



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



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Assessment Guidelines

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About ICCWC

ICCWC stands for the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime. ICCWC is the collaborative effort of five inter-governmental organizations working to bring coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the sub-regional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defense of natural resources. The ICCWC partners are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization. This powerful alliance was formally established on 23 November 2010 in St. Petersburg, Russia during the International Tiger Forum when the signatures of all partners were included on the Letter of Understanding.

The mission of ICCWC is to usher in a new era where perpetrators of serious wildlife and forest crime will face a formidable and coordinated response, rather than the present situation where the risk of detection and punishment is all too low.

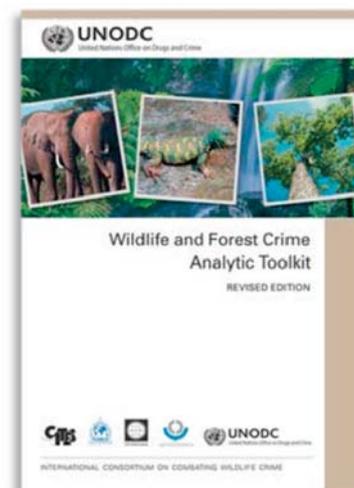
Further information on ICCWC is available at <http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/ICCWC.php>

Introduction

Despite considerable efforts to combat wildlife crime it remains a growing problem worldwide. Recent years have seen a spike in the scale of wildlife crime and a change in the nature of this illicit activity, with an increased involvement of organized crime groups. The serious nature of wildlife crime and its diverse economic, social and environmental impacts are increasingly recognized¹. Numerous high-level events and calls to action – including a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly² – have urged Member States to strengthen their national responses to combat wildlife crime.

In parallel with this enhanced effort, there is also a need to understand the effectiveness of current responses to combating wildlife and forest crime. This need precipitated the development of the *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* (ICCWC Toolkit)³, which provides a technical resource for countries to complete a national assessment of the main issues related to wildlife crime in the country. The ICCWC Toolkit helps analyze national preventive and criminal justice responses to wildlife crime and identify technical assistance needs.

The ***ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime*** (ICCWC Indicator Framework) has been developed to work alongside the ICCWC Toolkit and provide an additional assessment tool for use at a national level. While the ICCWC Toolkit provides the means for a comprehensive analysis, the ICCWC Indicator Framework allows for a more rapid assessment of a national law enforcement response to wildlife crime. It also provides a standardized framework to monitor any changes in national law enforcement capacity and effectiveness over time. The ICCWC Indicator Framework is a comprehensive set of 50 indicators arranged against eight desired outcomes of effective law enforcement to combat wildlife crime. It is in the form of a self-assessment framework, which is best completed through a collaborative process involving all relevant national law enforcement agencies.



The framework has been developed with the input of global experts in wildlife crime law enforcement and in the development and application of indicator frameworks.

These Assessment Guidelines are organized in three parts:

- Part 1 provides an overview of the ICCWC Indicator Framework, and introduces the 50 indicators and the eight enforcement outcomes they are grouped under
- Part 2 lists practical guidance on completing an assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework
- Part 3 discusses the analysis of results including the more detailed exploration of results using the ICCWC Toolkit.

An Assessment Template providing the full measurement details of all 50 indicators is also available.

A note on terminology

Throughout this document and the ICCWC Indicator Framework the term 'wildlife and forest crime' has been shortened to 'wildlife crime'. This is not intended to limit the scope of the assessment and all references to 'wildlife crime' should be interpreted to mean poaching and/or illicit trafficking in wildlife and forest products.

¹ For example, the economic, social and environmental impacts of wildlife crime are recognized in paragraph 203 of the outcome resolution *The Future We Want* from Rio+20, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/RES/66/288). Available from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288

² United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/314 on *Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife* (A/RES/69/314), available at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/314

³ Further information about the ICCWC Toolkit, including the Toolkit in English, French and Spanish, is available at: <https://www.cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php/Tools>. A factsheet on the ICCWC Toolkit is available at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/iccwc/Toolkit_Fact_Sheet_ENG.pdf

Part 1 | Overview of ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

The ICCWC Indicator Framework is grouped around eight desired outcomes of an effective enforcement response (see Figure 1). Assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework is designed to take place in these eight outcome groups to allow for meaningful interpretation of trends in conceptually-related areas.

