors, in parallel to networks of police and customs officers | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | UNODC |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Methodology for implementation of activities

**Methodology:**

This result will be guided by assessments using the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit (ICCWC Toolkit).

**The ICCWC Toolkit** is a technical resource which assists a government in understanding the main issues relating to environmental crime in their country, and analyzing the country’s preventive and criminal justice responses. Implementation of the ICCWC Toolkit will be led by UNODC to identify key areas to strengthen national responses to wildlife and forest crimes, develop tailor made work plans for capacity building and technical assistance that reflects national needs, and pave the way for more effective and sustainable infrastructure to address the crime. To date, UNODC has completed Toolkit analysis in 13 countries. Not surprisingly, the challenges identified in different countries have often been common- weak capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime requiring systemic changes at the national level, corruption facilitating wildlife crime along the entire crime chain, laundered proceeds from environmental crime and lack of financial investigations, poor wildlife forensic capacity and crime scene management, to name a few.

Based on the gaps identified, the UNODC Global Programme and ICCWC partner agencies supported on the ground long-term programmes or short-term specific activities addressing concrete gaps.

**Law enforcement support**

ICCWC recognizes that one-off trainings do not yield positive results and sets to establish a recurrent training practice of law enforcement/front line officers (vetted and selected) who will be guided through both the mentorship and on the ground training in intelligence and investigative capacity building, crime scene management, intel gathering and analysis.

Under this project, with respect to **law enforcement strengthening comprehensive long term support**, ICCWC will undertake training in line with its scenario-based comprehensive training curricula, which will be followed up by the practical application by trainees of methods in the work settings and overseen with mentorship support.

The principles of training delivery: **comprehensive, long-term (up to two weeks), tailored to the country needs, conducted by international experts in partnership with national experts, practical exercises undertaken by trainees, contact with an international experts, follow up and evaluation.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Summary of sample trainings/mentorships to be conducted**  **Crime scene management training course sample (two weeks)**   * Investigating a scene of crime * First person to a scene of crime * Observing a scene of crime * Compilation of scene of crime photo album * Taking and compiling witness statements * General case file compilation * Various types of evidence and evidence collection * Footprint casting * Crime scene debrief * Practical exercises on theories taught   **Criminal intelligence support/training (from 2 weeks)**   * Introduce a standardised methodology (model) in promoting an intelligence led response to wildlife and environmetal crimes; * Develop a cadre of criminal intelligence analysts within responsive agencies; * Equip analysts with suitable software for intelligence analysis purposes; * Encourage regular working meetings of case officers and intelligence analysts to address practical issues; * Promote the use of existing international and regional law enforcement cooperation platforms for the purposes of sharing information on specific targets and with a view to potential joint/coordinated operations; * Provide on-the job training for the tools to be used   **Intel/investigative mentorship programme sample**:   * Develop and strengthen partnerships with other agencies concerned with prevention, detection and prosecution of environmental crime aimed at strengthening investigative and investigative capacity * Deliver the training to the criminal analysts, investigators to strengthen their technical and operational skills; * Oversee operationalizing of the criminal intelligence database, develop standard operating procedures, train personnel on its use; * Supervise the activities of the criminal intelligence analyst and ensure quality assurance of the work; * Manage anti-poaching activities and investigations to ensure are intelligence driven and professionally managed. * Recommendations and advice.   **Expected tangible and measurable output(s)/deliverable(s):**   * Provision of mentorship and training on anti-poaching operations. * Operationalization of criminal intelligence cell at the institution and IT installation. * Development of criminal database. * Mentoring of criminal analysts/investigators. * Mentoring of Eco guards/rangers. * Ongoing Mentorship and assessment of activities and investigations on poaching incidents of elephants/other protected species. * Development of SOPs, Follow up of SOPs integrated and recommendations given. * Ongoing Mentorship of Anti-poaching activities and investigations; * Working with the team of selected professionals on building investigation cases and evidence collection, conducting analytical work, reacting immediately to the new poaching incidents, taking part in crime scene management and ensuring that the cases prepared for prosecution have sufficient evidence, preserve chain of custody and can ensure admission to court. |

**Law enforcement operations support**

The activities under 1.2.2 will target law enforcement operations. The approach is to ensure meaningful time-bound results is that INTERPOL will establish a time-bound plan between sub-Saharan Africa and Asia to effectively disrupt/dismantle the major transnational criminal networks engaged in the illegal wildlife trade. Most of the effort will be put on providing INTERPOL member countries with effective and efficient support in the described area. Through products and services assisting the identification and enforcement of criminal laws against implicated traffickers, the plan will promote and aim at developing a sustainable “intelligence led law enforcement” programme in all of the affected countries in Africa as well as in transit and destination countries in Asia.

