

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

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HANOI CONFERENCE ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE:  
ONE YEAR REVIEW OF PROGRESS ON PROPOSED ACTIONS

This document has been submitted by Viet Nam in relation to agenda item 30.<sup>1</sup>

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# Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade

17 - 18 November 2016 | Viet Nam

## ONE YEAR REVIEW OF PROGRESS ON PROPOSED ACTIONS



*Adam Peyman*

2018



**Hanoi Conference on  
Illegal Wildlife Trade**

17 - 18 November 2016 | Viet Nam

**ONE YEAR REVIEW OF  
PROGRESS ON PROPOSED ACTIONS**

Prepared by The Secretariat of the Hanoi Conference on Illegal wildlife trade

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# Foreword

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Ministry of Agriculture  
and Rural Development  
Vietnam*



**Dr Thérèse Coffey**

*Parliamentary Under Secretary of State  
Department for Environment,  
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The Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in November 2016 was an important milestone on the battle to end the wildlife crime. Viet Nam hosting the event, demonstrated a strong leadership role, and one that Viet Nam and Asia will maintain in order that success will be achieved.

The UK and Vietnam were proud to have partnered together ahead of the Hanoi Conference. The conference received the invaluable support by the British Embassy, especially from the British Ambassador Giles Lever. This partnership will continue, with Vietnam playing an important role at the London Conference in October 2018.

This report seeks to detail, promote and share the actions that have been undertaken since the last conference. It contains details of some inspiring and successful actions to defeat the traffickers who cause so much harm to wildlife and communities.

Recognising that the problem is grave and urgent, the report also demonstrates that we must collectively do more, both within countries and across borders, to better and faster implement existing plans and to bring forward new and more ambitious plans to secure the futures of our planet's most endangered species.

On behalf of the hosts of the Hanoi 2016 IWT Conference and the hosts of the London 2018 IWT Conference we commit to using this report as a baseline to build a bigger, stronger and more effective international coalition and more robust actions so that the scourge of the illegal wildlife trade is finally and comprehensively defeated.

**Dr Ha Cong Tuan**

A blue ink signature of Dr Ha Cong Tuan, written in a cursive style, positioned above a horizontal blue line.

**Dr Thérèse Coffey**

A blue ink signature of Dr Thérèse Coffey, written in a cursive style.

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# Glossary

<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. A forum of 21 Pacific Rim member economies promoting trade and economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region
<b>ARREST</b>	Asia's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking. A five year USAID funded programme challenging wildlife trafficking in Asia, implemented by the FREELAND foundation
<b>ASEAN-WEN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network. An intergovernmental law enforcement network tackling wildlife trafficking in ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand)
<b>CBNRM</b>	Community Based Natural Resources Management
<b>CEESP (IUCN)</b>	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention)
<b>EPI</b>	Elephant Protection Initiative
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU TWIX</b>	EU Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange. An EU database on seizures and offenses related to illegal activities in the trade in flora and fauna
<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Cooperation Council
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>ICCWC</b>	International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime
<b>ILEA</b>	International Law Enforcement Academies. Law enforcement academies where US law enforcement instructs local police to bring together international law enforcement and share best practice
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>IUCN SSC</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature Species Survival Commission. A science-based network of experts operated by the IUCN to provide information on biodiversity conservation, the inherent value of species, their role in ecosystem health and functioning, the provision of ecosystem services, and their support to human livelihoods
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organisation
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation

<b>NIAP</b>	National Ivory Action Plan. Plans developed by countries to control the trade in ivory following recommendations from the CITES Standing Committee at its 63 <sup>rd</sup> meeting (Bangkok March 2013)
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community. An intergovernmental organisation which aims to further socio-economic cooperation between 15 southern African states
<b>SMART</b>	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool. A tool and suite of best practices for measuring, evaluating, and improving the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols and site-based conservation activities
<b>TRAFFIC</b>	The wildlife trade monitoring network, a non-governmental conservation organisation working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USAID SAREP</b>	USAID South Africa Regional Environment Program
<b>WCO</b>	World Customs Organization
<b>WCS</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society, a global non-governmental conservation organisation
<b>WEN</b>	Wildlife Enforcement Network
<b>WEN-SA</b>	Wildlife Enforcement Network of Southern Africa
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund, a global non-governmental conservation organisation

# Executive Summary



The Hanoi Statement on Illegal Wildlife Trade begins “Illegal wildlife trade is increasing the risk of extinction for many endangered and protected terrestrial and aquatic species and over-exploitation of others.” This was true upon adoption and it holds true to this day.

The Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in November 2016 was the third high level conference after the London and Kasane conferences. Hosted by the Government of Viet Nam and attended by His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, world leaders from over forty nations and heads of more than ten international and UN agencies came together to commit to save iconic species from the brink of extinction.

The Hanoi Statement on Illegal Wildlife Trade, adopted by the participants to the Hanoi Conference, recognized the ‘significant scale and detrimental’ effects of illegal wildlife trade and the need for ‘comprehensive and well-coordinated approaches across the entire supply chain’ to combat this insidious crime that affects biodiversity and communities alike.

Wildlife poaching and trafficking undermine the well-managed, sustainable utilization of wild species, adversely affect natural resources and rural communities and increase the risk of new infectious diseases. They also generate huge illegal profits for international crime syndicates.

The response to this global threat is complex and varied, but not yet sufficient. Comprehensive and realistic action is needed across the entire trade chain. This includes preserving wildlife populations and habitat, sustainably managing the legal trade in wildlife, curbing poaching, involving local stakeholders and promoting sustainable livelihoods, strengthening legislation and enforcement, preventing illegally traded wildlife from crossing borders, and reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife in consumer markets.

The Hanoi Statement included over 200 pledges of action in support of the thirty-eight commitments from the London Declaration and Kasane Statement. This report shows that solid progress has been made. However, it is important that these actions are delivered in full and that they represent a baseline from which a more comprehensive and collaborative set of actions and partnerships evolve.

It is vital that the momentum started in London and driven by Kasane and Hanoi be sustained in the build-up to and beyond the London Conference in 2018 if the fight against the illegal wildlife trade is to succeed.

# Introduction

In 2014, the Government of the United Kingdom hosted a high-level international conference on illegal wildlife trade with the participation of world leaders and senior officials of more than 40 countries and directors from 11 international intergovernmental organizations. The participants adopted the London Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, which recognized the scale and serious economic, social, security and environmental consequences brought about by wildlife trafficking, and expressed determination to take actions to address illegal wildlife trade with concrete solutions, calling on the commitment, cooperation and support of all countries and related international organizations to prevent and eradicate trans-border trafficking of wildlife.

Following this highly successful conference, a second international conference on illegal wildlife trade was organized by the Government of the Republic of Botswana in Kasane in 2015. The Conference adopted the Kasane Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, in which countries went even further in their commitment in addressing the illegal wildlife trade highlighting the importance of tackling

money laundering and corruption lying at the heart of illegal wildlife trade.

The Hanoi Conference in 2016 was the third high level conference after the London and Kasane conferences, and the United Kingdom will host a fourth High Level Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade on 10 October, 2018.

As Host of the Hanoi Conference, the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, together with the Secretariat of the Hanoi Conference, compiled this Report based on self-assessments by the countries and organizations with proposed actions in the Hanoi Statement. The report is intended to bridge the gap between the Hanoi and London Conferences and showcase the progress made since the Hanoi Conference, so that signatories, participants, and the world can continue to celebrate the success and outcomes of the Hanoi Conference, and to witness the continuation of the actions pledged.

This Report is designed to assist countries at the Hanoi Conference to have informed discussions about the priorities for future action: strengthening approaches that are working well and identifying where the gaps remain, building on the ground breaking international collaboration that was achieved at the London and Kasane Conferences.

## THE HANOI CONFERENCE ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



*Figure 1: H.E. Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh delivered the speech at the Conference*

The uniqueness and strength of this conference series comes from high level of attendance and agreement for the commitments made. To this end, the Hanoi Conference was opened by the Vice President of Vietnam, H.E. Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh, who emphasized her excitement at hosting a conference on illegal wildlife trade especially in Vietnam, a country with one of the world's highest levels of biodiversity. The Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Lao, H.E. Sonexay Siphandone spoke of the importance of collaboration between countries in tackling wildlife crime, and Mr. Yuri Fedotov, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, stated that the momentum that has driven the conference series from London through Hanoi has encouraged governments to shore up national legislation and comprehensively address supply and demand.

Speaking at the opening of the Conference, His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge applauded Vietnam's leadership in hosting the Hanoi Conference and the steps it has taken to tackle the illegal wildlife trade in a region where so much needs to be done. He also said that halting the extinction crisis and ending the illegal wildlife trade represents a chance to demonstrate our collective confidence that we have the power to rise to the big problems of our time. His Royal Highness also highlighted the need to protect our shared natural heritage and

expressed concern for the world we are leaving our children and grandchildren.

The Hanoi Conference was designed to bring together stakeholders in the spirit of collaboration and with the common goal of reducing the effects of the illegal wildlife trade. Conference organizers and stakeholders agreed that the time to make commitments is over and the time has come to focus on implementation of the commitments made in London and Kasane. Participants agreed that engagement of and collaboration among stakeholders from several disciplines is the way forward and it was for this reason that the Secretariat of the Hanoi Conference determined to include a second conference day, in which the delegates from the high level meeting could meet in a series of break-out sessions to discuss with participants from non-government organizations, governments, and inter-governmental organizations to determine actors, tools, gaps, lessons learned, and ways in which groups could work together towards the common goal of eradicating illegal wildlife trade. The day moved the conversation forward to London in 2018 to provide a better understanding of what needs to be done and how to get there as a global community, and in the meantime, provided participants with a sense of the tools we need for implementation, ideas for collaboration, and the identification of goals for future action.

Heads of State from across the globe lent their voices to addressing illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and this conference series has propelled this issue to the fore. But, real success and progress will only be achieved with full and timely implementation of the commitments made. Therefore, signatories to the Hanoi Statement proposed more than 200 actions that they will undertake in the coming years towards implementing the commitments from London and Kasane, and these are included in the Annexes to the Statement.

**THE HANOI STATEMENT ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE**

The Hanoi Statement on Illegal Wildlife Trade was unanimously adopted by 42 countries and regional integrated economic organizations, and in the presence of 10 international organizations. Signatories to the London Declaration and Kasane Statement took incredible steps towards implementing the commitments agreed in the London and Kasane Conferences, and the Hanoi Statement was used to welcome those actions and to recognize that more needs to be done on a global scale, and that the international community needs to work together to further support urgent collective action to end poaching and wildlife trafficking.

In the Hanoi Statement, countries and organizations proposed more than 200 actions that they will undertake in the coming years towards implementing the commitments from London and Kasane, which are included in the Annexes to the Statement. The actions run across the four themes of the Statement, which have been carried through from London to Kasane and now to Hanoi. Progress towards the implementation of those actions is highlighted below.



*Figure 2: The Duke of Cambridge, Prince William and H.E Nguyen Xuan Cuong, Minister of Angricultural and Rural development of Viet Nam S.R. at the Conference*



*Figure 3: H.E. Andrea Leadsom, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the UK and Dr.Ha Cong Tuan, Deputy Minister of Angricultural and Rural development of Viet Nam S.R. at the Conference*

# Four main themes at play in the fight against illegal wildlife trade

## Eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products

At the Hanoi Conference, governments and regional integration organizations reaffirmed their commitments taken at the London and Kasane Conferences to take actions to eradicate both the demand and supply sides for illegal products wherever in the world they occur. The Hanoi Conference also recognized the importance of significantly reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife in consumer and online markets and highlighted the importance of research to understand market drivers to increase effectiveness of behavior change strategies, and to tailor strategies to the specific cultural and social drivers of illegal use of a specific species or product. Similarly, the Conference highlighted the need for an investment in tools, data analysis, and funding similar to the tools that have been developed for enforcement.

This report highlights progress against many of the Hanoi Statement actions that were pledged to eradicate the market for illegal wildlife products. Respondents highlighted the tremendous work that has been implemented against their actions in the year since the Conference, including a domestic ivory ban in China, the creation of more than one behavior change and communications toolkit, and the employment of psychologists to understand public perceptions and drivers behind the use of wildlife products.

Since the Hanoi Conference many positive actions have been taken by Governments to help reduce demand and eradicate the market for illegal wildlife products, working both with non-governmental actors and across borders with neighboring countries. NGOs continue to play a key role both in raising awareness and in trying to influence and change consumer behavior. Countries have used a variety of multimedia platforms and workshops to reach consumers, and work has also taken place to bring status and speculation to the fore as reasons for purchase of wildlife products, and to help de-bunk medicinal myths associated with certain illegally traded wildlife products. A wide variety of species were brought into behavior change initiatives, raising the profile of highly used, but lesser considered species, such as timber and avian species.

There are some examples of countries researching and targeting specific cultural and traditional values in behavior change campaigns, but there are continuing challenges in reaching individual consumers. The variety of motivating factors for consumption means no 'one size fits all' approach to changing behavior is appropriate. Further action is needed to monitor and evaluate demand reduction strategies to ensure more targeted impact.

## Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents

At the Hanoi Conference, governments and regional integration organizations recommitted themselves and called upon the international community to address illegal wildlife trade by adopting or amending legislation, to ensure that criminal offences such as poaching and trafficking are serious crimes and that that wildlife offenses be treated as predicate offences for money laundering crimes, as defined within the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Signatories recognized that to curb the illegal wildlife trade it is important to ensure that the organized criminal groups involved, and in particular their members and those individuals managing these illegal activities, are prosecuted and that strong penalties be imposed that will serve as an effective deterrent. In line with

this commitment, a number of countries reported that changes have been made, or are underway, to laws upgrading wildlife crimes to serious offenses. While many countries already have anti-corruption and money-laundering legislation, plans are in place to strengthen these laws in some countries and to train prosecutors and judiciary in anti-corruption as it relates to wildlife trafficking offenses. Several countries reported on activities undertaken to raise awareness in the judicial sector about the seriousness, impact and potential profits of wildlife crime, and a number of other countries set out how they are reviewing and strengthening wildlife conservation law including by providing for stiffer penalties including imprisonment and fines for convicted offenders. Countries from supply, transit, and demand countries partnered to support each other in strengthening legislation and providing trainings and workshops on wildlife legislation and associated money-laundering offenses.

There remains a need to ensure that this becomes embedded and that domestic legislation recognizes the full range of financial crimes associated with the illegal wildlife trade, so that the serious and organized criminals involved do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes. In order to strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions across the range of financial crimes associated with the illegal wildlife trade, there is a need to ensure that prosecutors, judges, Financial Intelligence Units, and authorities engaged in law enforcement, have the resources, knowledge and capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute financial crimes associated with wildlife crime. Despite pledges to strengthen and update legislation, corruption and money-laundering remains a limitation in successful implementation of laws and securing prosecutions. These laws must be both strengthened and adhered to at all levels of government.

### **Strengthening law enforcement**

At the Hanoi Conference, governments and regional integration organizations acknowledged that successfully tackling the illegal wildlife trade demands a strong and co-ordinated enforcement response, at the site, community, national and international levels, and in source, transit and destination countries, using the fullest capacity of institutions and available tools and techniques. It is crucial to provide national law enforcement agencies with the ability to share knowledge and information and cooperate in a timely and effective manner. Participants recognized the need to ensure that central authorities for international crime cooperation are sufficiently resourced and empowered to respond to, and action, requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance efficiently and the importance of deploying the tools and techniques used against other domestic and transnational organized crimes against the criminal groups involved in wildlife crime.

In their progress reports a number of countries reported on committing resources to increase national enforcement capacity, especially through trainings for enforcement officers and rangers, as well as provision of more and better equipped teams of enforcement patrols, especially in border areas. Countries and ICCWC agencies have worked in collaboration to conduct trainings and strengthen law enforcement capacity to identify criminal activity and conduct investigations, and prosecutors and judiciary to achieve successful prosecutions with deterrent penalties. Related to this, examples of enhanced national inter-agency and regional co-operation have also been reported, as well as increased cross-border and supply, transit, and demand country co-operation, covering a range of activities including bilateral agreements and regional agreements. More than one country embedded an attaché among rangers of other countries to assist with day to day training and mentoring operations.

Further efforts continue to be needed in all these areas but one area where a gap remains is in gathering and effectively sharing data and intelligence, evidence collation and pursuing arrests through to prosecution, as well as sharing knowledge and information across borders and between

countries. Enhanced capability at the international level to continue to support and build countries capacity to strengthen their law enforcement efforts, both individually but also collectively, including through enhanced regional cooperation, remains essential.