Figure 1: The eight outcomes of an effective law enforcement response used in the ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime



Fifty indicators – or performance measures – have been identified under these eight outcomes, representing the critical areas to monitor to determine the effectiveness of a national law enforcement response to wildlife crime. For example, Outcome 1 assesses the extent to which proactive enforcement activities that can help deter wildlife crime are being deployed, including indicators covering national enforcement strategy, national and international cooperation and the use of risk management techniques and proactive investigations. Outcome 2 assesses capacity and trends in the detection of wildlife crime, including participation in joint operations, border control capacity and powers, and monitoring of the seizure of wildlife specimens. Outcomes 3 and 4 focus on the investigation of wildlife crime including capacity to develop and use intelligence, and deploy specialized investigation techniques against wildlife crime as appropriate. Outcomes 5, 6 and 7 assess the prosecution and conviction of wildlife crime, considering the strength of legislative provisions to combat wildlife crime, prosecutorial capacity, and the appropriateness of the penalties and verdicts that are handed down in court. Outcome 8 looks at responses to wildlife crime more broadly, and assesses the extent to which demand reduction, public awareness-raising, engagement of local communities and livelihoods are considered in national responses. The full list of 50 indicators is provided in Table 1.

While the ICCWC Indicator Framework has been developed for application at the national level using the eight outcomes, it is also possible to conduct an analysis of results at a thematic level – such as by selecting the results for only those indicators related to legislation. Each of the 50 indicators has been aligned to the relevant Part(s) of the ICCWC Toolkit to support such thematic analysis as desired. Approximately half of the indicators align to existing global reporting mechanisms, which would support the identification of global and regional averages in the future as desired. An indication of national, thematic and global assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: The 50 indicators in the ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (refer to Assessment Template for full indicator measurement schemes)

<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>Proactive enforcement is deterring deter wildlife crime</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforcement priority The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies. 2. Serious crime The recognition of wildlife crime involving organized criminal groups as serious crime. 3. National enforcement strategy The existence of a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime. 4. National cooperation The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime. 5. International cooperation The extent of international cooperation to combat wildlife crime. 6. Strategic risk management The extent to which strategic risk management is used to target operational enforcement planning and the implementation of measures to combat wildlife crime. 7. Proactive investigations The extent to which proactive investigations are used to target prominent and emerging wildlife crime threats. 8. Staffing and recruitment The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime. 9. Law enforcement training The extent to which institutional training programmes for national law enforcement agencies include content to build capacity to combat wildlife crime.
<p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>Wildlife crime can be detected by law enforcement agencies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Targeted enforcement presence The extent to which law enforcement activities are targeted towards the locations most affected by or used for wildlife crime. 11. Joint operations Participation in multi-disciplinary enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime. 12. Border control staff The extent to which ports of entry and exit are staffed with law enforcement officers that are aware of and trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime. 13. Border control equipment The extent to which law enforcement officers at ports of entry and exit can access equipment, tools and materials to detect and respond to wildlife crime. 14. Inspection and seizure powers The extent to which national legislation empowers law enforcement agencies to inspect and seize consignments suspected of containing illegal wildlife specimens and confiscate illegal wildlife consignments. 15. Disposal of confiscated wildlife specimens The adequacy of the systems and procedures that are in place for the management, secure storage, auditing and disposal of confiscated wildlife specimens. 16. Wildlife seizures The number (and type) of seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife. 17. Large-scale wildlife seizures The number (and type) of large-scale seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife.

OUTCOME 3

Wildlife crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach

18. Investigative capacity

The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to investigate wildlife crime cases.

19. Information management

The extent of national procedures and systems to collate information on wildlife crime.

20. Intelligence analysis

The extent to which information on wildlife crime is verified and analyzed to generate intelligence.

21. Intelligence-led investigations

The extent to which criminal intelligence is used to support investigations into wildlife crime.

22. Follow-up investigations

The extent to which follow-up investigations are conducted for wildlife crime cases.

23. Transnational wildlife crime reporting

The percentage of wildlife crime cases of a transnational nature that were reported to databases of intergovernmental organizations mandated to receive and maintain such data.

OUTCOME 4

Specialized investigation techniques are used to combat wildlife crime as required

24. Legal authority to use specialized investigation techniques

The existence of provisions in national legislation to use specialized investigation techniques in the investigation of wildlife crime.