Most of the effort will be put on providing INTERPOL member countries with effective and efficient support in the described area. Through products and services assisting the identification and enforcement of criminal laws against implicated traffickers, the plan will promote and aim at developing a sustainable “intelligence led law enforcement” programme in all of the affected countries in Africa as well as in transit and destination countries in Asia.

The Project will expand on an already existing team within INTERPOL project Wisdom to serve the wider needs of the ICCWC project.

In the initial phase of the project, East Africa was selected as the first geographical area to be covered on the grounds that it is facing the most serious poaching and trafficking problems, with the most urgent need that needed to be addressed, and had among the more sophisticated wildlife law enforcement agencies. INTERPOL recognizes that high rates of poaching and entrenched operations of large-scale ivory traffickers operating from and through East Africa also involve engagement by traffickers outside of the region. For instance, ivory traffickers shipping illicit ivory through the East African ports sometimes source their ivory from regional neighbours such as the Democratic Republic of Congo or the Central African Republic and the ivory trafficking routes include every African region where some engagement is therefore crucial.

The ICCWC Project will apply its strategy of support to communications, criminal intelligence analysis, mentoring and specialized training to countries affected by WLFC. Cooperation initiatives and support to investigations will be promoted and facilitated by the team, in order to add value to the law enforcement activities across affected countries.

Upon country support request, or on initiative, the Project field-based teams will initiate, monitor, develop and pursue cases of significant wildlife trafficking emanating from or transiting through the sub-regions. Each team will be comprised of criminal intelligence officers supported by criminal intelligence analysts. INTERPOL will provide constant support and mentoring to national law enforcement authorities concerning the conduct of complex transnational investigations, as well as analysis of all evidence associated with individual cases, to enable successful prosecutions.

Further on, the project will support WCO work with the continuation of the previously launched **Operation FLYAWAY**. The Operation will encourage members from South America, as well as selected members from Europe, to actively participate in the Operation that focuses on planning and executing a major operation against illegal trade in wildlife. The Operation will be coordinated through the WCO RILOs in South America, supported by the various National Contact Points (NCPs). It is foreseen that the Operation will last for two to three months.

The project will also support the continuation of the previously launched **Operation SESHA**. The Operation will encourage members from South America, Europe, Asia and India in specific to actively participate in the Operation that focuses on planning and executing a major operation against the shipping of illegally logged trees (hardwood / red sanders) via sea freight. The Operation will be coordinated through the RILOs in South America, supported by the various National Contact Points (NCPs). It is foreseen that the Operation will last for two to three months.

SESHA and FLYAWAY may be substituted focused operations in Africa. The WCO Environmental Programme (EP) may execute two focused operations (i.e. one in the first half of 2018, and the second in the second half – provided funds are made available on time) in various African countries. These Operations will focus on the IWT where CITES protected animals or plants (and parts thereof) are smuggled out of African countries through (i) **international mail and** (ii) **courier companies**. It if foreseen that INTERPOL, through the ICCWC will play a major role in these operations where arrests and prosecutions will be imperative.

The objectives of the above proposed operations are therefore to (i) address, through targeted operations, the smuggling of wildlife and timber products; (ii) to bring prominence to e-commerce transaction; (iii) ensure that IWT operations also cover the lesser prominent ‘means of transportation’, such as international mail and international couriers; (iv) to raise awareness with customs administrations that international mail and courier shipments are of similar importance in relation to of wildlife and timber products; (v) to raise awareness in relation WLFC in general; and (vi) to reaffirms the WCO’s commitment to prevent smuggling in source (or range) countries, and not only in destination countries. As part of this Operation, some of the courier companies that have signed up to the Royal Foundation’s United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce Buckingham Palace Declaration (e.g. DHL), will be lobbied for support and cooperation during the execution of these operations. The participating customs administrations will, therefore, work closely with the international mail and courier companies. It is, however, important to first analyse the data in order to determine which countries in Africa pose the biggest risk and based on such an assessment invitation will be extended for participation, but early indications are that Kenya, Guinea, Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and South Africa may be relevant to Operation Fast Parcel.

