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



Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties Johannesburg (South Africa), 24 September – 5 October 2016

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDILFE CRIME (ICCWC) SIDE EVENT: ENHANCING RESPONSES TO COMBAT WILDLIFE CRIME

This document has been submitted by the Secretariat at the request of Parties and participants of the side event organized by the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) on 26 September 2016 on Enhancing Responses to Combat Wildlife Crime. It is submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of ICCWC and in relation to agenda item 14.2 on the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime*.

The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.

International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

ICCWC Enhancing Responses to Combat Wildlife Crime



ICCWC Side Event – 26 September 2016











#SeriousAboutWildlifeCrime



View the video on: https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php











The ICCWC response



The CITES Secretariat



INTERPOL



UN Office on Drugs and Crime



World Bank



World Customs Organization











The ICCWC response



Complementary mandates

Unique pool of knowledge and expertise

Extensive national and regional networks













ICCWC Global Network



 ICCWC Partner Organization Headquarters
 Regional Hubs

 The ICCWC Senior Experts Group coordinates all ICCWC activities with their respective regional offices
 All regional offices of ICCWC partner organizations

In addition to the regional hubs identified above, CITES has Management Authorities in 181 countries, INTERPOL has National Central Bureaus in 190 countries, UNODC operates in more than 150 countries through its network of field offices, the World Bank has country offices in over 100 countries and the WCO has Customs Administrations in 180 countries.

ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support



UNODC





Toolkit: Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit WEN: Wildlife Enforcement Network **WIST**: Wildlife Incident Support Team *: ongoing/planned activities Analysis of national responses Capacity building and law enforcement support

Cross-cutting activities



Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit REVISED EDITION





ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

A self-assessment framework for national use

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE



State Se Se BUNOOC C(85 @ 0 UNODC





ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020

ICCWC's comprehensive strategy outlining the types of activities to be pursued by ICCWC up to 2020 based on funding availability and donor support















ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016 - 2020

The ICCWC Strategic Mission 2014-2016 identifies focus areas in which ICCWC is uniquely-placed to make a significant contribution. Building on the Strategic Mission, the ICCWC Strategic Programme outlines types of activities to be pursued by ICCWC up to 2020. Implementation will be based on funding availability and donor support.

REDUCED POACHING AND TRAFFICKING IN WILDLIFE AND FOREST PRODUCTS





THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME PRESENTS



World Wildlife Crime Report



Jorge Rios, Chief, UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime















Together, just a few types of wildlife can account for 90% of the total



Illegal Wildlife Trade: A series of related but distinct markets

FURNITURE	ART, DÉCOR, Jewelry (Investment)	FASHION	COSMETICS AND PERFUME	FOOD, Medicine, Tonics	PETS, ZOOS, Breeding	SEAFOOD
Rosewood	lvory	Reptile skins	Agarwood	Pangolin	Parrots	Caviar
		Big cat skins		Rhino horn	Freshwater turtles and tortoises	Marine turtles
				Bear bile	Great apes	











Vulnerable Markets

Where there is no international regulation

Uncontrolled wild sourcing

Laundering through farms, captive breeding operations

Use of fraudulent paperwork











Implications for Policy



Address corruption













THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME PRESENTS



Simon Robertson, Senior Governance Specialist, World Bank

AML Training - Objectives

- Enhance the capacity and cooperation among
 - Wildlife law enforcement officials
 - Prosecutors
 - Judges
 - Financial intelligence units
 - Anti-corruption agencies
 - Other relevant stakeholders (customs, tax authorities, etc.)
 - Private sector actors banks, money remitters, lawyers, accountants, notaries, etc.
 - Civil society
- To bring wildlife crimes and money laundering actions in court
- Develop financial investigations in wildlife crime cases











Structure of Training Course

- 4-day Class Room Setting
- Mix of power point presentations based on the modules, additional exercises and work on the case Simulation Exercise (including role playing component)
- Training adaptable to a country's own legal and operational framework to serve future training needs
- Participant and Moderator Guidance "in-house training course"











AML Training – Core Components

- Set of 5 modules
 - Concepts and Practical Applications
 - Role of the Financial Intelligence Unit
 - Inter-agency Domestic and International Cooperation
 - Planning Investigations
 - Confiscation Processes and Avenues for Asset Recovery
- A "real-life" case simulation











Module 1: Concepts and Practical Applications

- This Module:
- advocates a "follow the money" approach to wildlife crime investigations as a means of dismantling criminal networks by going after the proceeds generated by wildlife crimes;
- illustrates the nexus between wildlife crime and money laundering, based on interviews with key stakeholders, typologies and other reports on wildlife crimes and money laundering;
- draws upon cases of money laundering related to other forms of transnational organized criminal activity, noting the parallelisms with wildlife crime and frequent overlap.