25. Use of specialized investigation techniques

The use of specialized investigation techniques by national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

26. Forensic technology

The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to use forensic technology to support wildlife crime investigations.

27. Financial investigations

The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to conduct financial investigations to support the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

OUTCOME 5

There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife crime

28. National wildlife legislation

The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions for wildlife conservation, management and use, including international trade in protected species of wildlife.

29. CITES legislation assessment

The category in which CITES implementation legislation has been placed under the CITES National Legislation Project.

30. Legal provisions for international cooperation

The extent to which national provisions for international cooperation in criminal matters are applied to wildlife crime.

31. Legal provisions to combat corruption

The existence of provisions against corruption in national legislation that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

32. Legal provisions to address organized crime

The existence of national legislation for organized crime that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

OUTCOME 6

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

- 33. Use of criminal law**
The extent to which a combination of relevant national legislation and criminal law is used to prosecute wildlife crime in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime.
- 34. Case file preparation**
The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to prepare wildlife crime case files and give evidence in court.
- 35. Case clearance rate**
The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were prosecuted in court.
- 36. Administrative penalties**
The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were resolved with administrative penalties.
- 37. Prosecutorial capacity**
The capacity of prosecutors to manage wildlife crime cases.
- 38. Prosecution guidelines**
The existence of national guidelines for the prosecution of wildlife crime.
- 39. Conviction rate**
The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were brought to trial which resulted in convictions.

OUTCOME 7

Wildlife crime offenders are appropriately penalized

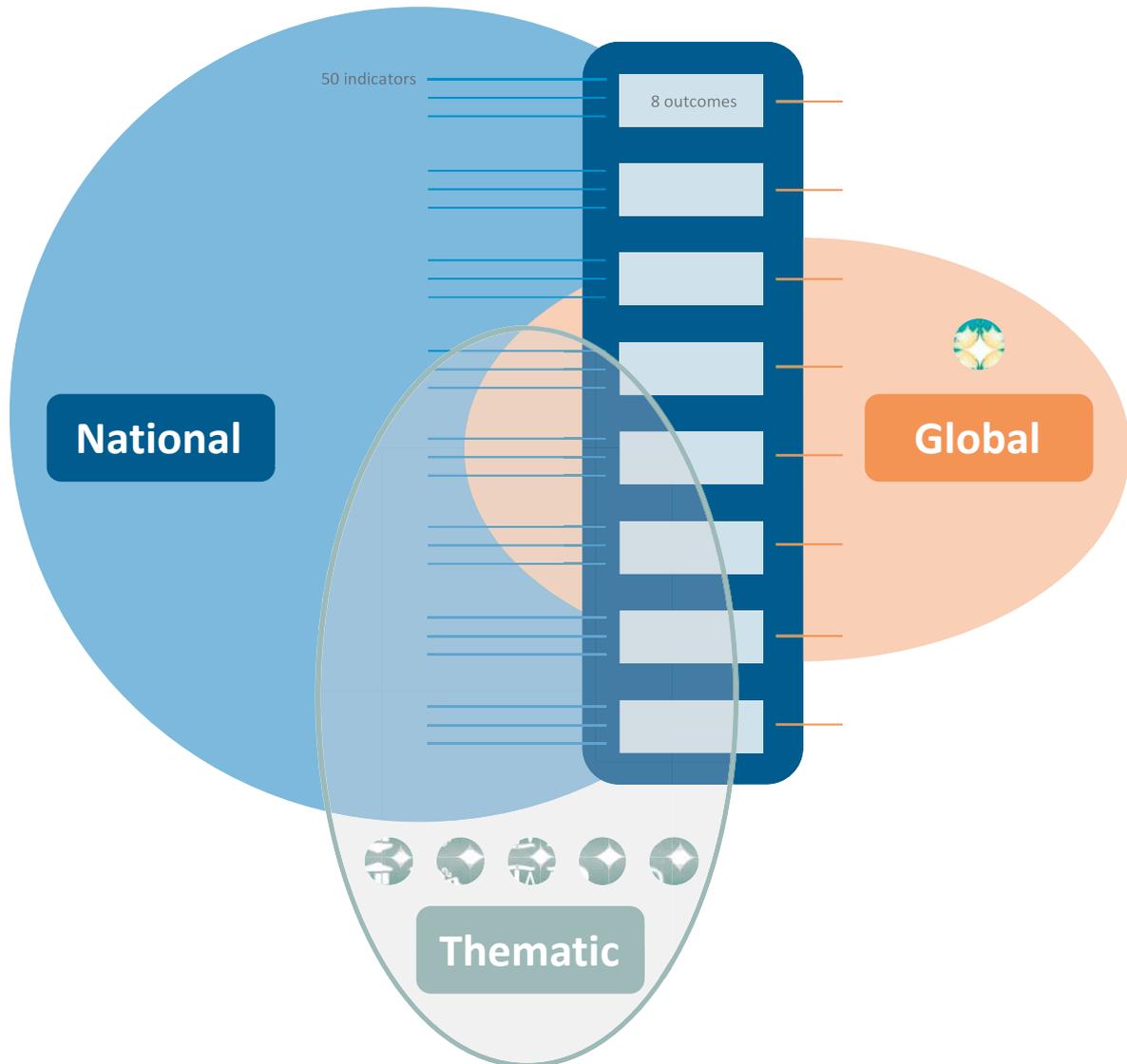
- 40. Available penalties**
The extent to which national legislation penalizes wildlife crime offences in a manner that reflects the nature and severity of the crime.
- 41. Sentencing guidelines**
The existence of national guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted with wildlife crime.
- 42. Judicial awareness**
The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the judiciary and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down.
- 43. Legal provisions for asset forfeiture**
The existence of provisions for asset forfeiture and recovery in national legislation that can be applied to wildlife crime.
- 44. Use of asset forfeiture legislation**
The use of asset forfeiture and recovery legislation in wildlife crime cases.