## **Sustainable livelihoods and economic development**

At the Hanoi Conference, governments and regional integration organizations also agreed that the illegal wildlife trade is a major barrier to sustainable, inclusive, and balanced economic development. The illegal wildlife trade threatens the survival of species, damages ecosystems, undermines good governance and the rule of law, threatens security, and reduces current and future revenue from economic activities such as wildlife-based tourism and sustainable utilization. Sustainable livelihoods are most likely to be secured with the engagement of relevant community groups and the appropriate retention of benefits from wildlife for local people surrounding protected areas. The active participation of local people is critical to effective monitoring and law enforcement as well as sustainable socio-economic development.

Several of the respondents supported programmes in their own country or in a partner country that reinforced the role and abilities of community conservancies, including working with community conservancies in creating ranger units to carry out regular patrols and work closely with the government and enforcement authorities, training and equipping community patrols, increasing training and education programmes. Countries and agencies used lessons learned from such initiatives as IUCN's Beyond Enforcement and the World Bank's Global Wildlife Program to understand and provide the tools and frameworks that community can access. Similarly, microloans and micro-finance is increasingly being applied to promote community management of resources.

Retention of benefits from legal trade in wildlife resources by communities was highlighted as a priority among respondents, and some countries reported progress in this area, including legislation reflecting indigenous access to accustomed resources, and community involvement in trade in services, such as eco and sustainable tourism. Reports provided valuable lessons learned, but gaps remain and there is room to improve in this area.

While this theme garners the least attention in international forum, the activities carried out by respondents are increasingly creative and focused on facilitating roles for communities in gaining access to benefits from and sovereignty over the control and conservation of their environment. This includes poachers turned rangers, informants, and guardians; and programmes highlighting communities as the first line of defense against illegal wildlife trade. Similarly, in Viet Nam, bears from farms that were once milked for the bile trade and now being moved to sanctuaries, where sustainable tourism will help pay for upkeep and retirement costs, while the farms will become a thing of the past.

Commitments in the theme of sustainable livelihoods and economic development were cited as the least implemented of the themes in the Progress Report to the Kasane Conference, and they are here also. However, the London, Kasane, and Hanoi Conferences have shed light on the importance of community involvement in combatting Wildlife Trade, and while few countries chose to offer actions for implementing this theme, those that did reported on activities that went above and beyond the actions pledged in the Hanoi Statement providing valuable lessons in this area.

# Eradicating the Market for illegal wildlife products

# 1



People's  
Republic of  
China

China will strengthen publicity and education, in particular, related government agencies will cooperate to distribute publicity brochures on the planes and trains and warn the tourists not to carry illegal wildlife products. In addition, the Chinese government will also cooperate with internet and logistics enterprises to refuse illegal wildlife and its products.

## Response:

A variety of complimentary activities have been carried out to improve public awareness of and support to combating illegal wildlife trade. Major news and commercial websites have designated special space in prime position at their homepage or news channels as platforms for extended reporting on wildlife conservation education; to instruct television stations at all levels to cover wildlife conservation as a priority, resulting in a dramatic increase in the release of public service advertisement aired in TV programs; dissemination of scientific knowledge and information of wildlife conservation legislation, achievements and effectiveness in wildlife conservation by organizing news press and briefings, photographic exhibition, and national campaigns of diverse forms and nature to celebrate special events such as the World Wildlife Day, Bird-loving Week, Wildlife Conservation Education Month, grassland biodiversity conservation, reintroduction of wildlife program; commendation of those excelling in wildlife conservation and disclosure of cases of wildlife crime via media; To warn and make the general public aware of the prevalence and needs to combat and report illegal wildlife trade by means of distribution of 12,000 copies of brochures on board of train and airplane, erection of signs and bulletin boards, circulation of short message to mobile phone users; government officials were briefed before they embarked on international mission and reminded during their stay overseas of their responsibilities in observing local wildlife legislation. The results of the activities mentioned above have been significant enhancement of public awareness in wildlife conservation, and of demand reduction in illegal wildlife trade.



Federal  
Republic of  
Germany

In 2017-2018, Germany will work together with its partners within the framework of the *Wildlife Consumer Behavior Change Toolkit* to promote the exchange of information, knowledge and lessons learned regarding the effectiveness of demand reduction and behavior change initiatives in order to advance their impact and reach.

**Response:** Germany has further supported the *Wildlife Consumer Behaviour Change Toolkit* (<http://www.changewildlifeconsumers.org/>) and its Community of Practice in promoting the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned through formats such as webinars or online presentations on specific topics related to consumer behaviour change.



Republic of  
Indonesia

Starting in first quarter 2017, Indonesia will work in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, experts and other key stakeholders, to conduct a comprehensive study on supply and demand reduction strategies, especially for priority species. Indonesia will use this study to develop an effective strategy for demand reduction using well-targeted, evidence-based, species-specific information to more effectively bring about behaviour changes by engaging the public and the private sector through social media platforms, trainings, and workshops.

**Response:**

- In partnership with BIJAK-USAID, we have developed an initial footprint database together with one of our NGO partner. This initial database served as the basis data that aims to provide information of wildlife trade volumes and destination countries for both legal and illegal trades. As a baseline, the collected data sourced from CITES database, Indonesian Customs, WCS' Wildlife Trade Program and Indonesia Marine Quarantine. This also included the trade data for Gol's priority species.
- In collaboration with BIJAK-USAID, we have developed demand reduction study and strategies which includes several early-stage-steps below:
  - a. Selecting targeted species for demand reduction has been done by analyzing established database which aligned with 25 wild species of Government of Indonesia's priority species. The process has been conducted since mid 2017 by seeking the highest trafficked volume with highest data availability.
  - b. Conduct an assessment of lessons learned from past wildlife demand reduction and behavior change campaigns, both conducted in Indonesia and other countries around the world. This is a desk-based research through literature review and mini interviews. The study reviewed at least 30 successful campaigns conducted in Asia (mostly China and Viet Nam), including also the review of campaign strategies. As a support evidence, interview with targeted stakeholders has been undertaken.
  - c. Developing baseline survey strategy as one of an important initial stages of campaign. The activity includes constructing a comprehensive questionnaire to assess public preception on the protection of wildlife and its threat such as unsustainable use. This was conducted in consultation with an expert from Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia. Further methodology to implement the baseline survey is still being discussed and developed.



### Republic of Malawi

- Malawi is currently discussing with China's CITES Directorate on possible bilateral cooperation on matters relating to illegal wildlife trade is in the progress.
- The MoU will be developed between China and Malawi Government through Parks and Wildlife Department, probably to be in place by June 2017.
- Malawi will finalize review of National Parks and Wildlife regulations by 2017
- Malawi will finalize CITES regulations by June 2017
- Malawi Law Commission who are developing sentencing Act have been requested to include wildlife cases

#### Response:

Discussions still underway with China to formalize cooperation in combating illegal wildlife trafficking. The process is desired to culminate into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).



### The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

- In 2017, Forest Department and Wildlife Conservation Society will collect market information regarding the illegal wildlife trade along Mandalay-Muse Road, the major wildlife trafficking route in Myanmar, to understand the trafficking networks.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, in collaboration with line Ministries, will promote efforts in 2017 and 2018 to eradicate the markets for illegal wildlife and their parts.
- Wildlife Conservation Society will facilitate the distribution of existing educational materials related to conservation values, laws and regulations protecting wildlife, identification of traded wildlife and wildlife parts and basic life support and referral of seized live animals.

**Response:** Forest Department and WCS are implementing two-year project of "Securing the Gateway: Reducing Wildlife Trafficking from Myanmar to China", from May 2016 to April 2018. The major focuses are "*build understanding of the trafficking networks*", "*strengthen law enforcement*", "*enhance international cooperation*" and "*support awareness and information*".

Under this project, stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops were organized. Poster campaigns on stopping selling wildlife meals and wildlife parts and transporting wildlife and parts are being conducted across the country.

The project is also undertaking capacity building for operational field staff of the government agencies which are responsible for monitoring trade.



**Figure 3: Demand reduction campaign and inspection activities on wildlife in Myanmar**



**Figure 4: Wildlife Campaign materials in Myanmar**



South Africa will continue to work with consumer States to address demand for illegally sourced wildlife products, including through research.

**Response:**

South Africa initiated the development of a rhino research strategy that will include research priorities to further inform the integrated strategic management response to rhino poaching in South Africa. The strategy will include research relating to demand for illegally sourced specimens. South Africa noted the report released by the International Trade Centre on the Demand in Viet Nam for Rhinoceros Horn in Traditional Medicine and similar studies should be undertaken in other alleged consumer states.

South Africa continues to collaborate with Vietnam and China in terms of the existing MoUs.

In addition, South Africa is now part of the Global Wildlife Programme. The GWP is a seven-year GEF-funded program developed as a response to the growing crisis of illicit trafficking in wildlife and consists of a suite of national projects tailored to specific countries' needs and two to coordinating projects.



**United Kingdom  
of Great Britain  
and Northern  
Ireland**

- A UK funded research project to support action to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products, with the aim of improving understanding of the most effective interventions and to produce tools and guidance to support governments, non-government organisations (NGOs) and others in developing their campaigns, will be published in early 2017.
- Prior to the Hanoi conference the UK announced its intention to ban the sale of ivory.

**Response:**

- The research report on reducing demand for illegal wildlife trade products includes a comprehensive review of demand reduction initiatives, primary research, and suggestions for the design of future behaviour change interventions. The report has been peer reviewed and finalized.
- On October 6 2017, the UK government launched a consultation on proposals to introduce a total ban on UK sales of ivory that could contribute either directly or indirectly to the poaching of elephants, with certain narrowly defined and carefully targeted exemptions. The four exemptions proposed are:
  1. musical instruments;
  2. items containing a very small proportion of ivory;
  3. items of significant historic, artistic or cultural value;
  4. and sales to and between museums.



**United States of  
America**

- The United States will implement the new "Saving Species" initiative, a \$9 million USAID program under the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership to Combat Wildlife Trafficking. The United States will collaborate with the Vietnam CITES Management Authority reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products, build wildlife law enforcement and prosecution capacity, harmonize the legal framework for combating wildlife crime in Vietnam.
- The United States will initiate the "Wildlife Asia" program, a \$23 million USAID-led Southeast Asia regional initiative. Wildlife Asia is designed to reduce demand and expand international cooperation around wildlife trafficking, and two collaborate with ASEAN member states to enhance enforcement of wildlife laws. The initial focus will be on reducing demand for elephant ivory, pangolins, rhino horn, and tiger products. The program will promote behavior change, strengthen regional law enforcement, engage with Asian governments to harmonize laws and penalties, and support judges and lawyers to bring counter-wildlife trafficking cases to court.

**Response:**

- The "Wildlife Asia" and "Saving Species" programs are moving forward. Surveys on the impact of these and other far-reaching demand reduction campaigns in Asia found that 11 percent fewer Chinese consumers reported buying ivory compared to the previous year, and only seven percent of Vietnamese consumers said that they would purchase "medicinal" wildlife products again. Separately, a Demand Reduction Toolkit was completed and is being used to develop new behavior change campaigns.

- The U.S. government also conducts demand reduction work in Africa. For example, a USAID-supported survey of domestic ivory markets in Central Africa found declines in all five surveyed countries except for Democratic Republic of Congo. Targeted action in early 2017 to close the still-open ivory markets in Kinshasa has worked: ivory is no longer displayed in craft markets, preventing casual buyers from purchasing ivory souvenirs, and sending a clear message to poachers, carvers, and sellers that ivory is illegal and the law is enforced.
- USAID joined with NGO and corporate partners to expose and remove thousands of listings of wildlife products from online groups in China. The campaign suspended or closed 144 public accounts and 299 private accounts on WeChat, the Chinese social media instant messaging, commerce, and payment services application with over 938 million active users, as well as 197 groups on the popular instant messaging service QQ, and removed around 75,000 prohibited listings. U.S. funded NGOs also worked with leading ecommerce platforms Alibaba and Taobao to make their marketplaces unavailable for trade of wildlife parts and products, with bimonthly monitoring showing a sustained reduction of wildlife traded on these sites.



**Socialist  
Republic of  
Vietnam**

From 2017 Vietnam will continue to raise awareness of the public on the role of wildlife in nature through workshops, trainings, and wildlife demand reduction programmes. The Vietnam CITES Management Authority will conduct a number of trainings on species identification, and updated national and international laws and respective penalties, and administrative fines regarding wildlife trafficking and other wildlife crimes

**Response:**

- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority has been cooperating with Humane Society International to implement Rhino Horn Demand Reduction Campaigns. These have included Talk shows on National television, the Ivory and Rhino horn destruction event, and Story-telling activities in primary schools. By September 2017, 07 events for highschool students and teachers on Wildlife and Rhino Horn Demand Reduction were conducted with the participation of approximately 6,000 students in the Capital city of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Can Tho, and Khanh Hoa province.
- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority cooperated with the Wildlife Conservation Society to conduct a training for 50 judges on wildlife crime.
- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority conducted a workshop on awareness raising for logistic companies on illegal wildlife trade.
- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority cooperated with UNEP to conduct a pilot training Workshop on Communication Strategies for Reducing Illegal Trade in Wildlife. This will form the basis for developing a National communication strategy. 30 participants from different government agencies attended the workshop.
- Vietnam signed an MOU with the Animals Asia that lays groundwork towards shutting down every bear bile farm in Vietnam and moving the remaining bears to rescue centers. In line with this, Vietnam is working with front line

responders and rescue centers to determine needs and to design a program to facilitate rapid response for safe and fast housing of live seized animals.



*Figure 5: A training for judges on wildlife legislation and crimes in Vietnam*



*Figure 6: Rhino Horn Demand Reduction Campaigns at Highschools*



- The European Commission will step up engagement with business sectors to strengthen the fight against wildlife trafficking and will organise a dedicated event in February 2017.
- The European Commission under the Partnership Instrument will provide up to a million Euros to support communication activities aimed at the public in selected Asian partner countries to reduce demand for illegally traded wildlife products.

**Response:**

The European Commission engaged with representatives of various business sectors involved in trade in wildlife products in Europe (exotic pet industry; zoo organisations; federation of hunting organisations; eel fishing sector) as well as the air transport sector, the courier industry and the online trade sector. The European Commission organised a dedicated workshop with the private sector against wildlife trafficking in February 2017. The aim of these contacts was to raise the awareness of these sectors to the scale, nature and features of wildlife trafficking in the EU and the role that these sectors could play in addressing it.



International  
Criminal Police  
Organization  
(INTERPOL)

INTERPOL will provide countries operational and analytical support to investigate and dismantle wildlife supply chains;

**Response:**

- **Operation Thunderbird:** Global operation targeting wildlife crime. Final Report of operation released in May 2017, outlining the ‘Lessons Learned and Recommendations’ for law enforcement authorities, identifying future opportunities and areas for improvement.
- **Report on ivory seizures in Juba, South Sudan (1.2 t) and Kampala, Uganda (1.3 t):** Released in May 2017, this restricted report provides information on the recent ivory seizures in Juba, South Sudan and Kampala, Uganda for law enforcement authorities.
- **Report on Asian Turtle Trade Network:** Released in June 2017. Restricted report (law enforcement authorities only) identifies an extensive list of key suspects to be investigated in relation to the illegal turtle trade in Asia. The report provides additional analytical information on the Asia turtle trade network and identifies airlines frequently used for smuggling turtles.
- **Report on INTERPOL Red Notice Suspect and Linked Cases:** Released in September 2017, this restricted report provides information for law enforcement authorities on identified cases of wildlife crime linked to a suspect with an INTERPOL Red Notice.
- **Operation Lead Analytical Report – Myanmar:** Released in September 2017, this restricted report for law enforcement authorities provides a detailed summary of the successful Operation Lead addressing illegal logging and associated illicit timber trade. The report recognizes a number of opportunities to strengthen the capacity and efficiency of staff in combating illegal logging and trade. INTERPOL analysis provided in the report also identifies ‘high risk targets’ for ongoing and future operations.
- **Report on the connection between Suspect 1 and Suspect 2 in the trafficking of ivory from East Africa to Asia:** Released in October 2017, this restricted report for law enforcement authorities identifies and examines the link between key suspects.