Module 2: Role of the Financial Intelligence Unit

- To receive financial intelligence information,
- Analyze this information where it can become intelligence and
- Disseminate to relevant authorities, and
- Where this information can eventually form evidence in a case.









Module 3: Inter-agency Domestic and International Cooperation

- This module
- covers issues related to cooperation between various agencies that are responsible – directly or indirectly - for fighting, investigating and prosecuting wildlife crime and money laundering and highlights practical ways in which cooperation can be enhanced.
- identifies ways in which information/intelligence can be shared in a multi-agency manner to effectively address wildlife crimes using all available tools at the disposal of multiple agencies
- briefly touches on the issue of international cooperation by specifically looking at the pre-mutual legal assistance agency-to-agency cooperation, or administrative cooperation.









Module 4: Planning Investigations

- This module
- looks at the practical aspects of the planning and management of investigations that follow the illicit gains relating to illegal wildlife trade.
- It addresses the initiation of money laundering investigations linked to illegal wildlife trade and relevant corrupt practices.
- explores the sources of information to facilitate an investigation;
- the use of specific investigative techniques;
- tracing assets and managing of evidence;
- case management and division of responsibilities.











Module 5: Confiscation Processes and Avenues for Asset Recovery

- This module
- looks at how to improve understanding of the requirements and strategies of successful asset recovery. It has as its premise the notion that one of the most effective ways to combat wildlife crime is to take the profit out of the crime. There is no better way of doing this than to freeze, seize and confiscate the proceeds of any crime related to wildlife
- provides case examples of asset recovery and the management of seized and forfeited assets from other types of crime that may serve as a template for fighting wildlife crime.









Simulation Exercise

- Wildlife crime scenario using a sanitized wildlife crime case/based on a "real-life" case;
- Aimed at helping trainees follow the main steps of a ML investigation and prosecution;
- Role-playing environment using teams of government officials with diverse backgrounds (e.g. law enforcement, prosecutors, customs officials, anti-corruption experts, financial analysts) who collaborate together to solve the case.











Course created by:

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THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME PRESENTS



Barend Janse van Rensburg, Chief, Enforcement Support, CITES Secretariat



International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

A self-assessment framework for national use

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE









ORGANIZATION

A practical tool for national use

- A comprehensive set of 50 indicators arranged against eight desired outcomes of effective law enforcement to combat wildlife crime.
- Ease-of-use (data availability, avoid reporting burden).
- Complement ICCWC Toolkit



Assessment guidelines

- Part 1 overview of ICCWC Indicator Framework.
- Part 2 lists practical guidance.
- Part 3 discusses the analysis of results.

* Other tools are available for site-based assessment, e.g. MIKE sitelevel law enforcement capacity assessment benchmarks











The framework – 8 outcomes













The framework – 50 indicators

3

Proactive enforcement is deterring wildlife crime

1

- Enforcement priority
- Strategy
- Cooperation
- Risk mgmt
- Proactive investigations
- Staffing
- Training

Wildlife crime can be detected by law enforcement agencies

2

- Wildlife crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach
- Specialized investigation techniques are used to combat wildlife crime as required

4

- Enforcement presence
- Operations
- Border controls
- Seizure powers
- Disposal
- Seizures

- Investigative capacity
- Info. mgt
- Intelligence analysis
- Investigations
- Reporting of transnational crime

- Legal authority to use
- Actual use
- Forensic technology
- Financial investigations




The framework – 50 indicators

7

There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife crime

5

Wildlife crime is **prosecuted** in accordance with the severity of the crime

6



A **holistic approach** is deployed to combat wildlife crime

8

- Domestic WLC legislation
- CITES NLP
 assessment
- International cooperation
- Corruption
- Org. crime

- Case file prep.
- Clearance rate
- Administrative penalties
- Prosecutorial capacity
- Conviction rate

- Available penalties
- Sentencing guidelines
- Judicial awareness
- Asset forfeiture

- Drivers of WLC
- Demand reduction
- Community
 engagement
- Livelihoods
- Public awareness

UNODC













Phase One: Planning

1. Identify the lead agency and establish project team

2. Identify the relevant agencies to be involved in the national assessment

3. Identify and secure any resourcing needs

4. Determine whether an agency or subnational assessment will also be completed

Phase Two: Data Collection

5. Identify data needs

6. Request access to data (DA indicators)

7.Set time and location for collaborative expert assessment (EA indicators)

8. Gather and review documentation (PA indicators)

9. Conduct expert workshop to complete expert-based assessment

Phase Three: Analysis & Recording

10. Collate and review indicator ratings

11. Analyse results

12. Identify areas for followup exploration and action









Phase Four: Review

13. Identify process improvements

14. Define timeframe for repeat assessment





Assessment guidelines

- Takes you step by step through the process, outlines and explains all outcomes and indicators.
- Detailed guidance on how the Assessment Template should be used.