OUTCOME 8

A holistic approach is deployed to combat wildlife crime

- 45. Drivers of wildlife crime**
The extent to which the drivers of wildlife crime in the country are known and understood.
- 46. Demand-side activities**
The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife products are implemented.
- 47. Regulated community**
The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase the awareness of the regulated community of the laws that apply to the sustainable use of wildlife.
- 48. Local community engagement**
The extent to which local communities are engaged in law enforcement activities to combat wildlife crime.
- 49. Livelihoods**
The extent to which livelihoods and social capacity building are considered in activities to combat wildlife crime.
- 50. Public awareness**
The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of wildlife crime.

Figure 2: National, thematic and global assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime



National monitoring

The ICCWC Indicator Framework is primarily designed for use at a national level through a collaborative process involving all relevant law enforcement agencies. The aim is to provide a comprehensive yet manageable series of indicators that can be monitored to assess the capacity and effectiveness of a national response to wildlife and forest crime. The tool is designed to be flexible to accommodate local situations, including the addition of nationally-specific indicators as required. The tool can also be applied at the individual agency or sub-national level as required, with results aggregated and/or re-assessed at a national level.

Thematic monitoring

Each of the 50 indicators is aligned to the relevant section(s) of the ICCWC Toolkit. Thus, while the framework is intended to be used as a comprehensive set of 50 indicators across eight outcomes, it is also possible to conduct thematic monitoring by selecting only those indicators that relate to the specific area of interest (e.g. legislation) and analyzing these results together.

Global monitoring

Around half of the indicators in the ICCWC Indicator Framework are aligned to existing reporting mechanisms that collate data at a global level. This will allow for the future potential global aggregation of national data to give an indication of global and regional averages. In turn, this information could complement national-level assessments by allowing a country to compare its results against the average for its region or the globe.

Part 2 | How to use the ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

The ICCWC Indicator Framework is intended for use at a national level⁴. To enable an accurate national assessment, it is recommended that assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework is completed in a collaborative process with the participation of staff from relevant law enforcement agencies, such as the wildlife regulatory agency, Customs and police.

The key phases of conducting an assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework are planning for the assessment, data collection, analysis and documentation of results, and overall project review. A detailed step-by-step guide is set out in Table 2.

Three types of indicators

There are three types of indicators in the ICCWC Indicator Framework, using different types of data collection:

Expert-based assessment (EA)

These performance measures are based on an expert self-assessment of your capacity or the adequacy of your responses in a particular enforcement matter. These performance measures provide a qualitative answer scale with four options scored between 0-3. The one answer which most closely matches the national situation should be selected (see further scoring guidance in Box 1).

Process or document-based assessment (PA)

These performance measures are based on the presence or absence of a key process or document that is considered important to an effective enforcement response, such as whether or not you have a key piece of legislation or an operational policy. These measures provide a dichotomous answer scale, with 'no' scored as 0 and 'yes' scored as 3. If there is uncertainty of whether a particular item exists, a 'no' answer should be required.