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme  
(UNEP)**

In 2017, UNEP, with funding from Norway, will build on the success of the One UN *Wild for Life* Campaign with an ambitious scale up of global awareness-raising, social mobilization and partnership-building activities and support countries to implement targeted national efforts, through the development of an Illegal Trade in Wildlife Communications Toolkit, to help meet their commitments on outreach, awareness-raising and demand reduction.

**Response:**

For World Wildlife Day, the campaign introduced 5 new species, chosen via a social media poll, championed by 7 celebrities.

- ✓ Tibetan Antelope (Li Bingbing);
  - ✓ Sawfish- American Actor from Entourage Series Adrian Grenier;
  - ✓ Hyacinth Macaw – Youth Actor Aidan Gallagher from hit *Nickelodeon Show, Ricky, Nicky, Dicky and Dawn*;
  - ✓ Jaguar- Mexican Star Gael García Bernal & Country Western Singer Beau Davidson;
- Sun Bear – Indonesia Actor Hamish Daud & Disney’s Matthew Isen.
  - Globally, in addition to the launch of 5 new species, the campaign launched a *Wild for Life* comic that features young people who find that the power of their voices and innovative ideas can make positive change in the world. <https://wildfor.life/wild-for-life-comic>
  - In Kenya—UN Environment and Kenya Airways signed an MOU to cover *Wild for Life* activities across all touch points for the next two years.
  - In China, UN Environment partnered with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and International Foundation for Animal Welfare (IFAW) for an event, which galvanized 30 Chinese celebrities to raise awareness for the day. Initial reports are that 400 million people were reached on this day alone. One of the *World Wildlife Day* advocates, Wang Junkai is a member of China’s most famous boy band TFBOYS or “The Fighting Boys.” Last June, Guinness World Records verified that a Weibo post by the band leader Wang Junkai on his birthday is the most reposted Weibo post ever with 42,776,438 reposts.
  - High visibility screens across commercial areas and malls in Beijing, Shanghai and Shen Zhen reached an unprecedented at 400+ million as calculated by Weibo. It was a trending topic on social media for the full week and covered all of major traditional media and social media.
  - In Vietnam, Highlands Coffee (the Starbucks of Vietnam) launched an in-store *Wild for Life* Campaign that encouraged its customers to find a kindred species, share their morphs and learn more about conservation issues facing Vietnam. The chain has also started employee training on issues of wildlife conservation and illegal trade with staff from Save Vietnam’s Wildlife.
  - UN Environment with CITES Management Authority organized a four-day workshop in Hanoi, Vietnam for communication professionals across ministries including tourism, transport, environment, communication etc. The workshop took place the week of October 9<sup>th</sup> and aimed to hone a new

communication tool --Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products (ITW) Handbook-- to ultimately equip communication practitioners with the tools required to run a national communications campaign to educate citizens on the impacts of the illegal trade.



**Figure 7:** *Communication Strategy for Reducing Illegal Trade in Wildlife in Vietnam: Training Workshop in Hanoi, Vietnam , October 2017*

# Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents 2



## Canada

- In September 2016, Canada convened an exploratory meeting of Arctic countries to look at issues related to enforcement involving trade of northern species. In 2017 Canada will continue to develop a working group to ensure compliance and collaboration in trade of Arctic species.

### Response:

- Canada participated in the Polar Bear Range State Enforcement Network and in the Arctic Council. Enforcement activities ensured that Canadian trade requirements were respected to safeguard the sustainable harvest of polar bear by indigenous people who rely on this species.
- Canada continues to use tags, plugs and DNA sampling to enhance traceability for certain species, including polar bear, lake sturgeon, thinhorn sheep, narwhal, and certain reptiles.
- Canada recently introduced the Administrative Monetary Penalties (AMPs) which is a monetary penalty that may be imposed by ECCC Enforcement Officers through the issuance of a Notice of Violation under the authority of subsection 10(1) of the Environmental Violations Administrative Penalties Regulations (AMPs Regulations), without court proceedings, for the violation of legislative requirements in order to deter any recurrence of non-compliance. AMPs constitute monetary transfer payments from offenders of specified federal environmental legislation to the Environmental Damages Fund, a specified purpose account administered by the Department on behalf of the Government of Canada. The AMPs Regulations implement a penalty regime applicable to the main statutes that ECCC administers. Under the AMPs Regulations (Schedule 4), the penalty for an individual range from \$200 to \$5,000 and the penalty for other person/ ship/ vessel range from \$1000 to \$25,000.
- Canada amended the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations (WAPTR). The objective of the Regulations Amending the WAPTR was to prevent the introduction of the fungal disease, *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (Bsal), into Canadian ecosystems by temporarily prohibiting the importation of salamanders, and provide the Government of Canada with the opportunity to consider longer-term measures to protect Canadian salamanders.



People's  
Republic of  
China

The newly-amended China's *Wild Animal Conservation Law* will come into force on January 1st 2017, in which one article is listed specifically on combating illegal wild animal trade and penalties are stipulated clearly for activities such as illegal wildlife consumption, illegal online wildlife trade and advertisements for wildlife trade. For the next move, China will improve the supporting regulations for *Wild Animal Conservation Law* of China to effectively deter the criminals.

**Response:**

- The amended Wildlife Protection Law came into effect on January 1, 2017. This new piece of legislation created a separate provision to combat illegal wildlife trade, and specified penalties for offences in regard to illegal consumption of wildlife as food, illegal wildlife trade on the internet, and advertisement for wildlife trade.
- In an effort to boost elephant conservation, China proclaimed a notification on December 30, 2016, to phase out domestic elephant ivory trade by the end of 2017. Detailed arrangements to stop elephant ivory trade were spelled out in a notification by State Forestry Administration on March 20, 2017. According to the arrangements, 67 operators were required to stop processing and marketing ivory by March 31, and to have their licenses deregistered or amended at the local Industry and Commerce Administration department accordingly. The rest of the operators would close their business by December 31, 2017.



(Source: <https://www.wcs.org/>)

**Figure 8 :** China is to phase out domestic elephant ivory trade by the end of 2017



**Federal  
Republic of  
Germany**

In Africa, Germany will support selected partner countries in improving judicial frameworks and legislation to reduce wildlife crime, for example by enhancing access to updated legal resources in order to help, for example, prosecutors and judges to handle wildlife-related cases and to contribute to raising awareness on the scope and nature of wildlife crimes.

**Response:**

- In Central Africa, Germany has further supported the establishment of the Africa Trade in Wildlife Information exchange (AFRICA-TWIX) platform, which currently enables sharing of intelligence and information between law enforcement agencies in Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, and Democratic Republic of Congo. AFRICA-TWIX has around 100 active users from forestry and justice departments, Customs, police, ICPO-INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). Four investigations were launched based on information shared on the system.
- Furthermore, Germany has supported the development of the global online platform WILDLEX (<https://www.wildlex.org/>), an information service on wildlife-related law, operated by IUCN. WILDLEX aims at improving access to environmental legislation and case law, with a particular focus on wildlife crimes.
- Germany has also supported capacity development measures for over 200 members of the judiciary in Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique.
- In Malawi, a new Wildlife Act with significantly stiffer penalties for wildlife crimes has been gazetted by the Malawi Government. Germany has supported the drafting, approval and passing of the Amendment, as well as a long period of sensitization with key stakeholders. The law will be enforced across Malawi but with international (regional) impact due to Malawi's unfortunate standing as a key transit hub for IWT in Southern Africa. The new Act will also help Malawi fulfill its international commitments to protect wildlife and has a strong signal effect for the country's reputation. Since the Act has been passed some notable stiffer sentences have been passed out by the courts, including 4 sentences of 10 years.



**Republic of  
Indonesia**

- Midyear 2017, Indonesia will strengthen our institutional and personal capacity to monitor and detect illegal wildlife trafficking by investing in developing and establishing an analytical room for wildlife crimes, particularly for tackling cybercrime.
- In 2017, Indonesia will prepare a National Strategy that will become a framework for synergizing the efforts from all related stakeholders to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia implement the Conservation Act revision that is being discussed in the Indonesia parliament.
- Indonesia is now in the process of renewing our conservation act in order to increase the effectiveness of conservation efforts including wildlife law enforcement. On the proposed new law, we urge to treat wildlife crime as a serious crime and apply a necessary and appropriate punishment for the IWT

criminal offences. We also address the need to include efforts in tackling online wildlife trafficking.

**Response:**

- To monitor and detect forest crime and IWT, the analytical room (AR) is now being developed. As part of the operationalization of this AR, some data and information on forest crimes including IWT have collected to support the law enforcement efforts. The AR is also targeting and monitoring the illegal online trade.

In supporting the AR to be fully operationalized, trainings for operators have been conducted, and by the end of 2017 all the minimum requirement for the devices will be installed. The AR is targeted to be fully operationalized by the end of 2018.

- In order to synergize efforts to combat IWT, it is important to have a National Strategy. The development of the document has yet to be started, but some initial discussions to formulate and design the TOR have been conducted.
- The revision of Law No 5/1990 on Conservation has been included in the Priority of National Legislation for 2017. It is now in the consultation process, but the discussion and negotiation in parliament is quite tough to accommodate the many interests of various stakeholders. As the Act revision has been listed as one of the priorities to be finalised by the Parliament, the revision will remain on the 2018 agenda of the Parliament until it is finalised.



**Republic of  
Malawi**

No action pledged

**Response:**

- The National Parks and Wildlife amendment bill was passed by parliament in the November 2016 sitting. The amendment bill was adopted to into law by the President in January, 2017. The amended act provides for much stiffer penalties for offences involving listed species of up to 30 years imprisonment with no option of a fine.
- In line with the amendment bill, existing regulations are being reviewed and some cases of new regulations being developed. They have since been submitted to the Ministry of Justice for vetting.
- In April 2017 the Department conducted a Judiciary symposium where the amendment bill was taken to those who interpret the law. The symposium was attended by a cross section of the judiciary, from the magistrates to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Sentencing guidelines are being developed
- Public awareness Campaigns: The Department has undertaken a number of activities to sensitize the public about the changes in the Wildlife Act such that they understand that wildlife crimes have become serious crimes. These include public cinema shows on big screens across the country, a radio jingle that will run on the radio until 2018, and community outreach meetings undertaken by the Extension and Education Unit of the Department.

- With support from DEFRA funding, DNPW has developed a Legislation handbook, and sentencing guidelines are being developed.
- The Department increased the number of staff to ports of entry and exit, and extended to an additional border post in order to strengthen law enforcement for illegal trafficking.
- Seven British soldiers were deployed alongside wildlife rangers for three months in Liwonde National park for skills transfer.
- Conducted joint training of Parks staff and police in detection methods of contraband in ports of entry and exit.
- Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crimes (IACCWC) meetings to review and strategize on cases at hand and those that had already gone through the courts. Further, ToRs reviewed and work plan for IACCWC have been developed.
- Since 2015 and running through 2018, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in cooperation with Zoological Society of London is implementing 3 year project “Tackling Illegal Wildlife trade in Mongolia through improved law enforcement”, which aims to strengthen national legislative and prosecution system, and conduct capacity building activities involving legislative and law enforcement authorities, including to develop and standardize enforcement information collection and sharing, improve capacity at border control points, implement multi-partner exchange and training program.



**Response:**

- Zoological Society of London’s Mongolia Programme is implementing three year project ‘Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia through Improved Law Enforcement’ with the funding from Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, DEFRA, UK Government. The project aimed to achieve several outputs including defining the current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods; effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team in place and legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions. Since the 2016 Hanoi Conference, in frame of the project, the comprehensive report on IWT (Silent Steppe II) developed to reveal the current status of IWT based on nationwide household and market surveys and review on legal framework around IWT in Mongolia. The report covers variety of topics around IWT, including top traded species, the scope of trade in household and market level, estimated takes of hunted and traded species, capacity of relevant institutions, laws and regulations and main market drivers of IWT as well as recommendations to mitigate IWT in Mongolia.

Also, in order to establish an effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team in place, training materials have developed based on the law enforcement organizations’ needs assessments and the initial results from household and market survey. After conducting the series of trainings to prepare trainers, the law enforcement organizations have improved capacity to train and strengthen their officers to combat IWT in the future. In addition

to these, to improve the current incomplete and limited database, ZSL is developing holistic, user friendly and publicly accessible database on IWT. Also ZSL is developing mobile application for frontline officers to help them to identify wildlife products and stop illegal attempts on the spot by providing easy to use and user friendly application. ZSL have developed outreach methods with MobiCom who are a key stakeholder in delivering public outreach messages focused on the IWT to a national audience. In addition, a short animated video is in the process of development and will be distributed through the media channels of Mongolia.

- We established Sub-council on prevention of the environmental related crime within the National council for the prevention of the crime under Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs which will serve as an information exchange channel between governmental agencies. National council for the prevention of the crime under Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs is bringing all sites (Customs General Administration, Criminal Police department of National Police Agency, General Authority for Border Protection and General Agency for Specialized Inspection) on one table to organize and plan future activities towards prevention for the environmental related crime.

All governmental inspectors, police officers, custom service officers, border guards are prepared in the Law Enforcement University of Mongolia (LEUM). Therefore, WWF-Mongolia initiated a cooperation with LEUM to support LEUM for the preparation and training of the future officers and inspectors. WWF-Mongolia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with LEUM in June. According to MoU, we developed and incorporated CITES policies into curriculum of the LEUM. Curriculum is being taught to all students of LEUM since September 2017.



**The Republic  
of the Union of  
Myanmar**

- In 2017 and 2018, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation will amend the wildlife related laws and rules, Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) and Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Rules (2002), particular in increasing fines for wildlife trafficking and linking with CITES.
- In 2017 Forest Police Force will be strengthened to against illegal logging.
- Protected areas will be increased for better law enforcement.

**Response:**

- The European Union (EU), through the Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue Support “My Governance Europe Aid/136228/DH/SER/MM”, is assisting the Forest Department to strengthen the implementation of CITES. The EU assigned two experts to assist the Forest Department to review gaps and necessary interlinkages between key laws relevant to CITES implementation.
- With the assistance of these two experts, sections linking CITES laws, particularly regarding designation of authorities, prohibition of illegal trade, penalties, confiscation and prohibition of the illegal introduction from the sea, were added to the new, draft, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, which

will replace the Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law, 1994. This improvement of national legislation linked with CITES will assist Myanmar in improving from a CITES Legislative Review Category Three country, to a country in Category One. The new law will also increase the penalties for wildlife crimes.

- Following the CITES's Notification 057/2016 dated on 7-11-2016 to include *Dalbergia* species in Appendix II, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation issued notifications on the enforcement in trade of *Dalbergia* species in line with CITES regulations, as well as the ban on export of timber confiscated from illegal trafficking.



### Republic of Namibia

- The amendment bill to increase penalties for wildlife crime will be tabled and enacted in parliament in 2017. The implementation will commence soon thereafter.

#### Response:

- The *Nature Amendment Act* was tabled and enacted in Parliament and came into force on 28 June 2017. The amendment Act provides for stiffer penalties for rhino and elephant poaching. The *Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Amendment* was also tabled and passed in the National Assembly and in the National Council and now awaits the President's signature. The *Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act* deals with possession and trade in controlled wildlife products including rhino horns and elephant ivory.
- The penalties for rhino and elephant poaching have been increased from N\$ 200 000 to N\$ 25 000 000 or imprisonment term of 25 years up from 20 years. The same penalties are proposed for possession and trade in rhino and elephant products.



### The Netherlands

- The Netherlands will support UNODC in a training project and using a container scan in the harbour of Mombasa in Kenya.
- Support for a branch operation of the Netherlands Forensic Institute to develop DNA-analysis methods to use in detection of wildlife crime; in cooperation with Stellenbosch University of South Africa.

#### Response:

- The UNODC-project in the harbour of Mombasa (Kenya) is still in progress and will be completed in 2018.
- The NFI-project in Botswana is successfully completed with an international symposium in October 2017.