### Sustainability of the Programme

#### Sustainability

ICCWC’s work fighting wildlife crime is a strong contributor to achieving sustainable development. ICCWC’s work contributes to delivering Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). By delivering its work ICCWC is helping to protect a wide range of animal, plant and aquatic species from poaching and illegal trade, and this is protecting some of them from extinction.

Environmental benefits come from ICCWC’s work protecting species whose existence is threatened. By protecting species from extinction, or even slowing the rapid decline, ICCWC is contributing to global, regional and national efforts to halt biodiversity loss. As species decline the ecosystem balance changes, and the loss of major species such as elephants causes related changes to habitats which adversely affects other wildlife ability to thrive. In countries where there is poor environmental management, and when poaching is threatening the numbers and existence of some species, a region’s natural capital is degraded.

ICCWC contributes to social benefits within the country receiving help. Communities are adversely affected by criminal activity such as wildlife poaching and trafficking. By improving a country’s ability to tackle wildlife crime ICCWC is helping upskill the country’s wildlife, security and border control teams in a wide range of techniques. Many of these techniques are also useful for wider security and anti-crime issues.

Economic benefits are realised when the anti-corruption work that ICCWC offers is recognized as useful for strengthening a country’s institutions on issues wider than just wildlife crime. As institutions learn new ways of identifying and guarding against corruption related to wildlife crime, there is the prospect that other institutions within the country will also benefit from this knowledge. Stronger institutions can more readily overcome corruption and criminality in other sectors. Further, ICCWC’s work on anti-money laundering and asset recovery ensures that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes, and prevents organized crime groups from growing more powerful and expanding their activities by re-investing their illegal proceeds in similar or other crimes.

As wildlife is protected, and areas become more biodiverse, opportunities for wildlife related tourism projects for example, could bring direct economic benefits to the communities.

### Risk management

The table below describes the key risks that have been identified that could adversely affect the achievement of the action’s objectives and activities, including an assessment of their possible impact severity and likelihood, and strategies that can be used to manage and mitigate risk.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk | | | Mitigation | |
| Identification | Likelihood | Impact | Mitigation strategy | Owner |
| 1: That high level political focus on IWT will diminish, and outcomes won’t be achieved. | Medium | High | 1: ICCWC’s profile at international events sufficient to generate further momentum, commitment and funding. | All ICCWC partners |
| 2: That ICCWC stimulates demand for its services which it cannot meet due to inadequate resourcing. | High | High | 2: Continued efforts to raise further funding from a broader base of donors (countries, foundations) | All ICCWC partners |
| 3: That recipient countries will randomly select from the services offered, thereby minimising the impact of ICCWC’s work | Medium | Medium | 3: Guidance on most suitable solutions obtained through Toolkit implementation and technical guidance from ICCWC partners. | All ICCWC partners |
| 4: That recipient countries avoid ICCWC interventions that will un-earth corruption | Medium | High | 4: ICCWC partners to triangulate information about the country from multiple sources, to identify where corruption is being concealed, before, during and after working within that country. | All ICCWC partners |
| 5: That officials who receive ICCWC training will be moved to other duties, minimising impact of the ICCWC programme | Medium | Medium | 5: ICCWC partner activities developed and implemented with a focus on building long-term sustainable capacity, e.g. through mentorship programmes. | All ICCWC partners |
| 6: That some areas of ICCWC’s work programme are neglected due to funding constraints. | Low | Low | 6: ICCWC SEG ensure funding is fairly distributed between countries and to cover all aspects of ICCWC’s work programme. | ICCWC SEG |

### Implementation Modalities

#### Institutional implementation

The Action will be implemented by 5 ICCWC partners through the following modality:

* Indirect management with UNODC (CITES and the World Bank- sub-delegatees)
* Indirect management with INTERPOL (WCO- sub-delegatee)

Both UNODC and INTERPOL have been EU Pillar assessed. The ICCWC partner organizations will ensure the efficient delivery or their respective components, and will ensure that all information is provided and requests made to the Commission via UNODC and INTERPOL supporting the timely reporting of Action.

#### Indirect management with UNODC (for Result 1)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UNODC in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails activities linked to Result 1 like law enforcement of national/regional authorities and transregional cooperation in close collaboration with INTERPOL. This implementation is justified because: a) UNODC has the international mandate to assist countries in combatting wildlife crime; b) it built up substantial experience in addressing wildlife crime capacity building needs in Asia, Latin America and Africa; c) and has the confidence and support of the target countries in addressing these issues.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: launch calls for tenders, evaluate tenders proposals, award contracts, act as contracting authority concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due.