Data-based assessment (DA)

These performance measures use specific datasets that aim to provide useful information on the effectiveness of your enforcement response. These performance measures are not scored but provide useful information to be considered alongside the other indicators.

Timescale of assessment

A number of indicators collate and review data for a specified time period. This time period will need to be defined when completing an assessment, and will typically be 12 months or 24 months. When completing an assessment, it is important to define the timescale over which data will be collated and reviewed, and to be consistent in the use of the specified timescale across all relevant indicators. For example, it may be agreed that an assessment will be completed every 24 months to consider how the effectiveness of the deployed law enforcement response may be changing over time. In this instance, data (e.g. numbers of seizures, prosecutions, convictions) would be collated and reviewed for the 24 months prior to each assessment. This same timeframe can also be used, as required, for any expert-based assessment indicators that ask experts to consider the extent to which certain techniques or interventions (e.g. joint operations) have been deployed.

⁴ If an assessment of site-level enforcement responses is required, application of the MIKE Site-level Law Enforcement Capacity Assessment could be considered. This tool provides a self-assessment template in a format similar to that followed with the expert-based assessment indicators in the ICCWC Indicator Framework, and is available at https://cites.org/eng/prog/mike/tools_training_materials/leca.

Table 2: Conducting an assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework – a step-by-step guide

<p>PHASE 1 Planning</p>	<p>1. Identify the lead agency and establish project team</p> <p>Each assessment will typically take place with a lead agency. To ensure engagement and participation of key agencies with responsibility for combating wildlife crime, it may be desirable to establish a small inter-agency project team to provide oversight to the assessment process and evaluate assessment results.</p> <p>2. Identify the relevant agencies to be involved in the national assessment</p> <p>As a minimum, key enforcement agencies such as the wildlife regulatory agency, Customs and police should be involved in the national assessment. All relevant agencies with a role in combating wildlife crime might want to be engaged in the assessment, or relevant parts of the assessment as required.</p> <p>3. Identify and secure any resourcing needs</p> <p>While the budgetary costs for completing a national assessment should be minimal, an assessment will require access to staff time across key enforcement agencies and the data collation may involve costs related to access data and convene an expert workshop. The engagement and involvement of key enforcement agencies is a crucial part of an assessment and therefore securing the time of key experts through management approvals and support for the exercise should be pursued.</p> <p>4. Determine whether an agency or sub-national assessment will also be completed</p> <p>While the ICCWC Indicator Framework is designed to be completed at a national level, in certain situations it may be beneficial to also complete an assessment on an individual agency or sub-national level – for example, when there is likely to be variability in capacity or wildlife crime extent among agencies or different locations.</p> <p>In these instances, it may be beneficial for agencies to complete the assessment individually at an agency or sub-national level prior to participating in a collaborative national exercise as this will allow for any particular strengths or weaknesses based on agency or location to be identified ahead of the national assessment, and explored further during the national-level exercise. Data can then be aggregated – or re-assessed – at a national level to provide an overall assessment.</p>
<p>PHASE 2 Data collection</p>	<p>5. Identify data needs</p> <p>The ICCWC Indicator Framework includes indicators that are completed by expert self-assessment, the review of key documentation such as national legislation and relevant operational procedures, or the collation and analysis of data. The availability of datasets, custodians of data and any access restrictions or costs to access data should be considered in the early stages of planning an assessment to facilitate timely access to the required data and identify those agencies that need to be involved in the data collection process.</p> <p>6. Request access to data (<i>DA indicators</i>)</p> <p>Data-based assessment indicators require the review of data related to law enforcement. In some instances this data may be under the custodianship of other agencies, and formal access requests will need to be made.</p> <p>7. Set time and location for collaborative expert assessment (<i>EA indicators</i>)</p> <p>Expert-based assessment indicators are best answered through a collaborative process such as a workshop with relevant enforcement experts from each participating agency. A time and location for the workshop should be arranged, relevant experts identified, and invitations sent. Specific resourcing needs (e.g. computer) also need to be secured.</p> <p>8. Gather and review documentation (<i>PA indicators</i>)</p> <p>Process-based assessment indicators require the review of documentation (e.g. certain pieces of legislation) or the review of operational processes. Any such documentation should be collated and reviewed where possible ahead of the collaborative assessment so that scoring can be verified and reviewed during the expert workshop as appropriate.</p>