**Republic of  
South Africa**

- South Africa will implement decisions and resolutions adopted by the 17th Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) relating to actions to address illegal trade in wildlife, including reducing demand for illegally sourced products; enforcement actions and the continued involvement of communities
- South Africa will continue to roll out the training and awareness raising programmes with emphasis on building South Africa's capacity to focus on the illicit value chain and the investigation and prosecution of wildlife trafficking syndicates as well as addressing corruption
- South Africa will undertake a review of the legislative provisions currently used to combat wildlife trafficking to determine whether any legislative amendments are required

Response:

- South Africa will implement decisions and resolutions adopted by the 17th Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) relating to actions to address illegal trade in wildlife, including reducing demand for illegally sourced products; enforcement actions and the continued involvement of communities
- South Africa has submitted its annual illegal trade report for 2016
- South Africa requested DNA samples from CITES Parties who reported seizures of illegally traded rhino horns for DNA analysis namely: Singapore, Mozambique, Netherlands, Zambia, Swaziland, Hong Kong, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Malaysia
- South Africa submitted various ETIS reports to TRAFFIC on seizures of illegally traded ivory
- South Africa submitted a report to the CITES Secretariat on consultation with possible new Parties for the National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs)
- South Africa will continue to roll out the training and awareness raising programmes with emphasis on building South Africa's capacity to focus on the illicit value chain and the investigation and prosecution of wildlife trafficking syndicates as well as addressing corruption.
- Apart from the approximately 69 official ports of entry and exit (seaports, airports and land border posts) the Department of Environmental Affairs has also rolled out the awareness raising programme on the illicit trade in endangered species to the South African National Defense Force who is protecting the borderline of South Africa. Since November 2016 we had awareness raising session at 22 Defense force bases with over 500 officials attending these sessions. This will continue throughout the financial year.
- 87 Judicial Officers attended a Regional Magistrates Colloquium from 30 November -02 December 2016 at Skukuza, Kruger National Park: including 70 from South Africa, 1 from Lesotho, 12 from Mozambique and 4 from Namibia funded through the GEF-UNEP Rhino Programme
- 400 officials received specialised training from species specific programmes,

to online wildlife trade monitoring, to contraband detection, awareness raising and training on illegal trade in wildlife through the Endangered Wildlife Trust project funded by INL.

- South Africa will undertake a review of the legislative provisions currently used to combat wildlife trafficking to determine whether any legislative amendments are required.
- The list for Threatened or Protected Species (ToPS), and the TOPS Regulations, have been amended to include marine species, and have been implemented.
- The Norms and Standards for the marking of rhinoceros and rhinoceros horn and for the hunting of rhinoceros for trophy hunting purposes have been amended and the amendments have been approved by Parliament for implementation. It will be published for implementation shortly.
- Draft regulations and prohibitions for the domestic trade in rhino horn have been published for public comment. Additional proposals have been included and are now subject to various approval processes.
- The Department of Environmental Affairs is currently in the process of amending the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA), and is considering the inclusion of a number of provisions relating to penalties and offences for wildlife crime in NEMBA and/or other legislation, namely minimum sentences (minimum fine or jail), imprisonment without the option of a fine, strengthening aspects related to bail, factors to be considered by the court for aggravating circumstances for the purposes of sentencing, higher category penalties for offences that involve priority species / priority category of crime.



**United  
Kingdom of  
Great Britain  
and Northern  
Ireland**

The UK will commit up to £4 million to the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime

**Response:**

The UK has signed a contract with the ICCWC consortium to provide the first tranche of funding for the ICCWC strategic work programme. The strategic work programme will deliver across the following focus areas:

Focus area 1: Provide institutional support and strengthen cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies.

Focus area 2: Facilitate analysis of national capacity to capacity to strengthen law enforcement responses and help guide investment.

Focus area 3: Develop or enhance criminal justice and preventive capacity across institutions

Focus area 4: Increase awareness and support for measures combat wildlife and forest crime amongst the law enforcement community

Focus area 5: Expand the use of knowledge, technology and innovation amongst

the law enforcement community

Focus area 6: Cross cutting: Support the effective operation and coordination of ICCWC

More information on the ICCWC strategic work programme is available here: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/News/ICCWC\\_Strategic\\_Programme\\_2016-2020\\_final.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/News/ICCWC_Strategic_Programme_2016-2020_final.pdf)



**United States  
of America**

- On September 7, 2016, President Obama signed the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Global Anti-Poaching Act. This law gives the United States and partner countries additional tools to combat wildlife trafficking moving forward.
- The United States will work with UNODC over the next two years through a \$6.2 million agreement that will develop capacity of vulnerable countries to identify, trace, seize, and confiscate the proceeds from wildlife crime. The program will focus on providing training to enhance technical skills for investigators and prosecutors, improving their ability to follow the money.
- The United States will implement a global \$1.9 million grant to help strengthen legislative frameworks, working with governments to close legal loopholes and increase penalties for wildlife crimes. A additional \$475,000 agreement will provide case management training for prosecutors, encouraging prosecutors and investigators to work together to build cases for successful prosecution.

**Response:**

- In 2017 the Secretary of State submitted the first Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt (END) Wildlife Trafficking Act report to Congress, which identified 26 focus countries and three countries of concern which are major source, transit point, or consumer of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives. The United States stands ready to engage with these countries to address the role their respective governments have in this illegal trade.
- At the 2017 G-20 Summit in Hamburg, The United States worked with its foreign partners to secure a Leaders' Declaration, in which the members of the G-20 commit to focus attention on corruption surrounding the illegal wildlife trade. The Declaration recognizes the "threat to health and safety, security, good governance and the sustainable development of states" created by wildlife trafficking. To bolster the political declaration, the G-20 drafted High-Level Principles on combating corruption related to the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, providing nations with 21 concrete actions to counter the corruption.
- In Asia, the U.S. Department of State funded programs to build criminal justice systems to effectively respond to trafficking, use intelligence networks to mobilize effective responses to trafficking, and enhance cooperation for cross-border investigations and prosecution of transnational wildlife crime. With this support, Vietnam strengthened its penal code to increase penalties for wildlife crime; Indonesia developed a wildlife trafficking curriculum for national police training; Cambodia conducted its first-ever sampling of a

seizure of ivory (1362kg) which was also found to contained cat bones (82.3kg), pangolin scales (137.6kg), and elephant tails (4.9kg); and in Laos, intelligence products were created that aided the PDR Department of Forest Inspections and INTERPOL to investigate seven companies and 24 individuals, including three new tiger farms and a major wildlife trafficker in Laos PDR.

- The U.S. Department of Justice, working with the Department of State and USAID, implemented a series of regional capacity-building workshops for more than 70 prosecutors and judges from 11 African countries. The workshops (in Zambia, Namibia, Ghana, and Togo) highlighted the best practices of federal investigators and prosecutors to assist our African partners in developing a strong and effective program to prosecute wildlife trafficking cases. The workshops also addressed critical related subjects such as combating official corruption, money laundering, regional and crossborder cooperation, and techniques to address illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and other illegal activity targeting natural resources such as illegal logging.
- Under the “Saving Species” initiative, USAID supported a cross-sectoral effort to improve the legal and regulatory framework on CWT and strengthen law enforcement capacity and compliance in Vietnam. The program will institutionalize this knowledge through new training modules implemented in collaboration with respective counterparts, formalized protocols and procedures for coordination, and consensus-building on existing policy and enforcement challenges. The program is also leading a comprehensive review of counter-wildlife trafficking cases to identify obstacles hindering prosecutions.



**Socialist  
Republic of  
Vietnam**

Beginning in 2017, Vietnam will continue to harmonize the legal documents and by-law documents on wildlife protection, focusing on endangered species, and develop and implement conservation programmes for elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, pangolin, and primates.

**Response:**

- In June 2017, the Vietnam National Assembly officially approved the Penal Code 2017, which will be in force starting 1st January 2018, which raises maximum penalties for wildlife trade crime to 50,000 USD or 15 years imprisonment (for an individual), and up to 75,000 USD and a business ban for 1 to 3 years (for an enterprise). The Ministry of Justice conducted 03 training courses on the Penal Code for investigation and judicial officers working in the wildlife fields.
- In November 2017, the Vietnam National Assembly officially approved the Law of Forestry.
- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority has provided comment on content of the Law of Fishery, for which is approved by the Vietnam National Assembly is proposed for 2018.



**International  
Consortium on  
Combatting  
Illegal Wildlife  
Crime (ICCWC)**

ICCWC will, subject to the availability of donor funding, actively implement its *Strategic Programme 2016-2020*, in order to pursue its mission to “strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime”.

- In particular, in line with the focus areas and activities contained in its *Strategic Programme*, ICCWC will support the review and strengthening of national legislative frameworks, and conduct activities to increase the capacity of national authorities’ to successfully prosecute wildlife crime offences, including raising awareness of the serious nature of wildlife crime.

**Response:** <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-31-02.pdf>.



**United Nations  
Development  
Programme  
(UNDP)**

UNDP will continue to support countries, through its global portfolio of biodiversity projects, to establish effective national legal and policy frameworks that strengthen CITES implementation and help combat illegal wildlife trade, including through the development of national strategies to combat IWT. UNDP will also partner with UNEP and others to deliver an Africa-Asia Symposium on Wildlife Crime Laws in 2017.

**Response:**

- UNDP, with UN Environment, the CITES Secretariat, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, organized the ‘Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime’ in Bangkok on 4-5 July 2017. The event was convened by the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Combating Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products (for which UNDP is the current Secretariat), in partnership with the World Bank-led, GEF-financed Global Wildlife Program and USAID. The symposium brought together senior officials from national authorities responsible for wildlife and criminal justice in 22 countries across Africa and Asia-Pacific, along with parliamentarians from four countries. The symposium’s recommendations identified key steps for strengthening national legal frameworks along with implementation of these laws, including the need to develop model legal provisions, compile best practices and comparative analysis of penalties, and provide training and support on international legal cooperation and mutual legal assistance.
- UNDP has actively participated at the meetings of the African Union Technical Committee and the Experts Group to assist the implementation of the African Strategy on Combatting Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa, and plans to continue to contribute at similar future meetings.



**The Republic  
of the Union of  
Myanmar**

- UNEP will continue to support countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to review and strengthen national legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime and to enhance enforcement capacity. This work will include: (a) partnership with the CITES Secretariat on implementing its National Legislation Project; (b) undertaking targeted legal reviews and assessments, including: (i) a global gap assessment on institutional and legal frameworks relevant for combating illegal wildlife trade; (ii) a study on the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes in Latin America; (iii) an analysis of the key impediments to the ratification and implementation of the Lusaka Agreement; (v) working with the Government of Vietnam to conduct a review of the policy and legal framework for wildlife in Vietnam and drafting proposed amendments; and (c) organizing, in partnership with UNDP and others, a Africa-Asia Symposium on Wildlife Crime Laws to be delivered in 2017.

**Response:** UN Environment has undertaken the following activities:

(a) **CITES National Legislation Project:** Under the UN Environment/CITES National Legislation Project, legal assistance was provided to the Ministry of Environment of Angola for the preparation of a draft bill on domestic implementation of CITES. Once enacted, international trade in CITES species and non-CITES species found within Angolan national territory will be prohibited. A 10 year moratorium is to be imposed on the international trade of flora and fauna species native to Angola, as the country still lacks recent scientific data that can be used as a baseline for the management of these.

(b) **Legal reviews and assessments:** (i) An analysis that takes stock of the current status institutions and legal frameworks on the regulation of illicit trade, and prevention, detection or penalization of illicit trade, in wildlife and forest products at the global and regional levels is underway and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. This analysis will identify legislative components and possible gaps or weaknesses at the national level, with a view to assisting ongoing and future efforts aimed at improving the effectiveness of their operation; (ii) after extensive consultation with prosecutors in the Latin American region, results of research on the status, trends and gaps on the prosecution of environmental crime in the region, developed with the support of UN Environment, were presented at the Latin American network of environmental prosecutors meeting in Cuiaba, Brazil, from 24 to 26 November 2016; (iii) an analysis of the key impediments to the ratification and implementation of the Lusaka Agreement will be undertaken in the coming months, with results to be presented to the Parties to the Agreement in May 2018; and (iv) supported the Vietnam Environment Administration in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to review to undertake a legal review and analysis and prepare a report on the current policy and legal framework of Vietnam relating to wildlife issues, identifying gaps and challenges and making specific proposals for strengthening it.

(c) **Africa Asia-Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime (Symposium):** In July 2017 the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products (Task Force), in partnership with the World Bank-led, Global Environment Facility (GEF)-financed Global Wildlife Program (GWP) and USAID, convened the Symposium. Symposium participants included senior officials from the national authorities responsible for

wildlife and criminal justice in 22 countries in Africa and Asia Pacific, together with parliamentarians from Cambodia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania. A key outcome of the Symposium was an identification of recommended minimum elements for national legal frameworks, as well as recommendations on related issues, particularly the implementation of the laws.



**United Nations  
Office on  
Drugs and  
Crime  
(UNODC)**

- Conduct assessments of national criminal justice system responses to wildlife and forest crime in select countries, after which targeted technical assistance will be provided to strengthen the capacity of the relevant criminal justice actors.
- Organize regional and national-level workshops to promote effective approaches to address corruption and the development of national and regional strategies with measures to prevent and mitigate corruption in wildlife and timber supply chains.
- Provide technical assistance to ensure domestic legal frameworks are in line with international obligations and that the level of penalties is harmonized with other countries especially at regional level.
- Maintain and expand the SHERLOC database (a platform which compiles legislation and case-laws related to wildlife and forest crime) to support prosecutors and judicial officers. Organize national and regional workshops to raise awareness of the serious nature of wildlife and forest crime amongst prosecutors and judicial officers, and promote tools such as SHERLOC, the Mutual Legal Assistance Tool, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- UNODC work with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF-Style Regional Bodies to ensure that wildlife crime is on their agenda; including developing and distributing good practice guidelines to support countries in detecting, investigating and disrupting illicit financial flows from wildlife crimes. UNODC will also provide training workshops on ‘following the money’ to support countries to prosecute wildlife criminals.

**Response:**

Eastern and Southern Africa: UNODC presented the final reports of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (ICWC) toolkit assessments undertaken in Tanzania (April 2017) and Mozambique (July 2017) containing key recommendations to strengthen the responses to address wildlife and forest crime. UNODC further initiated the process for the ICWC Indicators Framework assessment for Kenya to serve as baseline for activities tackling wildlife and forest crime.

Southeast Asia:

1. UNODC conducted rapid assessments of the national criminal justice system response to wildlife crime in Thailand and Malaysia to identify the strengths and challenges in each country, and propose recommendations to improve

the criminal justice response. The reports were presented to the government in national workshops (Thailand in April 2017, Malaysia in August 2017). A national workshop on the criminal justice response to wildlife crime was held in Cambodia (June 2017).

2. UNODC is supporting a programme to build corruption risk management capacity in wildlife management and enforcement authorities: National level workshops to identify corruption risks were held in Tanzania (February, March and May 2017) and Botswana (April 2017). National level workshops to develop mitigation strategies in respect of identified corruption risks were held in Tanzania (March 2017), Botswana (August 2017) and Kenya (October 2017).

A regional workshop on Strengthening Regional Cooperation to Mitigate Corruption Risks in Wildlife and Forest Crimes was held in the Philippines in November 2016 for anti-corruption agencies and environmental authorities from Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Lao PDR to discuss the development of a regional cooperation strategy to mitigate and prevent corruption in this sector.

3. UNODC co-organized the Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime, along with the other agencies of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, the World Bank-led GEF-financed Global Wildlife Program, USAID, and others. The Symposium was held in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2017, bringing together a total of 54 participants from 22 countries across the African and Asia-Pacific regions. One of the outcomes of the symposium was an agreed set of recommended minimum provisions to harmonise wildlife legal frameworks.

UNODC further provided support to Lao PDR in revising key provision relating to wildlife crime in the Penal Code, resulting in the law including all CITES-listed species and increasing maximum penalties from five years to 10 year's prison. The new Penal Code in Lao PDR is about to be published in the official Gazette.

4. UNODC expanded the SHERLOC database, which now contains over 700 pieces of wildlife-related legislation and 85 cases from 100 countries. UNODC further initiated the drafting of a Guide on Legislation against Wildlife, Forest and Fisheries Crime to facilitate the review and amendment of existing legislation and, where applicable, the drafting of new legislation, to provide solid and comprehensive legal frameworks to successfully address wildlife crime. The Kenya Wildlife Crimes Case Digest 2016 was launched on 10 May 2017, compiling wildlife and forestry case summaries and full text judgments. The digest is a great resource for court users specifically prosecutors, magistrates, legal practitioners.

UNODC convened a national seminar in Thailand (March 2017) for prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officers to explore the possibility of establishing a specialised team of prosecutors for environmental crimes within the Attorney General's Office. Training courses to raise awareness and build capacity of prosecutors in preparing and presenting wildlife crime cases in court were held in Indonesia and Cambodia (April 2017), and Vietnam

(September 2017).

A Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) meeting for prosecutors of environmental crime was held in Bangkok, Thailand (March 2017) bringing together prosecutors from 7 Asian and 4 African countries. Participants discussed the prosecution of transnational wildlife trafficking cases, with a focus on mutual legal assistance, controlled deliveries and financial investigations. UNODC partnered with the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) to conduct research on illicit financial flows from wildlife crime. A report titled “Enhancing the Detection, Investigation and Disruption of Illicit Financial Flows from Wildlife Crime” was published in July 2017. Training on “following the money” to prosecute wildlife criminals was conducted in Lao PDR (November 2016) and Viet Nam (September 2017).



**The World  
Bank**

No Action pledged

**Response:** The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) partnered with the UN Inter-agency Task Force in Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products<sup>1</sup> on the delivery of the Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime, held in Bangkok in July 2017.

The GWP has also conducted a monthly virtual event in partnership with International Conservation Corps (ICCF) on Building political will and strengthening policy frameworks where the GWP invited members from the Malawi, Kenya and Mozambique Parliamentary Conservation Caucus. GWP funded a report on: Law Enforcement Tools and Experts Database, in partnership with ICCWC.

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<sup>1</sup> The UN Inter-agency Task Force comprises the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES Secretariat), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

# Strengthening law enforcement

# 3



## Canada

- Canada will renew its annual contribution to INTERPOL's Environmental Security Programme to support initiatives related to wildlife and pollution crime. Canada will also continue to provide in-kind support and leadership to the operations and initiatives of INTERPOL's Wildlife Crimes Working Group as well as the Forestry Crimes Sub-Group.
- In September 2016, Canada convened an exploratory meeting of Arctic countries to look at issues related to enforcement involving trade of northern species. It will continue to develop a working group to ensure compliance and collaboration in trade of Arctic species in 2017.

### Response:

- The Government of Canada continues its collaborative partnerships with ICCWC and especially its members INTERPOL, and UNODC. Canada renewed its annual contribution to INTERPOL's Environmental Security Programme to support initiatives related to wildlife pollution and crime. Canada played a key role and provided in-kind support and leadership to the operations and initiatives of INTERPOL's Wildlife Crimes Working Group as well as the Forestry Crimes Sub-Group. Canada has assigned one person part-time in the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NBC) in Ottawa.
- Canada convened an exploratory meeting of Arctic countries to look at issues related to enforcement involving trade of northern species. It will continue to develop a working group to ensure compliance and collaboration in trade of Arctic species in 2018.
- From January 30 to February 19, 2017, Canada participated in and helped to organize Operation Thunderbird, a worldwide effort under INTERPOL's Wildlife Crimes Working Group. The project involved police, customs, border agencies, environment, wildlife, and forestry officials from 49 countries and territories, and resulted in a range of seizures. Canada contribution to this global effort related to arctic species included the detention of a non-compliant Polar Bear hide and pelts from other species and two walrus tusks.
- Canada has been working cooperatively with the territorial conservation officers, the United States and Alaskan law enforcement agencies to interdict unlawful wildlife being transported at the Alaska/Yukon border.
- Canada continues to participate in the North American Wildlife Enforcement Group, a trilateral wildlife enforcement network between senior-level officials in Canada, the United States, and Mexico.
- Canada took part in the Operation Nunakput, an annual marine patrol of the Great Slave Lake, the second largest lake in the Northwest Territories, and the Mackenzie River system, its delta, and the coastal waters of the Beaufort Sea, with members of the RCMP, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Canadian Forces, and the Canadian Rangers. The purpose was to maintain and enhance operational readiness in a marine environment, respond to calls for service

or complaints, participate in training exercises and scenarios, conduct community engagement, develop partnerships, visit local communities, conduct inspections, and gather intelligence.

- Environment and Climate Change Canada engaged with partner enforcement organizations including the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of National Defense to monitor ocean vessel traffic in the north and possible infringement of those vessels into federally protected areas. Numerous compliance promotion and investigative activities were conducted by enforcement officers to ensure ongoing protection of these sensitive areas.
- Canada participated in the Polar Bear Range State Enforcement Network and in the Arctic Council. Enforcement activities ensured that Canadian trade requirements were respected to safeguard the sustainable harvest of polar bear by indigenous people who rely on this species.



People's  
Republic of  
China

China will continue to strengthen the coordination among relevant agencies, carry out special law enforcement campaigns at multiple levels, and maintain a tough stance against illegal wildlife trade.

**Response:**

With State Forestry Administration (SFA) as the coordinator, the Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade was approved by the State Council in November 2016. Its first meeting was convened in April 2017 aiming at improving coordination mechanism for law enforcement. SFA and other six ministries issued a notification called for emergent response to curb rampant poaching, trading and consumption of wildlife particularly migratory birds in violation of the law.

A special campaign was organized to confiscate illegal firearms across the nation. To combat illegal transportation of ivory and other wildlife and their products a series of actions have been taken, including random visual inspections, machine examinations, supervision by camera lens, registration of authentic personal information prior delivery of goods, information keeping for the record, and policing the internet for websites involved in illegal wildlife trade. Operations aiming at busting illegal wildlife trade have been implemented, i.e., Operation Gateway Sword and Operation Defender, resulting in multiple seizures of illegal endangered wildlife and their products, such as elephant ivory and pangolins, and many serious wildlife trafficking cases have been uncovered. The raised level of risk assessment in priority regions such as Africa, Europe, and Southeast Asia, priority flights and groups, and the formation of a list of concerning persons and a black list, has resulted in multiple seizures of contraband. An array of targeted law enforcement campaigns such as Operation Thunder, the 2016 special operation to combat wildlife crimes, and Operation Dismounting Mist Net, have been undertaken to understand poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and have led to solutions in multiple cases of wildlife crime and the rescue of a large number of birds and other wildlife, as well as the formation of a multiple-section, multiple-level approach to fighting illegal wildlife trade.



Federal  
Republic of  
Germany

- Apart from continuing its support for training and equipment of rangers in and around protected areas in Africa and Asia, Germany will in 2017-2018, investigate innovative approaches how to further improve conditions of service, incentives and motivation of ranger forces in poaching hotspots.
- In 2017, Germany will, in collaboration with World Customs Organization (WCO) and other partners, support countries in southern Africa to set up or respectively enhance interagency intelligence units to better coordinate law enforcement efforts against wildlife crime.

**Response:**

- Germany has supported the SADC Secretariat, based in Gaborone (Botswana), to develop a five-year, regional Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (LEAP) in collaboration with all SADC member states. The strategic approach takes into account existing regional agreements, and focuses on integrated measures along the illegal trade chain, particularly in the context of establishing and managing Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs).
- In addition to formulating the LEAP Strategy, Germany supports concrete measures to stem poaching and illegal wildlife trade in the SADC region.
- Germany has supported a Review Of Best Practice (<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/SSC-OP-058.pdf>) of wildlife law enforcement in Sub-Saharan African protected areas. The review provides protected areas managers and related professionals in government, local communities, the private sector and NGOs with practical examples to support their patrolling, management and intelligence gathering work.
- In addition to its continued support for ranger welfare, training and equipment, Germany has provided assistance to measures to increase cross-border coordination and communication between law enforcement staff, as well as piloting approaches to reducing human-wildlife conflicts and better integrating local communities as a first line of defense against wildlife crime.
- In 2017, Germany, in collaboration with World Customs Organization (WCO), supported Malawi and Zambia to respectively enhance interagency intelligence units by on-the-job-trainings and experts' exchanges to better coordinate law enforcement efforts against wildlife crime.
- Germany is supporting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to implement the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), as well as Toolkit Action Plans in selected countries in Africa.
- Germany is also supporting efforts to dismantle wildlife trade networks in the Wallacea biodiversity hotspot in South-East Asia.



## Republic of Indonesia

- Indonesia will continue to strengthening law enforcement efforts through existing cooperation agreement with other countries which also aimed to reduce demand of illegal wildlife trade and welcome to enlarge our network to work together in combating illegal wildlife trade.
- Government of Indonesia is ready to host for the next Asean Working Group CITES WEN meeting in 2017. Indonesia and Republic of Laos will be the honorary chair and co-chair of the Working Group for 1-year period.

### Response:

- Indonesia believes that strengthening networks is one of the keys to increase the effectiveness in law enforcement efforts. So far, there is some active cooperation between Government of Indonesia with the international partners. Those partners are USAID, USDOJ, ICCWC and international and local NGO's who have provided a lot of support for Indonesia and over a long period of time. The Government of Australia and GEF through UNDP recently gave their significant support in combating IWT. The Australian Government, through UNDP, provided support the implementation of multi-door approach to combating forest-related crime. The approach involves Investigators and civil investigators from various law enforcement institutions such as Police, Attorney, Customs, Ministry of Finance to implement Environment Law, Forestry Law, Anti-Money Laundering law etc. This approach will increase effectiveness of law enforcement against forest related crime.
- As planned, the 2017 Asean Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWG CITES-WE) meeting has conducted on March 2017 in Parapat, North Sumatera. The meeting has agreed that 4 strategic thrusts under Strategic Plan of Action Forestry (2016-2025) are relevant to the AWG CITES and WE. The meeting also reported that as a Lead Country, Thailand will take the role and responsibility to support the AWG CITES-WE.



## Republic of Malawi

- Malawi is in the process of establishing online wildlife offenders' database. This aims to develop the capacity in Malawian law enforcement agencies to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade through tracking of habitual offenders.
- Malawi is recruiting and training of additional 60 law enforcers.
- Malawi will establish a Wildlife Crimes Investigations Unit in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. This initiative has improved investigation operations and a lot of ivory and other wildlife products are being confiscated and culprits being taken to courts. Wildlife investigators work with Police investigators including Interpol.
- Malawi will do training of customs, immigration, police and wildlife officers in law enforcement towards the fight against wildlife crimes.
- Malawi is in the process of establishment of regional wildlife forensic satellite laboratory for the identification of wildlife products that are trafficked in the region. The project will be implemented with funds from TRACE Project.
- Malawi will work on bilateral cooperation within the frameworks of MoUs between Malawi and neighbouring countries and other countries such as

Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa and the Peoples' Republic of China by the end of June 2017. The Parties will encourage cooperation in the field of wildlife management and conservation on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit.

- Malawi will host a regional meeting for Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania in the areas of networking, Law Enforcement, intelligence sharing and investigation. This is to be done by end June 2017. This will be done with financial assistance from the US government.

**Response:**

- Wildlife Crimes database established and running.
- The process of recruiting 97 new rangers is about to be concluded by November 2017.
- Malawi-Mozambique wildlife law enforcement joint meeting undertaken in Tete in October 2017.
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife in partnership with the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development commenced the process of establishing regional forensics laboratory to analyse wildlife specimens. This will be funded by TRACE Project.



Mongolia

No action pledged

**Response:**

- WWF Mongolia conducted field inspections with government inspectors and police offices of Dornod (one time in December 2016), Khovd, Gobi-Altai provinces (2 times in March and May 2017). Moreover, during siaga die off due to goat plague, we organized regular patrolling against saiga horn collection and poaching that may take advantage of mass die off.



Mozambique

- Mozambique will work with Tanzania to develop a joint Action plan as part of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on wildlife conservation across Niassa and Selous landscape;
- Mozambique will continue to work with regional countries to strengthen law enforcement and approach consumer states in order to reduce demand of illegal wildlife products;

**Response:**

Issue number 1: Mozambique will work with Tanzania to develop a joint Action plan as part of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on wildlife conservation across Niassa and Selous landscape

- Following the Hanoi conference, in November 2016 Mozambique officials visited Dar Es Salam, United Republic of Tanzania, aiming to (i) share and gain experience on the protection and conservation of biodiversity, law enforcement, prosecution and environmental crime investigation and (ii) draft the Joint Action Plan as part of the Operationalization of the Memorandum;
- June 2017, a delegation from Wildlife Authorities from Mozambique and Tanzania had a meeting in Dar-Es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania for

finalization and approval of the Joint Action Plan. The plan is not being jointly implemented due to lack of funds. Both countries are in a process of fund raising. However, operations are ongoing within countries all along the common border;

Issue number 2: Mozambique will continue to work with regional countries to strengthen law enforcement and approach consumer states in order to reduce demand of illegal wildlife products

- October 2017 Mozambique hosted a Bilateral meeting with Malawi aiming Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching across borders
- Has result of the SADC subcommittee meeting held in June 2017 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, Mozambique is engaged regionally for identification of common approaches to counter illegal wildlife trafficking at regional and transnational level.
- July 2017, Mozambique received a Delegation from Vietnam involving Judiciary and wildlife authority delegates from both countries. The official visit aimed to discuss issues regarding strengthening of bilateral cooperation on judiciary matters and transnational illegal wildlife trafficking



**The Republic of  
the Union of  
Myanmar**

Application of SMART patrolling in protected areas will be increased from 4 PAs in 2016 to 15 PAs in 2018.

- Community participatory patrolling and law enforcement will be initiated in protected areas in 2017 and 2018.
- Implementation of CITES will be strengthened by the support of EU in 2017.
- Coordination among the National Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (consist of Forest Department, Customs Department, Directorate of Trade, General Administrative Department, Union General Attorney's Office and Ministry of Border Affairs) will be strengthened in 2017 and 2018.
- Wildlife Conservation Society will give training for the application of i2 professional intelligence analysis software in combating wildlife crime in 2017.

#### **Response:**

World wide fund for Nature (WWF) is implementing "Addressing Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Greater Mekong". In Myanmar, WWF Myanmar has conducted trainings on illegal wildlife trade and wildlife law enforcement for field level staffs to strengthen their knowledge and capacity in combating wildlife trafficking in August.

Meetings of National Wildlife Law Enforcement Taskforce, composed of Senior officials from the Forest Department, Ministry of Border Affairs, Myanmar Police Force, Customs Department, Union Attorney General Office, Directorate of Trade and General Administration Department, were organized on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016, and 10<sup>th</sup> August 2017.

The Second Myanmar-India Wildlife Crime Control Nodal Points meeting was held at the Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 22-23 November 2016. The meeting was organized to coordinate in tackling transboundary wildlife crimes between the two countries and to share and exchange information of illegal wildlife trades.

Forest Department, in collaboration with government agencies such as Myanmar

Police Force, Customs Department, General Administrative Department, Directorate of Trade, is strengthening law enforcement agencies. Between January and August 2017, 25 wildlife crimes were detected and took legal actions by the Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994).

The Forest Department is working on installing the following notification at the international airports.



**Figure 9:** Second Myanmar-India Wildlife Crime Control Nodal Points meeting, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 22-23, November 2016



**Figure 10:** Board shows forbidden wildlife products to be transported at the airport



**Republic of  
Namibia**

- Namibia will train rangers, and other law enforcement agencies, provide them equipment, intensify patrols, enforcement at ports of entry, train prosecutors and other staff in the criminal justice system, collaborate with partners and countries to tackle illegal wildlife trade. The work is expected to start in 2016.

**Response:**

- The Waterberg Law Enforcement Centre was constructed and opened by the Minister of Environment in April 2017.
- Training for Anti-poaching rangers was conducted at the centre in weapon handling, patrols, investigation techniques, preservation of the scene of crime etc.
- The head of Anti-poaching Unit has been recruited on 1 August 2017 and work is in progress to ensure systems are well set up.
- Patrols on the ground and in the air have been intensified in all rhino and elephant habitats.
- Prosecutors and investigators from the Namibian police and Ministry of Environment have undergone training in 2016 to ensure successful prosecution of offenders.
- Ongoing joint operations with our neighbouring countries such as Angola, Zambia, Botswana and closer cooperation with South Africa has been established.



**The  
Netherlands**

- Support for the development of a secure enforcement database in the EU (TWIX-database) to stimulate exchange of data between several enforcement services (Customs, Police, Europol).
- Support for the Wildlife Justice Commission, founded by WWF-NL, to support government authorities in several countries to bring perpetrators to justice (f.i. Maps of Facts on Viet Nam and China).

**Response:**

- We will continue our support to the EU-TWIX database.
- The support for the Wildlife Justice Commission was meant to be a starting subsidy. The WJC has proved its valuable contribution to strengthening law enforcement in several wildlife crime cases and has generated other funds.