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. The Commission’s authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

#### Indirect management with INTERPOL (for Result 1)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with INTERPOL in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails activities linked to Result 1 like law enforcement of national/regional authorities and transregional cooperation in close collaboration with UNODC. This implementation is justified because: a) INTERPOL has the international mandate to assist countries in combatting wildlife crime; b) it built up substantial experience in addressing wildlife crime capacity building needs in Asia, Latin America and Africa; c) and has the confidence and support of the target countries in addressing these issues.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: launch calls for tenders, evaluate tenders proposals, award contracts, act as contracting authority concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due.

#### Governance structure of the project

The technical and financial follow-up of the project will be managed by a Steering Committee, supported by the B4Life Facility. This Steering Committee will be composed of the European Commission and ICCWC Senior Experts Group (SEG)[[13]](#footnote-13). It will meet every year to review the activities and results achieved and to define the workplan of the next year.

The following timetable and reporting structure is proposed to reflect ICCWC governance arrangements to ensure clear timings for all decisions:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Annual Timetable | Action by ICCWC Senior Expert Group (SEG) participants | Governance implications |
| August SEG  Meeting and Sept / Oct SEG Conference calls | * All changes to the Strategic Programme/EU Action identified for following year * Draft ICCWC Annual Project Plan to be discussed, including on possible priorities for following calendar year’s work * Financial implications of planned work discussed. * Other SEG business   ICCWC DONOR SESSION (open to EU and other donors) | ICCWC SEG |
| November- December | * At least 2 SEG conference calls to discuss the workplans and priorities for the following year | ICCWC SEG |
| January SEG  Meeting | * ICCWC Annual Project Plan agreed and signed off, including budget allocations * Funds release agreed to partners, once donor funding is available. * Other SEG business.   ICCWC DONOR SESSION (open to EU and other donors) | ICCWC SEG |
| April SEG  Meeting | * ICCWC Annual Report, including narrative of activities delivered and results achieved in previous calendar year, as well as financial spend; Report to be agreed and signed off (then distributed to donors in May). * Other SEG business | ICCWC SEG |
| June/July SEG  Meeting | * Normal SEG business. | ICCWC SEG |
| Ongoing at SEG meetings | Changes to the Strategic Programme/Action plan and any in-year funding allocations, identified due to external events or in-year changes. | ICCWC SEG |

#### Staff implementation of the programme

ICCWC ‘s Strategic Programme and the current project will be largely delivered by staff within the five partner bodies whose expertise is mobilised to fight WLFC across the globe. In addition, funding will be used to contract experts to deliver training on the ground, where needed. Donor funding will also be used to fund the ICCWC secretariat, as part of the CITES Secretariat, co-shared between several donors.

The increase in donor funding from 2017 onwards will mean that some further support staff will be needed in each delivery partner to manage the significantly increased programme of work. The partner bodies anticipate that the following new staff will be required to deliver at the higher level of output and to ensure the use of funding is well coordinated and delivers good value for money:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ICCWC partner body | Additional staff post to be funded to deliver ICCWC Strategic Programme |
| CITES | 1xP2 (ICCWC Support Officer) & 1xP3 (ICCWC coordinator) |
| INTERPOL | 1xGr4 Project manager; 1x analyst; 2x Gr7&8 Project Assistants |
| UNODC | 1x P3 (ICCWC coordinator);  1 x G6 (Project Assistant) |
| WB | 1x ICCWC coordinator |
| WCO | 2 X ICCWC Support Staff to implement/coordinate activities |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Organization | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **Total, EUR** |
| ICCWC staff support, operational costs | CITES | **192,330** | **188,149** | **188,149** | **-** | **568,627** |
| ICCWC staff support, operational costs | INTERPOL | **99,239** | **99,239** | **99,239** | **99,927** | **397,644** |
| ICCWC staff support, operational costs | UNODC | **231,000** | **249,124** | **249,124** | **249,124** | **978,371** |
| ICCWC staff support, operational costs | WB | **33,449** | **33,449** | **33,449** | **-** | **100,346** |
| ICCWC staff support, operational costs | WCO | **58,535** | **75,259** | **58,535** | **58,535** | **250,865** |

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

##### Monitoring

##### Only by monitoring the programme implementation on the regular basis can ICCWC partners learn and develop their programmes further to reflect the lessons learned. ICCWC’s SEG meets by teleconference every month and in person every quarter, and monitoring of progress in delivering this Action is a standing agenda item. Any adjustments needed can therefore be put into effect rapidly.