PHASE 3
Analysis and
recording

9. Conduct expert workshop to complete expert-based assessment

It is recommended that a workshop is conducted to review and rate the expert-based assessment indicators in a collaborative fashion involving relevant national law enforcement agencies. This will also provide an opportunity for experts to review and discuss the results of indicators that are based on process-based or data-based assessment. It is recommended that the assessment template is shared with participants prior to attending the workshop so that they can gain some familiarity with the indicators and the assessment format. Guidance on answering expert-based assessment indicators is provided in Box 1.

10. Collate and review indicator ratings

An Assessment Template has been provided to support the completion of assessments. The template includes a section to record comments and contextual information supporting the assessment of each indicator. Comments should be clearly recorded for each indicator, outlining the justification for the rating given. Any areas where a consensus could not be reached should be carefully documented, outlining the differing views provided and the basis on which they were made. Following the completion of an assessment, the lead agency – or the project team if established – should review the assessment template to ensure that all indicators have been completed and comments appropriately recorded. This review can also help identify if there are any indicators with incomplete or unclear answers where further review may be required prior to finalizing and analyzing the results.

11. Analyze results

A majority of the 50 indicators are 'scored' allowing for an overall score for each of the eight outcomes to be generated. Comparison of the eight scores can identify relative strengths and weaknesses of the current enforcement response and point to areas requiring improvement. If this is the first assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework, initial 'ratings' for each of the eight outcomes will be generated. If it is a repeat assessment, trends since past assessments can be identified and explored. Indicators can also be reviewed thematically as required.

12. Identify areas for follow-up exploration and action

The ICCWC Toolkit can be used to further explore the results of the assessment, including review of potential areas of weakness to identify the necessary responses to improve enforcement effectiveness. Any recommended actions and interventions arising from the results of the assessment should be incorporated into the work plans of relevant enforcement agencies as required.

PHASE 4
Review

13. Identify process improvements

The project team should consider the process followed and identify and briefly document any changes or improvements (e.g. to indicator framework, to process, to participation) that should be incorporated in future assessments using the ICCWC Indicator Framework.

14. Define timeframe for repeat assessment

Applying the methodology again at a specified time in the future (e.g. in 12 or 24 months) will allow for any trends over time to be identified. The proposed timeframe of the repeat assessment could be specified at the conclusion of the assessment process.

Answering expert-based assessment indicators

Around two thirds of the indicators are measured using the opinions of experts from relevant national law enforcement agencies. Each of these expert-based assessment indicators provides a question followed by a four-part answer scale, with each answer typically containing multiple components. While related, these components are listed separately so that experts can evaluate each component individually to identify those that best match the national situation. After considering the different components of an answer it is then possible to identify which of the four answer ratings – listed from 0 to 3 – best represents the national situation. In some instances it may be less obvious which of the four ratings to choose. Some guidance that can be followed in these situations is provided in Box 1.

Box 1: Guidance for rating expert assessment indicators

Scenario 1: Sole rating

In the simplest scenario, participating experts will choose components that all fit under the one rating. In these instances, this rating should be chosen for the indicator.

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely include content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	Training programmes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Usually do not respond to identified training needs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to some identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Do not fully meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to most or all identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Largely or fully meet the demand for training

Scenario 2: Split rating

For some indicators, participating experts may choose components that fall under more than one answer rating. In these instances, the rating that has the most selected answers should be chosen for the indicator.

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely include content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Usually do not respond to identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Do not meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respond to some identified training needs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not fully meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to most or all identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Largely or fully meet the demand for training

If the components are selected equally across two (or more) ratings, a conservative approach should be taken and the lower of the two ratings selected for the indicator.

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely include content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	Training programmes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Usually do not respond to identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Do not meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respond to some identified training needs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not fully meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to most or all identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Largely or fully meet the demand for training

Box 1 continued...

Scenario 3: Lack of consensus

The expert assessment is best completed with the participation of experts from all relevant enforcement agencies. At times there may not be a consensus among experts on the national situation. In these situations there are a number of approaches that can be followed to generate a single national rating, and the key to all will be documenting the variety of responses for each indicator to provide useful contextual information for the analysis of results.