**Republic of South Africa**

- South Africa will implement the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking once approved. The overall objective of the Strategy is to focus and direct law enforcement's ability, supported by the whole of government and society, to address the threat wildlife trafficking poses to national security and biodiversity by::
- Improving law enforcement, supported by the whole of government and society, to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife, trafficking as a form of transnational organised crime;
- Increasing the government's ability to detect, prevent and combat wildlife trafficking in South Africa and beyond;
- Increasing national, regional and international law enforcement collaboration and cooperation on combating wildlife trafficking.

**Response:**

South Africa will implement the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking (NISCWT) once approved. The overall objective of the Strategy is to focus and direct law enforcement's ability, supported by the whole of government and society, to address the threat wildlife trafficking poses to national security and biodiversity.

The NISCWT has not been approved yet but we have already commenced with the implementation thereof including the following which is set out under each of the objectives of the strategy set out below:

**Improving law enforcement, supported by the whole of government and society, to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife, trafficking as a form of transnational organised crime**

- Additional capacity and resources applied to combat wildlife trafficking – Operation Rhino 8 (Mission Area Joint Operational Command). Increased investigative capacity through the Stock Theft & Endangered Species unit. Additional forensic capacity is also being implemented focused on environmental crime
- Forensic Intelligence used to determine if poaching cases are linked or linking with other crime categories. Links communicated to investigating officials
- Crime scene investigation improved and identification of suspects increased
- Arrests made towards “trafficking” in comparison to previously only poaching
- Regional court established at Skukuza, Kruger National Park
- Addressing reporting process: establishing an integrated reporting platform (database) between SAPS and DEA
- Crime codes adjusted to improve statistical information

**Increasing the government's ability to detect, prevent and combat wildlife trafficking in South Africa and beyond**

- Working groups created to address specific issues such as forensics and technology

- Training programme being rolled out (linked to joint operations) at ports of entry and exit focused on illicit wildlife trade
- Standard Operating Procedure being developed for O R Tambo International Airport to improve ability to secure integrity of forensic evidence on seized material related to wildlife trafficking
- Development of materials to support training programmes and operational work focused on wildlife specimens
- Increase in law enforcement visibility – joint operations involving SAPS, SARS, SANDF, DEA, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities – for example, INTERPOL’s Operation Thunderbird
- Intelligence Working Group looking at the analysis of the Rhino Threat, changing trends / report guides deployments

**Increasing national, regional and international law enforcement collaboration and cooperation on combating wildlife trafficking.**

- South Africa was actively involved in the drafting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy which has been adopted by the SADC structures and which is now being implemented.
- South Africa was also actively involved in the drafting of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa which was approved for implementation.
- South Africa participated in various international meetings and conferences eg.
  - ✓ Regional INTERPOL Environmental Crime Workshop in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania,
  - ✓ INTERPOL Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Meeting on Rhino Horn Trafficking in South Africa, June 2017
  - ✓ Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group Meeting, October 2017
  - ✓ Meeting on the implementation of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa in Ethiopia, Sept 2017
  - ✓ Training workshop to identify CITES Timber species in Germany, June 2017
- ✓ United States Fish and Wildlife Service International Conservations Chiefs Academy 2017 training with the theme being “Strengthening Global Law Enforcement Relationships to Combat Illegal Wildlife Crime”
- Seizures at other countries communicated to South Africa & DNA samples requested:
- China - Hong Kong (various seizures); Malaysia (various seizures); VietNam; Mozambique (various seizures); Thailand ; Singapore; Netherlands; Zambia; Swaziland; Lao PDR; and Cambodia
- Joint international investigations being conducted following INTERPOL Regional Investigative and Analytical meetings focused on rhino



United  
Kingdom of  
Great Britain  
and Northern  
Ireland

- Building on the commitment made during China's State Visit to the UK in 2015, UK and China will adopt pragmatic measures to jointly tackle the illegal trade of wildlife products including ivory. To prevent smuggling of illegal wildlife products and effectively deter the offenders, UK and China will jointly develop and implement a law enforcement training project in Africa in 2017. With support from the range states, the training project will focus on enforcement, the identification of species and conservation issues.
- The UK will fund Interpol to expand their work with key nations, tracking and intercepting illegal shipments of ivory, rhino horn and other illegal wildlife products.
- The British military will train a new team of anti-poaching trackers to be deployed in African range states, beginning with Malawi in 2017.
- The UK will commit up to £4 million to the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime
- In addition to the pledges made at the Hanoi meeting, the UK made an additional pledge to facilitate a workshop for Vietnamese Government and authorities to share knowledge and best practice in enforcement between the UK and Vietnam.

**Response:**

- The UK and China are jointly developing a species identification and law enforcement training workshop for the southern Africa region, which will be delivered in South Africa in January 2018.
- The UK and Interpol are working together to shape a programme of work to expand work with key nations on tracking and intercepting illegal wildlife products. The project will start in early 2018.
- The UK has trained a team of twenty military personnel as counter-poaching officers (CPOs). Seven of the trained CPOs have completed a pilot deployment to Liwonde National Park in Malawi.
- See update under 'ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents' for activities undertaken on the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime
- A two-day workshop to share knowledge and best practice in counter-IWT enforcement at the borders was delivered in Hanoi in September 2017.



**United States  
of America**

- The United States will support ICCWC and the implementation of its Strategic Programme.
- The United States will fund UNODC rough a \$1.6 million agreement to support its implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forestry Analytic Toolkits, helping to provide national assessments for countries who request them.
- The United States will work with grantees and international organizations to strengthen the inspection and interdiction capabilities of source and transit countries, improving their effectiveness at disrupting wildlife trafficking networks.

**Response:**

- The United States continued to provide financial support to ICCWC, including to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan, as well as specific activities undertaken by individual ICCWC members.
- U.S. government agencies conducted extensive international capacity-building programs, training more than 3,000 people in more than 40 countries in 2016, to improve our international law enforcement partners' ability to fight wildlife crime.
- Operation Crash, an ongoing multi-year rhino horn and ivory smuggling investigation led by USFWS and prosecuted by the Department of Justice (DOJ) has resulted in the arrests and conviction of more than 30 individuals and businesses, prison terms as long as 70 months, and \$7.5 million paid in fines and forfeitures.
- In 2016 USAID's Endangered Species Trafficking (ARREST) program supported 94 law enforcement actions and included seizures that resulted in the arrest of at least 182 suspected wildlife criminals and seized \$3.7 million in contraband, including 23,270 live animals, 3,761 carcasses, and 7,565 kg of wildlife products.
- In several Africa countries as well as sites in Asia, USAID and USFWS improved the effectiveness, efficiency, and reporting of patrols in protected areas by providing training, equipment, and technical assistance. With USAID support in FY 2016, park rangers in eight priority landscapes in Central Africa patrolled 169,480 km, an increase of 18 percent over the previous year. USAID's support for more strategic and comprehensive law enforcement monitoring in these protected areas helped rangers detect and remove nearly 10,000 wire snares and destroy 437 hunting camps. In Mozambique, USAID training of scouts contributed to 322 prosecutions and 185 convictions for wildlife crimes in and around Gorongosa National Park.
- With USAID support in 2017, INTERPOL organized National Environmental Security Seminars in Kenya and Vietnam to enhance interagency law enforcement collaboration within each country to combat wildlife trafficking. Separately, INTERPOL's analytical support resulted in five notices being issued to share or request intelligence about known criminals and criminal tactics.
- USAID's Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species (ROUTES) partnership with international conservation organizations, other U.S. government agencies, and transportation and logistics companies initiated its

first round of training to help personnel at airports in South Africa and Vietnam detect illegal wildlife in suitcases and airline cargo. Through its partnership with the International Air Transport Association, ROUTES helped precipitate a unanimous resolution by 260 airlines to consider adopting policies and procedures that discourage illegal trade in wildlife.



The Socialist  
Republic of  
Vietnam

- Beginning in 2017, Vietnam will strengthen wildlife protection at both terrestrial and marine national reserves, strictly monitor the domestic markets, and eradicate the illegal wildlife trade points.
- Beginning in 2017, Vietnam will strengthen law enforcement and cooperation among forest rangers, environmental police, customs, border armies, and market controls and focus on capacity building on identification, investigation, prosecution, and judgement skills of the law enforcement officials.

**Response:**

- According to a direction of the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, provinces and cities nationwide, Police agencies, Border Guards, Customs Officers, and Market control Officers with a focus on land border gates and illegal wildlife trade hotspots at the border areas and within the domestic market must increase patrolling and monitoring of borders and border gates, especially in key areas within and at the border of forests, national parks, and conservation zones, to timely detect and prevent the illegal trade, transportation, exploitation and hunting of wild animals in addition to developing and implementing the inspection plan for foreigners or Vietnamese who live, work, and travel to African nations.
- Police, Rangers, Market Control, Customs, and Border guards frequently coordinate to investigate, resolve strictly the individuals who hunt, capture, trade, transport, possess, process wild animal of illegal origin, frequently inspect cases that have signs of illegal transportation of wild animals on routes. Local Police agencies shall increase intelligence gathering on individuals who have signs of violation against wild animals on the territory which they manage; closely cooperate with relevant agencies to organize, supervise, investigate, inspect, and resolve the organizations, individuals who acted in violation with the regulations of the law on managing, protecting wild animal. Viet Nam's National Steering Committee for Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (Viet Nam - WEN) is the cooperated body to direct the enforcement of wildlife trade legal regulations across the country.
- In 2017, the Vietnam authorities arrested 08 people for illegally trading ivory, 06 for illegally trading rhino horn, and 08 for illegally trading pangolin. However, many of the arrested individuals were not been prosecuted due to the outdated legislations. The new penal code is designed to address former gaps in legislation.
- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority participated in the development of circulars on guidelines for forest product management and traceability.
- The Vietnam CITES Management Authority has been cooperating with law

enforcement agencies and scientific authorities to develop a procedure on DNA forensic analysis of seizures and DNA analysis.



European  
Union

- The European Commission will significantly increase its financial contribution to ICCWC in 2017 to support the implementation of the Strategic Programme 2016 – 2020.
- The European Commission will provide support to UNODC and CITES for training activities to law enforcement officials in 14 different Asian countries and at regional level, including for anti-corruption activities and investigative and prosecution techniques.
- The European Commission will organise regular joint meetings between wildlife enforcement and customs experts in the EU to improve cross-agency cooperation in the fight against wildlife trafficking.
- The European Commission will facilitate, upon request, in 2017 the provision of technical assistance, by EU experts on strengthening enforcement in the area of illegal wildlife trade through the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Facility (TAIEF) programme.

#### Response:

The EU provides financial support (5 million EUR) to project entitled "**Law Enforcement and Demand management of wildlife in Asia**" (March 2016 – February 2021) co-implemented by UNODC and CITES Secretariat. This project has alignment within the ASEAN Political/Security Community, and it was instrumental to develop the first-ever Work Programme of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meetings on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) with regards to "Wildlife and Timber Trafficking". All of the activities implemented by this project during the first year of implementation also fit within the framework of the ASEAN SOMTC Work Programme. The project provides technical assistance to criminal justice institutions involved in the fight against wildlife trafficking. It has also instigated a new cooperation platform between relevant institutions in Africa and in Asia, which will be further trialled and assessed in Year 2. Detailed training activities are reported by UNODC and so are not listed here to avoid double counting.

Cooperation against wildlife trafficking within the EU takes place through the EU wildlife trade enforcement group which gathers enforcement authorities from the 28 EU Member States, as well as Europol, Interpol, the World Customs Organisation, UNODC and CITES, under the chairmanship of the European Commission. In line with the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking, enforcement priorities were set at EU level and specific Working groups were established according to these priorities. The customs services are particularly involved in the EU approach against wildlife trafficking: they are well aware of the CITES Convention and have carried out numerous actions, seizures and investigations in that area. As a result of the efforts mentioned above, the EU Member States performed in 2016 a record number of seizures of wildlife commodities as well as prosecutions and sanctions. More information on these actions can be found under this link:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/2016\\_overview\\_significant\\_seizures.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/reports/2016_overview_significant_seizures.pdf)

The EU funded the missions of experts from EU Member States to Tanzania, Colombia and Brazil to oversee the implementation of the CITES Convention, in cooperation with the relevant national authorities. The missions focused on hunting trophies in lions and elephants in Tanzania; trade in crocodilian species in Colombia; trade in timber and aquatic species in Brazil. In each of these cases, the visits to these non-EU countries allowed the experts to gain insight into the conservation status, management systems and export of control of the relevant CITES specimens. They also allowed the experts to establish direct contacts with the CITES authorities and improve the understanding and implementation of CITES in the EU and the countries concerned.

Regarding proposed EU supports through the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Facility (TAIEF) programme, the CITES MA Vietnam has put a proposal to TAIEF. Unfortunately, the proposed action did not fit within the funding criteria of TAIEF, so has not been approved.



**International Consortium on Combatting Illegal Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)**

ICCWC will, subject to the availability of donor funding, actively implement its Strategic Programme 2016-2020, in order to pursue its mission to “strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime”.

- In particular, in line with the focus areas and activities contained in its Strategic Programme, ICCWC will support national and regional cooperation and coordination across identified illegal wildlife trade chains and between range, transit and destination countries in order to prevent, detect, deter and mitigate the illegal wildlife trade. Activities will include collection and exchange of information and intelligence; provision of technical advice and support; the deployment of Wildlife Incident Support Teams to support countries affected by significant poaching, or that have made large-scale seizures of wildlife specimens; and, supporting the development and expansion of comprehensive border control strategies.
- The Consortium will also, subject to the availability of funding, continue to:
  - ✓ implement the *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* to analyse preventive and criminal justice responses at the national level, and identify technical assistance needs, including developing work plans to address identified gaps and better allocate resources;
  - ✓ support countries in making full use of the *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime* to enable them to establish baselines and monitor progress on their responses to wildlife and forest crime;
  - ✓ build wildlife forensic capacity and access to laboratory analysis services; and
  - ✓ promote research regarding the illegal wildlife trade and increase the collection of information on patterns and flows of the illegal wildlife trade to inform decision making, through publication of updated editions of the *World Wildlife Crime Report*.

**Response:**

Please see <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-31-02.pdf>



**International  
Criminal Police  
Organization  
(INTERPOL)**

INTERPOL and its Wildlife Crime Working Group made up of member countries, in collaboration with Wildlife Enforcement Networks and the ICCWC partners, will organize a globally-coordinated operation to counter illegal wildlife trade in 2017;

- As the largest police organization with an enforcement mandate, INTERPOL will work with its 190 member countries to further strengthen multi-agency law enforcement response to wildlife crime;
- INTERPOL will support the development of analytical capacity within member countries to enable intelligence-led targeted enforcement response. This will ensure impactful use of limited resources available to enforcement agencies;
- Provide assistance to countries on investigations by making available experts on advanced enforcement techniques such as intelligence management and analysis, wildlife crime scene investigation, interviewing suspects, operational planning, cybercrime, digital forensics, controlled deliveries, fugitive investigation, financial crime and anti-corruption;
- Build enforcement capacity within countries to strengthen the entire law enforcement chain and ensure institutionalised enforcement responses in a sustainable manner;
- Coordinate joint transnational operations to assist in the location and arrest of wildlife fugitives through the INTERPOL notice system, and investigation of key criminals and organized criminal networks;
- Encourage the use of INTERPOL's secure platform for intelligence exchange and use of INTERPOL's global databases;
- Support as ICCWC partner the implementation of the ICCWC Strategic Program 2017-2020.

**Response:**

- **Operation Thunderbird:** This global operation occurring in 2017 resulted in the identification of 900 suspects, seizure of 4,770 birds, 1,240 reptiles, 14.3 tons of marine life and 37,130 derivatives and processed products.
- **Operation Amazonas III:** Following the successful Operation Amazonas I and Operation Amazonas II, INTERPOL's Operation Amazonas III is currently investigating the illegal logging trade and associated illicit timber trade in Latin America.
- **Operation 30 DAYS OF ACTION:** INTERPOL carried out Operation 30 Days of Action between 1 June and 30 June 2017. The focus of the Operation was to tackle the illegal disposal and illegal trade in hazardous waste. Forty two (42) countries participated, the Operation resulted in 226 waste crimes being reported, in addition to 413 administrative violations. The Criminal cases identified included 141 shipments carrying a total of 14,000 tons of illegal waste, as well as 85 sites where more than 1.5 million tons of waste was illegally disposed.
- **Forestry Crime Training to Strengthen the Analytical and Intelligence Capability:** Occurring in March 2017, INTERPOL organized the training to strengthen the capacities of criminal intelligence analysts in Latin America responsible for analysing data and intelligence in support of investigations into forestry crime.
- **Intelligence Analysis Training:** Occurring in April 2017, INTERPOL organized a training for African law enforcement authorities to help develop analysis

capabilities in response to the illegal wildlife trade.