##### Progress reports using the Logframe indicators as a guide will be developed on an annual basis. The Logframe will be refined annually at the same time as the new annual project plan is developed. UNODC and INTERPOL will compile the partners results when reporting the progress to the EU on the annual basis

##### Any changes to the indicators will ensure they are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound). Output indicators will be adjusted rapidly, depending on need, once the changes have been approved by the SEG. Outcomes take longer to achieve and therefore the indicators need to be kept in place to allow for impacts over a longer period of time: they will be changed, if necessary, only when the outcomes begin to be realised.

Every ICCWC report to the EU will provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality). During the inception phase of the project, the targets will be defined, while the initial log frame will serve as a framework of priorities. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

##### Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluation(s) will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least two months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country and all ICCWC partners jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project. Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract.

#### EU Visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. The action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan for the specific objectives under this Action, which will be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in the respective section. The development of the Visibility Plan will be based on Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the field. With regard to legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements as appropriate.

NOTE: ICCWC Visibility Plan is included in the delegation documents package.

### Budget, amount requested from the Contracting Authority and other expected sources of funding



### Annex: Logical Framework

See attached

#### Specific Objective 1: Logical Framework

SEE ATTACHED LOGFRAME WITH COMMENTS

| **Activities** | **Means** | **Costs** | **Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * + 1. Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit and ICCWC Indicator Framework | Technical assessment by UNODC |  | National governments have the political will to prioritize and address the issues related to wildlife crime. |
| * + 1. Implementation of action plans from ICCWC Toolkit | Technical assistance |  | National governments have the political will to prioritize and address the issues related to wildlife crime. |
| * + 1. Training on basic enforcement techniques | Trainings provided by INTERPOL |  | Political will to keep fighting wildlife crime and to bring to justice wildlife criminals/offenders  Commitment or engagement from counterparts in receiving training.  Suitable officials selected for training by national authorities.  Trained officials remain in duties connected to wildlife crime |
| * + 1. Specialized and advanced training delivered | Trainings provided by INTERPOL, UNODC, WB |  | Political will to keep fighting wildlife crime and to bring to justice wildlife criminals/offenders  Commitment or engagement from counterparts in receiving training.  Suitable officials selected for training by national authorities.  Trained officials remain in duties connected to wildlife crime. |
| * + 1. Training for judges and prosecutors, and mentorship | Trainings by UNODC |  | Political will to keep fighting wildlife crime and to bring to justice wildlife criminals/offenders  Commitment or engagement from counterparts in receiving training.  Suitable officials selected for training by national authorities. |
| * + 1. Implementation of anti-corruption measures and strategies | WCO expertise, CITES expertise, implementation of Decisions and Resolutions adopted CITES member States |  | Commitment from CITES member States to meet their international obligations |
| * + 1. Law enforcement mentorship and twinning programmes | Secondment of law enforcement officers |  |  |
| * + 1. High level awareness of WLFC | Organize side-events at high-level meetings |  |  |
| * + 1. Develop practical tools and services | Development of knowledge products, implementation of Decisions and Resolutions adopted CITES member States |  | Commitment from CITES member States to meet their international obligations |
| * + 1. Law enforcement regional networking and cooperation | Convening of task forces by CITES, delivery of trainings by INTERPOL, organizing events and workshops by UNODC. |  | Commitment from CITES member States to meet their international obligations |
| * + 1. Support and initiate regional law enforcement interventions | Delivery of trainings and global and regional operations by INTERPOL and WCO implementation of of Decisions and Resolutions adopted CITES member States |  | Commitment from CITES member States to meet their international obligations |
| * + 1. Increase regional prosecutorial and judicial cooperation | Regional workshops arranged by UNODC |  |  |

1. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 2.1.1. and 2.2.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ICCWC Strategic Programme activity 2.2.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 3.1.2. and 3.1.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 3.2.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 3.3.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 3.4.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 3.5.2. and 3.5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 4.1.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. ICCWC Strategic Programme activities 4.1.2, 5.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.3.1, 5.3.3, 5.3.3, 5.3.4 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. ICCWC strategic programme activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. ICCWC strategic programme activities 1.2.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. ICCWC strategic programme activities 1.3.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)