Assessment Tools

Assessment template

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Toolkit alignment

4. National cooperation (EA)

The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: Are there mechanism(s) in place to facilitate national inter-agency coor

Measurement:

Global reporting

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* Examples of formal mechanisms for inter-agency cooperation include a national inter-agency enforcement committee bringing together agencies with a responsibility for combating wildlife crime (e.g. wildlife agencies, Customs, police) and/or Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between relevant law enforcement agencies.

Comments:

Recording comments provides useful contextual information when reviewing results.

ICCWC Indicator Framework

- Available in English, French and Spanish through dedicated ICCWC portal on the CITES website:
 - https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php/Tools







THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME PRESENTS



Operational Support



Davyth Stewart, Coordinator - Natural Resources, INTERPOL

Background to INTERPOL



- World's largest international police organization established in 1923
- Represents all law enforcement agencies
- 190 member countries
- Facilitates cross-border police co-operation to combat crime
- No interventions of a military, political, religious and/or racial character.





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MEMBER COUNTRIES INTERPOL EXPERTISE

CRIME AREAS 🚼 Share 🛛 🚨 Print

lany crimes in the 21st century have a transnational dimension and require a global response. We work to prevent and investigate a wide range of crimes, delivering ingible initiatives and making a real difference to international cooperation.















Specialised **Crime areas**

Environmental Security Programme

• Wildlife poaching and trade

Natural resource theft

• Illegal waste trafficking and dumping





















































National Central Bureaus (NCBs)

- Designated contact point for the General Secretariat, regional offices and other member countries.
- Effective and quick sharing of intelligence to fight transnational crimes.
- Access to INTERPOL's databases and I-24/7.



































Intelligence Led Enforcement A Technique for Investigating Environmental Crime



August 2012



Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation Guide to Evidence Collection and Management



July 2013 INTERPOL For official use only INTERPOL ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PROGRAMME Project Leaf

Forest Crime Manual: An Officer's Reference Guide to Illegal Logging and Forest Crime

lune 2013

G · R · I · D

ing With UNEP UNEP



Project Leaf

Vessel Tracking for Analysis of Timber and Fisheries Crime



June 2013

EPRAPID RESPONSE UNIT

INTERPOL RESTRICTED



G . R . I . D











INTERPOL training on jungle survival skills and satellite monitoring – Amazon rainforest, Manaus, Brazil











Wildlife Incident Support teams

Specialized officers to provide real-time assistance for environmental crimes and/or financial investigations











CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

Wildlife Incident Support teams







INFRA TERRA Fugitives wanted for Environmental Crime

INFRA Terra

– 139 Cases – 23 Arrests – 27 Positive Locations

OPERATION INFRA TERRA

INTERPOL

INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVE ROUND-UP AND ARREST

Enhancing fugitive investigations to combat environmental crime networks

6 October 2014 - 31 January 2015

WWW.RITERPOLINIT











INFRA TERRA Fugitives wanted for Environmental Crime



Feisal Mohamed ALI













Intelligence-led enforcement

- Proactive vs reactive
- Anticipating events before they happen
- Making the best use of limited resources
 - Prioritising:
 - Information collection
 - Lines of enquiry
 - Offenders and criminal groups
 - Maintaining operational focus







Available intelligence

- Telephone call data, contact details and SIM card information
- Email communications and contact lists
- Bank and credit card details and related financial transactions
- Ballistics
- Trading ledgers, receipts and invoices



INTERPOL Ballistics Information Network

 The IBIN network enables international ballistic data sharing between the law enforcement agencies across INTERPOL's 190 member countries



INTERPOL's analytical team

- A dedicated criminal intelligence analytical team has been assigned to the environmental security unit
- The team has extensive operational experience in the fields of organised crime, wildlife and timber trafficking, anti-corruption, public order and terrorism



Network Analysis - Criminal Groups





Network Analysis - Criminal Groups











Network Analysis - Criminal Groups









International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime



THANK YOU