- **Induction Training on Frontline Forestry Law Enforcement:** Occurring in May 2017, INTERPOL organized a training for law enforcement officials in Latin America to identify corruption and fraud when reviewing forest management plans, logging site inspections of saw mills and reviewing sawmill documentation and inspections for ports to review timber export procedures.
- **Digital Forensics Aware Training for Wildlife Investigators:** Occurring in June 2017, INTERPOL organized a training to provide wildlife investigators with the knowledge and confidence to identify, secure and handle digital evidence at a crime scene, and provide basic skills in data extraction and analysis.
- **Cyber Wildlife Crime Investigations Training:** Occurring in June 2017, INTERPOL organized a training to enhance the skills of wildlife authorities conducting cyber investigations. The training highlighted the use of intelligence sources over the internet, and how to navigate through social media and the dark web.
- **INTERCOPS Environmental Law Enforcement Training Programme:** Occurring in August 2017, INTERPOL with the Brazilian Federal Police co-organized a training for law enforcement officials to better understand law enforcement procedures with a particular focus on timber-producing countries.
- **Open Source Intelligence Investigations Training:** Occurring in September 2017, INTERPOL organized a training to bring together criminal intelligence analysts from Asian and African countries in order to strengthen their analytical and intelligence capabilities while stimulating the exchange of information on criminal networks and their modus operandi.



**International  
Union for  
Conservation  
of Nature  
(IUCN)**

- Direct resources to new grantees to assist civil society and governments tackle illegal wildlife trade through strengthening enforcement, implementing legislation, raising awareness and building capacity. These grants will initially focus on tigers, lemurs, and African carnivores.
- Continue to make available IUCN's expertise and robust evidence on the status of wild plants, animals and fungi to support the conservation of species that are threatened by illegal wildlife trade from local to global scales.

#### **Response:**

- Through the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP) funded by the German Government and German Development Bank (KfW), IUCN is implementing 11 projects that concentrate on conserving tigers and their habitats at key sites for the species, which includes helping combat illegal wildlife trade.
- IUCN, through SOS, is also supporting 10 projects supporting implementing of the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group's Lemur Conservation Strategy.
- In partnership with the European Commission, IUCN has recently confirmed the first 10 projects under its SOS African Wildlife Initiative which aims to tackle specific threats including illegal wildlife trade.
- IUCN continues to contribute expertise to the GEF Global Wildlife Program, a USD 131 million program of projects across 19 countries in Africa and Asia designed to combat illegal wildlife trade, mainly through representation on the Steering Committee.

- IUCN continues to update The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, which includes assessment of threats from use and trade. Since Nov. 2016, 2,400 assessments have been added to the IUCN Red List.
- IUCN has worked as a consultant for the CITES Secretariat to produce a report on, in broad terms, the trade, status and conservation of pangolins to inform the 69th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee.
- Actively participated in the 29th meeting of the Rhino and Elephant Security Group - a total of 32 delegates from 13 countries.
- IUCN has convened stakeholders to develop conservation strategies for species threatened by illegal wildlife trade, including the helmeted hornbill, Sunda pangolin, review or drafting of national rhino plans for Zimbabwe, Kenya & Chad.
- Engaging in South African national rhino lab process to address IWT.
- Provided active participation and expertise in seeking sustainable financing through innovative impact investment projects for key African rhino populations.
- The IUCN SSC Otter Specialist Group has been collaborating with TRAFFIC to investigate the online pet trade involving otters in five Southeast Asian countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.
- The IUCN SSC Groupers and Wrasses Specialist Group has worked with Hong Kong government and at University of Hong Kong to reduce illegal trade in Humphead Wrasse resulting in two-thirds reduction in trade in this major import hub and novel methods for enforcement. Multiple prosecutions have resulted.



**United Nations  
Office on Drugs  
and Crime  
(UNODC)**

- Follow up on the recommendations included in *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* reports; continue the implementation of the Toolkit process in countries that are in progress; and begin implementing the Toolkit in new requesting countries.
- Continue to deliver training courses and capacity building for law enforcement officials and prosecutors on advanced investigative techniques related to combating wildlife crime, including controlled deliveries, financial investigations, wildlife risk profiling for container profiling units, crime scene investigation, wildlife forensics, intelligence development, etc.
- Expand access to online training courses via the UNODC Global eLearning Programme to support the work of law enforcement officials investigating wildlife and forest crimes.
- Support information and intelligence exchange within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, and also inter-regionally between Africa and Asia for key countries along the wildlife criminal supply chain, amongst Police, Customs and Prosecution officers in cooperation with ICCWC partners.
- Continue to provide support to regional networks such as the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN) to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation to combat wildlife and forest crime.
- Continue to build awareness and capacity in wildlife forensic science as well as

increase access to wildlife forensics services in order to strengthen investigations and evidence to support successful prosecution and adjudication of wildlife crime cases.

**Response:**

- ICCWC Toolkit implementation: UNODC is supporting the implementation of recommendations from the ICCWC Toolkit assessment in Vietnam. The ICCWC Toolkit assessments for Madagascar and Bosnia and Herzegovina have been finalized, and the ICCWC Toolkit reports will be presented to the Government in December 2017 and January 2018, respectively. 2. UNODC continues to deliver training courses and capacity building for law enforcement officers and prosecutors.
- In Southeast Asia, UNODC implemented 14 training courses and capacity building for 347 law enforcement officials and prosecutors on advanced investigative techniques related to combating wildlife crime, including: Investigating online wildlife crime in Thailand (March 2017) and Viet Nam (April 2017); Anti-smuggling and advanced investigation techniques for frontline officers in Viet Nam (July and Sept 2017); Controlled delivery and electronic surveillance techniques to investigate wildlife and timber trafficking in Lao PDR (Nov 2016) and Singapore (July 2017); Risk profiling to enhance detection of illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam (Sept 2017) and Lao PDR (Oct 2017); and ongoing law enforcement mentorship throughout 2017 for two teams of wildlife police investigators from Myanmar and Lao PDR.
- UNODC further supported an 8 weeks Basic Investigation training for new investigators of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) security division (July/August 2017).
- UNODC provided access to online training courses via the UNODC Global eLearning Programme to support the work of 434 law enforcement officials investigating wildlife and forest crimes in Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam, as well as officers in Bolivia. 4. UNODC, in cooperation with the ICCWC partners, supported inter-regional information and intelligence exchange between Africa and Asia through a number of meetings conducted via the WIRE platform (Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement): WIRE Police meeting (Bangkok, Thailand – Nov/Dec 2016) for police and wildlife investigators from 12 African and Asian countries; WIRE-Prosecutors meeting (Bangkok, Thailand - Mar 2017) for environmental prosecutors from 11 African and Asian; and a WIRE-Customs meeting (Hanoi, Viet Nam - Oct 2017) for Customs investigators from 14 African and Asian countries to develop enhanced wildlife risk profiling. 5. In September 2017, the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) approved the formation of a working group on wildlife and timber trafficking under the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), and a Work Programme on Combating Wildlife and Timber Trafficking, which will be implemented under SOMTC. UNODC was instrumental in the development of both initiatives, and is in discussion with ASEAN Member States in how to better assist them in this area.



**The World  
Bank**

No action pledged

**Response:**

The GWP in conjunction with the Hanoi IWT Conference, organized a separate conference where they invited government representatives from the 19 GWP Countries (Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to discuss opportunities and challenges in reducing illegal wildlife trafficking. Governments from these countries attended the GWP conference as well as the Hanoi Conference which helped promote dialogue between NGOs, donor institutions, and governments on strengthening law enforcement.

The global coordination grant of the GWP is also strengthening strategic partnerships to combat wildlife crime. This includes coordinated support from ICCWC to GWP national projects, led by the WBG as an ICCWC partner agency. To date, GWP support to ICCWC has included a consultant to liaise and fundraise for EU, UK and Germany funds (helping secure new funding commitments to ICCWC of over US\$ 20 million), the development of a subject matter expert database and law enforcement tools/resources report, and the delivery of the anti-money laundering training course.

Since Nov 2016, the GWP has conducted five monthly virtual events on Strengthening Law enforcement including topics such as eCITES permits, wildlife DNA forensics, wildlife/ forest crime analytical toolkit, etc.

The GWP is also putting together a database of law enforcement tools and experts on the request of government representatives who want to know what's available in law enforcement that can be used to reduce trafficking and who the experts are who could help with implementation. This database and publication will be released in early 2018.

As a continuation of the report Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade, the WBG has continued to carry out regular virtual donor coordination meetings. In addition, the German Government has provided US \$250,000 to the WBG to do an more in-depth analysis of Lessons Learned from the donor portfolio. This work was launched on Nov. 27 at CITES SC69 in Geneva.



**World Customs  
Organization  
(WCO)**

In line with its commitment expressed in the 'United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce Buckingham Palace Declaration' signed in March 2016 in London, United Kingdom, the WCO will continue developing the ENVIRONET, a secure communication and information exchange platform for stakeholders, such as Customs and other law enforcement agencies, NGOs, academia and transport industry.

- With the support of Sweden, GIZ, US State Department and CITES Secretariat, the WCO will continue the implementation of Inama, a multi-donor funded, 5-years' project to strengthen Customs enforcement capacity related to CITES in selected countries of the Sub-Saharan Africa. The project includes such activities as capacity building and regional training sessions, exchange of personnel between customs administrations of different countries and

development of relevant tools and instruments.

- The WCO, in cooperation with its Members and external donors, will seek to continue strengthening skills and capacities of the frontline customs officers by organising and coordinating cross-border operational activities.

**Response:**

- UFW Transportation Taskforce:
  - ✓ The WCO actively supported the United for Wildlife Transportation Taskforce and has forged close ties with certain role-players in the express parcel and courier business. This relationship led to various operational successes in Sub-Saharan Africa.
  - ✓ The use of ENVIRONET is continuing and various new members joined.
  - ✓ Two airport assessments, together with IATA, were undertaken in Hanoi and Maputo.
- INAMA: The WCO INAMA Project focuses on strengthening the enforcement capacity of targeted Customs administrations in Sub-Saharan Africa, while focusing on the illegal trade in wildlife (fauna and flora) and in particular CITES listed species. The current WCO INAMA project, with a total duration of 5 years, is a multi-donor funded project. The project focuses on 25 countries: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Capacity building activities, up to the first quarter of 2017, have included:
  - ✓ In November 2016, Investigation training on illegal wildlife products was held in Togo with the participation of delegates from the following WCO Members: Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Gabon; Madagascar; Republic of the Congo; Togo.
  - ✓ In November 2016, Advanced Intelligence training with the participation of delegates from the following WCO Members: Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Gabon; Madagascar; Republic of the Congo; Togo. This training was attended by the WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office-Central Africa as well.
  - ✓ In December 2017 and April 2017, Subject matter experts' missions to provide support to Zambia Revenue Authority to strengthen its intelligence function in order to improve its capacity to fight the illegal wildlife trade.
  - ✓ In March 2017, April 2017 and June 2017, Subject matter experts' missions to provide support to Malawi Revenue Authority to set up the intelligence unit in order to improve its capacity to fight the illegal wildlife trade.
  - ✓ In May 2017, training on enforcement operation planning was held in Namibia with the participation of delegates from the following Customs administrations: Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia. Furthermore, the following Customs Administrations attended to this event thanks to the financial support of the NGO TRAFFIC: Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

- ✓ The Customs administrations which attended the above mentioned training conducted, as follow up, the operation Save REP (Rhino, Elephant, Pangolins). WCO subject matter experts mission were held to 3 of the countries conducting the operation (Angola, Namibia, Uganda). The operation was closed through a debriefing held in August 2017 in Namibia which was attended by all the countries involved in the operation plus the WCO RILO ESA.
- ✓ In June 2017, training on enforcement operation planning was held in Gabon, with the participation of delegates from the following Customs administrations: Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Gabon; Madagascar; Republic of the Congo; Togo.
- ✓ Also in this case, as follow up to this training an enforcement operation was launched in all the countries that attended the training; the operation Sauver REP.
- ✓ In August 2017, training on Controlled Delivery was held from 29th to 31st August in Cameroon. The training was hosted by the Interpol Regional Central Bureau (RCB) in Yaoundé, the relevant authorities (Customs, Police, Gendarmerie, and Wildlife) involved in fighting the illegal wildlife trade from Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Republic of the Congo and the WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Central Africa (RILO CA) attended the event.
- ✓ Operations Save "REP" and Sauver "REP": Ten Sub-Saharan African countries partook in Operation Save Rep which focused mainly on Rhino, Elephant and Pangolin. 3 operations conducted.
- Organising and coordinating cross-border operational activities:
  - ✓ Project WISDOM (INTERPOL Led): The WCO supported all Project WISDOM initiatives and engagements (more or less 8), inclusive of training and capacity building, and made available its communication tools for operational purposes of the planned Intercontinental Controlled Delivery Operation, which should be concluded to the end of 2017 or early 2018.

# Sustainable livelihoods and economic development

# 4



## Commonwealth of Australia

Australia will work with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Centre of Excellence Gibraltar, the Government of Papua New Guinea and other interested countries to establish a pilot project to create simple electronic systems for issuing and managing permits and reporting on trade in species listed in the CITES Appendices.

### Response:

Australia attended the Oceania regional capacity building workshop sponsored by New Zealand and held in Fiji between 29 May 2017 and 2 June 2017. The workshop was focused on building capacity in the implementation of CITES and in particular, to ensure that regional efforts to combat wildlife trafficking are cooperative and effective. At the workshop, Australia gave a presentation on the eCITES electronic system for issuing and managing permits and reporting on trade in species listed in the CITES Appendices. Australia is investigating funding partnerships to work with the governments of Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu to establish pilot projects in those countries.



## People's Republic of China

China will continue to step up the aid for developing countries of Africa and south-eastern Asia in wild animal conservation sector, including conservation equipment and training projects, to improve their ability to combat illegal wildlife trade and improve local people's livelihood.

### Response:

Financial assistance was provided to train wildlife personnel from selected African and Asian countries on wildlife conservation and management in China. A range of equipment was also donated to support wildlife conservation and management in certain African and Asian countries. Those efforts contributed to enhanced national capacity in controlling wildlife crime and improving livelihoods of the local communities in selected African and Asian countries.



## Federal Republic of Germany

- Germany will continue its international commitments to support developing countries and emerging economies to help achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, by making available €500 million annually for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide.
- In cooperation with African partner countries, Germany will support the implementation of community-led approaches to reduce wildlife crime, by strengthening partnerships between communities, law enforcement and conservation agencies and by addressing urgent conservation issues such as human-wildlife conflicts.

**Response:**

In Africa, Germany has supported the integration of communities as a first line of defense against poaching and illegal wildlife trade, i.e. through building up of intelligence networks, mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts or joint patrolling between community scouts and rangers.

Furthermore, on an international level Germany has assisted the 'Beyond Enforcement Initiative' in its aim to highlight the importance of the role that indigenous peoples and local communities play in conserving wildlife and combating IWT, as well as examining where, when, and how community-level interventions to stop poaching for IWT can be effective.



**Republic of  
Indonesia**

With support from the GEF, facilitated by UNDP, Indonesia will put more efforts in local engagement to overcome poverty at the site level, including facilitating sustainable agriculture practices, involving local community in forest patrols, and recruiting local people as local intelligence and informants, aimed at contributing to improving livelihoods and reducing the pressure of illegal hunting and poaching.

**Response:**

A concrete action supports from GEF-UNDP has yet to start. Following the approval in May 2017, there is an administrative project that is still being finalized. But, starting in mid- 2018, two sites in Leuseur landscape and Boganihni Wartabone National Park will be commenced. In these two sites there will be activities to engage local communities such as joint patrol, recruiting local people as informants to prevent and minimize illegal hunting and IWT.



**Republic of  
Malawi**

Facilitate the provision of alternative livelihoods for communities around protected areas.

**Response:**

- Community Livelihood enhancement such as the installation of 4 maize mills as income generating activity for selected communities around Lengwe National Park , livestock pass on programmes and beekeeping implemented among communities around protected areas
- Introduction of small scale businesses and village savings and loans for communities in order to empower them economically.



**The Republic of  
the Union of  
Myanmar**

- Buffer zone management will be promoted in protected area management in 2017 and 2018.
- Community based ecotourism will be promoted in 2017 and 2018.
- Livelihood support to elephant poachers will be continued in Southern Rakhine State in 2017 and 2018.
- Community forestry will be promoted in 2017 and 2018 for securing the land tenure of local community to increase the sense of ownership in wise use of forests and associated wildlife.

**Response:**

Recognizing the importance of alternative livelihoods and economic development of the local people, particularly the community living closed to wildlife and poachers, Forest Department of Myanmar is conducting livelihoods development activities in combating illegal wildlife hunting and trafficking.

In collaboration with, Friends of Wildlife (FoW), a Myanmar local NGO, live hood support program is being implemented for the elephant poachers. This is a very first activity of supporting livelihoods of hunters. But international technical and financial assistance are required to sustain as well as to scale up that activity.

In collaboration with Italian based INGO, Istituto Oikos, Sun Bear Protection Project is being implemented. One of the activities of the project is supporting community guardian to promote community based monitoring and reporting about the poaching on wildlife, focused on sun bear but also other wildlife are included.

In Myanmar, illegal poaching on wild elephant becomes very serious issue. Forest Department and WWF-Myanmar are planning to strengthen protection on wild elephant. One of the main objectives is to establish community-based monitoring and reporting system and create alternative livelihoods for poachers, and the following activities will be conducted:

- Employ local community members as informants;
- Employ local communities, including poachers/ex-poachers as members of the patrol teams.



**Republic of  
Namibia**

Namibia will continue to implement its community based natural resources programme that gives community rights to own, manage and benefit from such resources as of 2016.

**Response:** Namibia has 83 registered conservancies all over the country. Conservancies are managed by communities themselves and all income they generate goes 100% to the community. Conservancies are given quotas for wildlife utilization both for consumption (game meat) and non-consumption forms such as photographic tourism and joint venture lodges establishment. Some conservancies that are close to protected areas have been granted tourism concessions inside protected area.



**The Netherlands**

- Support African Elephant Fund which finances projects in African range states of the African elephant to reduce poaching, effective protection of natural areas and awareness raising of local communities.
- Support a programme coordinated by IUCN in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia) encompassing a series of projects in wildlife.

**Response:**

We will continue to support the African Elephant Fund

The IUCN-programme in the Horn of Africa is a temporary programme, supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



**Republic of  
South Africa**

South Africa will implement the action plans developed to implement the Biodiversity Economy Strategy, including actions aimed at rhino conservation, which includes a detailed component on community empowerment.

**Response:**

The implementation of the Biodiversity Economy initiatives is taking into consideration communities that live alongside protected areas. Through the people and parks programme action plan that was adopted in 2016, a number of initiatives are being coordinated to benefit the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.



**United Kingdom  
of Great Britain  
and Northern  
Ireland**

The UK will announce successful projects from the third round of its Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund in early 2017, worth up to £5 million.

**Response:**

In June 2017 the successful projects from round three of the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund were announced. 13 project grants were awarded, totalling £4.3 million in funding over 3 years. The projects funded will operate in more than 10 different IWT source, transit, and destination countries, and focus on species such as the tiger, elephant, pangolin, and rhino. Projects under the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund aim to increase sustainable livelihoods, improve legal frameworks, strengthen law enforcement, and reduce demand for IWT products.



**United States of  
America**

The United States will continue to support community conservation as a key element in fighting wildlife crime, including through the programs noted in the previous annexes. The United States funds programs with communities in over ten countries to improve livelihood options that are compatible with wildlife conservation, including projects that improve community governance, promote better managed natural resources, and strengthen community engagement in monitoring and addressing wildlife crime.

**Response:**

The United States includes community conservation as a key element in our conservation policy, including our wildlife trafficking projects, through USAID and other U.S. government biodiversity programs. Many of the accomplishments described above yield tangible benefits to local communities.



**Socialist  
Republic of  
Vietnam**

Starting in 2017, Vietnam will balance socio-economic development and wildlife conservation priorities, and establish a management and monitoring mechanism that is fair and mutually beneficial for the people involved in wildlife conservation, especially in remote areas and near nature reserves.

**Response:**

- In 2017, the Vietnam CITES Management Authority cooperated with IUCN-BPN and the Forest protection authority to conduct 04 trainings on Best Management Practices for captive breeding, animal welfare and humane slaughter.
- Vietnam has had a policy on payment for forest environment services since 2010 with the issuance of Decree 99/2010/ND-CP, amended by Decree 147/2016/ND-CP in 2016, which has contributed to creating a stable source of income for people living near forests, especially ethnic minorities.
- Viet Nam has had a Forestry benefit sharing mechanism policy since 2012 with the issuance of Decision 07/2012/QD-TTg, in which the local people have the authority to co-manage and share benefits from forests with local authorities.



**International  
Union for  
Conservation of  
Nature (IUCN)**

Recognize the critical role of indigenous peoples and local communities that live with wildlife and raise awareness of their role in combatting illegal wildlife trade by collating regional experiences of drivers of successful and unsuccessful community involvement in Latin American and other regions in the next two years.

- Promote opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities to engage as equal partners in planning, including making and implementing decisions and interventions to address illegal wildlife trade and wildlife conservation and management through IUCN grant-giving mechanisms that fund field-based conservation efforts
- Provide advice to donors, policy makers and implementers based on a series of projects directly engaging local communities as “The First Line of Defense in Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade” in East and Southern Africa, and other regions, to field test the 'Beyond Enforcement' theory of change developed by IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), TRAFFIC and partners.

**Response:**

IUCN's field-based conservation efforts include opportunities for local communities to engage in interventions to address illegal wildlife trade. This includes the ITHCP and SOS projects on African wildlife (the first of which have just been confirmed).

IUCN ESARO has started implementing the programme of work titled 'Communities – First Line of Defence against Illegal Wildlife Trade' jointly with the IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, the IUCN SSC African Elephant Specialist Group, and IUCN Member International Institute for Environment and Development, with financial support from the UK

Government's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund and the United States Department of the Interior International Technical Assistance Program. To date this has comprised a pilot project initially focused in three community conservancies in Kenya, and has comprised carrying out community consultations and key stakeholder interviews within communities. It has been implemented with a number of local partners. For further details, see <https://www.iucn.org/regions/eastern-and-southern-africa/our-work/conservation-areas-and-species/communities-first-line-defence-against-illegal-wildlife-trade>.



**United Nations  
Development  
Programme  
(UNDP)**

UNDP will continue to support countries, through its global portfolio of biodiversity projects, to explore and implement practical measures that strengthen CITES implementation and efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade – and support sustainable livelihoods and economic development in parallel. This will include support to multiple countries across Africa and Asia in the development and implementation of their national projects in the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), and support for the overall coordination of the GWP in collaboration with the World Bank, GEF and members of the Program Steering Committee.

**Response:**

UNDP is supporting 13 national projects (Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Thailand, Zimbabwe) in the GEF-financed Global Wildlife Program. Since November 2016, seven of these projects have obtained final GEF endorsement and are commencing initial stages of implementation. The remaining projects are in final stages of project development ahead of submission to GEF Secretariat.



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme  
(UNEP)**

UN Environment has worked with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to develop a thorough assessment of best practices in local community involvement in wildlife management as a means to address unsustainable use and the illegal trade in wildlife. The report, which is available from <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11822/21968>, compares lessons learned based on decades of experience in community-based wildlife management around the world with recent experience gained since the start of the current wildlife trade 'crisis'. The lessons from the past and the present are remarkably similar, and include the need for realistic incentives, enabling environments, and legitimate community governance institutions. The report concludes that, while the lessons on community engagement in wildlife management are clear and well-known, there has been a chronic failure of implementation, particularly in relation to the necessary but politically-challenging aspect of empowering local communities. During the current wildlife trade crisis, governments and other actors have tended to implement increasingly militarized, enforcement-focused responses. Such approaches, the report notes, risk undermining both human rights and the effectiveness of wider conservation efforts. The report also highlights the need to enhance the voice of communities living with wildlife in decision-making at all levels, from the local to the international.



The World Bank

- The World Bank will coordinate the delivery of the \$131m Global Wildlife Program (GWP), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in collaboration with the GEF implementing agencies (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank) the international donor community, and other stakeholders. This will support action to tackle the illegal wildlife trade in 19 countries in Africa and Asia.
- The World Bank will, as part of its role in implementing the Global Wildlife Program, continue to coordinate among the GWP recipient countries and the international donor community. This work will build on the report *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade*, and its precise scope will be defined in consultation with the donor community and others.

**Response:**

In 2017, GWP delivered two face-to-face events, in Gabon (April 2017) on *reducing human-wildlife conflict and enhancing co-existence* and India (October 2017) on *people's participation in wildlife conservation*. Both events were well attended and received positive feedback. Additionally, following up on the Gabon in-person event, the GWP also organized a study tour to Sri Lanka. 14 countries from the GWP participated in this tour to learn about coexistence models that reduce human wildlife conflict.

The GWP organized four virtual events relevant to this thematic area in 2017 and has also produced knowledge products in the form of publications on nature-based tourism guidelines and a technical report on human-wildlife coexistence strategies and innovative solutions.

# Further challenges

*What further challenges have you identified that need to be overcome, both in your own country and/or internationally, to meet your proposed actions and the aims set out in the London Declaration and Kasane Statement?*



**Commonwealth  
of Australia**

Efficient ways of managing international trade in CITES listed specimens is becoming increasingly important as international trade volumes surge, and as more species become subject to CITES protections. As trade volumes and people's expectations about fast international deliveries also increase, a challenge is how to use technology to streamline international trade processes while enabling identification and prevention of wildlife trafficking. Poaching and trafficking of reptiles for the illegal pet market, in particular, is a growing problem in Australia and the region. Australia is improving national wildlife trade permitting processes and working with the international community to develop electronic systems that help prevent wildlife fraud, corruption and trafficking.

We would also be interested in hearing about, and highlighting, information including significant seizures, arrests, prosecutions, and anything else of note.

Between July 2016 and June 2017, approximately 500 seizure notices were issued by Australian enforcement authorities for CITES specimens suspected to have been imported or exported illegally. Examples of seized wildlife include Australian native reptiles intended for export to destinations including Sweden, China and Japan; snakes, scorpions and spiders imported to Australia from Sweden; and stingrays, fish, chameleons, sugars gliders, and turtles imported to Australia from Thailand.

In 2017 Australian Government environment and enforcement agencies conducted a joint investigation (Operation Melville) into international wildlife smuggling. The investigation led to the arrest of a prominent Australian sportsman who faces allegations regarding imports of packages from Thailand containing 200 animals including Chinese turtles, alligator snapping turtles, snakehead fish, sugar-glidors, chameleons and stingrays. Six packages containing more than 40 native Australian shingleback lizards were also seized by investigators.



**Canada**

Enhancing Enforcement's Ability to Support Conservation Outcomes Through Traceability: Without traceability requirements in legislation, Enforcement is unable to support the Department's conservation goals. • Due to security concerns (enforcement information invariably includes personal information), the countries cannot grant access to each other's databases or send data extracted from the database containing personal information.



**Federal  
Republic of  
Germany**

Attention should be paid to challenges comprising i.a. high levels of corruption along the entire illicit trade chain, resilient structures of involved organized crime syndicates, lack of political will and underfunded law enforcement agencies. Specifically on corruption, governments and private sector need to work together to implement the G20 High Level Principles on Combatting Corruption Related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products which were proposed by Germany and adopted by the G20 Summit in Hamburg 2017.

Furthermore, improved donor coordination and support for an integrated community-led approach for collaborative management and benefit-sharing mechanisms are needed to meet the overall aims.

In order to broaden the information base for promoting synergies between donors' activities, Germany is supporting the World Bank Group to derive general lessons from a representative cross-section of international donor IWT projects completed between 2010 and 2016 in Africa and Asia to help identify good practices and approaches to consider for future investments.

One of the prerequisites of sound decision-making and global coordination is reliable information. To this end, Germany is supporting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the revision and production of the Wildlife Crime Reports in 2017 and 2018.



**Republic of  
Indonesia**

- In line with the significant increase in utilising social media (facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc) and the online trading, the trend of online IWT is also rapidly increasing. According to our data, during 2017, there are 60 online IWT and its derivative displayed per day, using using social media and e commerce.
- Therefore, we will put the effort on tackling wildlife cyber crime as one of our priorities. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) will strengthen cooperation with Cyber Crime Unit of Indonesia National Police, NGO's and Ministry of Communication and Information. In 2017, MOEF has just established a Task Force of Cyber Patrol and this task force is currently starting to conduct cyber surveillance and cyber patrol to monitor, identify the online of IWT. As initial steps, those abovementioned parties will define working mechanism and its protocol on how to work together and parallelly identify as well as to agree upon the main targets that need to be arrested.
- In order to support the effectiveness the cyber crime works, Indonesia need to ask social media platforms that mostly used for displaying the IWT such as facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp to be more cooperative with the Government of Indonesia to filter and blocking (wherever possible) the negative contents related to IWT.



**The Netherlands**

We think that to reduce demand for illegal wildlife in consumer countries is a big challenge for the coming years in fighting wildlife crime.

Another challenge is to strengthen the cooperation within the chain of stakeholders dealing with wildlife trafficking and legal trade, including national, cross-border and inter-regional cooperation.



**Republic of South Africa**

The implementation of the NISCWT as well as the Biodiversity Economy Strategy will enable us to meet most of our proposed actions. Sufficient funding, however, will be required to implement aspects of these plans.



**United States of America**

Please see the attached 2017 Strategic Review for the END Act, which includes many more examples of U.S. efforts to combat wildlife trafficking around the world.



**European Union**

Our assessment is that work on financial investigations linked to wildlife trafficking should be enhanced. There have been limited examples of successful investigations in that regard. In addition, wildlife trafficking has not been considered fully in international bodies in charge of financial criminality (FATF), while this could be of assistance to engage financial investigation units against wildlife crime.



**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

Despite an increase in international attention, the criminal exploitation of wildlife, forest and marine resources continues unabated. A number of complex factors impede success by the international community and buttress this situation. A weak legislative framework with inadequate and non-dissuasive penalties burden the entire anti-crime chain. International cooperation, the exchange of information/intelligence and the use of MLA's is challenging, which results in low levels of international investigations. Cooperation between investigators and prosecutors is often times ad-hoc resulting in bad case design and management. The existence of legal markets for wildlife products make it easy for illegally sourced wildlife products to enter the markets. Corruption at all levels remain unchecked. There is a lack of recognition and an underutilization of forensic science and sophisticated investigative techniques. The confiscation of assets and proceeds with corresponding money laundering charges in cases are low. Wildlife poaching and trafficking, as well as 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. Finally, there is a lack of empirical data describing the linkages with, and impact of, wildlife, forest and marine resources crime on socio-economic development, and national security, inter alia.

UNODC's Global Programme on Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime provides a

broad range of technical assistance aimed at strengthening the criminal justice and preventive response of member states. The Global Programme is working to consolidate various focus areas to deliver tailor made capacity building activities ranging from the crime scene to court. This includes drafting tools such as the Points to Prove Guidelines, Rapid Reference Guides for prosecutors and investigators, Standard Operating Procedures for Public Prosecutors and guidelines of charging standards. Resource manuals on the use of forensic for wildlife crime scene and timber identification have been developed. UNODC continues to lead the execution of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. This allows for the design of evidence-based interventions and guides UNODC in the prioritization of technical assistance delivery.



**United Nations  
Office on Drugs  
and Crime  
(UNODC)**

There continue to be challenges in donor coordination so the efforts of the GWP donor coordination efforts is pertinent to the aims and objectives in the declaration.

Demand reduction activities need to be further encouraged with technical and financial support to truly understand what is working in this sector.

## **Countries and Organizations provided Self Assessments for this Report**

1. Commonwealth of Australia
2. Canada
3. People's Republic of China
4. French Republic
5. Federal Republic of Germany
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Malawi
8. Mongolia
9. Republic of Mozambique
10. Republic of the Union of Myanmar
11. Republic of Namibia
12. Kingdom of the Netherlands
13. Republic of South Africa
14. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
15. United States of America
16. Socialist Republic of Vietnam
17. European Union
18. International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
19. International Criminal Police Organization
20. International Union for Conservation of Nature
21. United Nations Development Programme
22. United Nations Environment Programme
23. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
24. World Bank
25. World Customs Organization

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