- a) If one enforcement agency has a clear dominant role for the indicator in question it is suggested that you adopt the components chosen by that agency, and clearly describe the views of other agencies in the comments section.
- b) If there is not a clear dominant agency for the indicator (e.g. for the indicator shown below which relates to the training needs of all agencies), it is suggested that you take a conservative approach by adopting the lower overall rating, again taking care to clearly document the different views provided in the comments section. The provided example indicates that amending training programmes to better respond to training needs and demand requires attention in some agencies but not others. For these indicators it may also be beneficial to complete the assessment at an individual agency level to produce a separate rating for each enforcement agency.
- c) In cases where there is a diverse range of expert opinion and no clear way forward, it is suggested that you do not produce a rating for the indicator and clearly document the differing views provided.

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely include content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Usually do not respond to identified training needs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to some identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Do not fully meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respond to most or all identified training needs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Largely or fully meet the demand for training

Part 3 | Interpreting results

Most of the indicators are ‘scored’ which allows for an overall numerical score to be calculated for each of the eight outcomes. Converting these eight ‘scores’ to percentages allows for comparison across outcomes and for the relative strengths and weaknesses across the eight outcomes to be identified. The maximum potential scores for each of the eight outcomes is detailed in Table 3. While data-based (DA) indicators are not scored, these datasets can be used to provide further contextual information for the analysis of results.

The first assessment will establish baselines for each indicator. Once a baseline assessment has been completed, repeat assessments will help identify how enforcement capacity and effectiveness may be changing over time. Following the completion of a second (or subsequent) assessment, the change in the eight outcome scores between the two assessments can be calculated to identify where assessment results have improved, declined or recorded no change.

Table 3: Potential maximum ‘scores’ for each of the eight outcomes

	# OF INDICATORS	MAXIMUM SCORE
OUTCOME 1	9 indicators, of which 9 are scored 8x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 1x PA indicator rated as 0 or 3	27
OUTCOME 2	8 indicators, of which 6 are scored 6x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 2x DA indicators that are not scored	18 + data
OUTCOME 3	6 indicators, of which 5 are scored 5x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 1x DA indicator that is not scored	15 + data
OUTCOME 4	4 indicators, of which 4 are scored 2x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 2x PA indicator rated as 0 or 3	12
OUTCOME 5	5 indicators, of which 5 are scored 3x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 2x PA indicator rated as 0 or 3	15
OUTCOME 6	7 indicators, of which 4 are scored 3x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 1x PA indicator rated as 0 or 3 3x DA indicators that are not scored	12 + data
OUTCOME 7	5 indicators, of which 5 are scored 2x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3 3x PA indicators rated as 0 or 3	15
OUTCOME 8	6 indicators, of which 6 are scored 6x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3	18

Exploring assessment results using the ICCWC Toolkit

Each of the 50 indicators has been aligned to the relevant Part(s) of the ICCWC Toolkit. In addition, the answer schemes for many questions have been developed using the content of the ICCWC Toolkit as a guide for what factors are required for an effective response. This means that the ICCWC Toolkit provides a useful resource to further explore the results of an assessment – and any detected improvements or declines observed through repeat assessments – and to identify particular improvements or changes that could be considered to improve capacity and/or effectiveness.

Table 4 lists the relevant Toolkit Part(s) and references for each of the 50 indicators to support this further exploration of assessment results. A more detailed assessment⁵ using the ICCWC Toolkit might also be considered if not already completed, in particular for any areas identified as relative weaknesses.

If an ICCWC Toolkit assessment has been completed, the results of the ICCWC Indicator Framework can be used to help identify any changes observed since the Toolkit assessment, including the impact of any interventions developed and deployed in response.

⁵ A step-by-step guide to completing an ICCWC Toolkit assessment is available at: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/iccwc/Toolkit%20implementation%20-%20step%20by%20step%20v3.pdf>

Table 4: Alignment of indicators to ICCWC Toolkit (see Key on p. 18)

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
OUTCOME 1 Proactive enforcement is deterring wildlife crime		
1. Enforcement priority (EA) The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies.	 	Part 2.1, p. 67-70.
2. Serious crime (PA)  The recognition of wildlife crime involving organized criminal groups as serious crime.	 	Part 1.1.2, p. 17-18. Tool I.3-4, p. 18.
3. National enforcement strategy (EA)  The existence of a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime.	 	Part 2.1, p. 67-68.
4. National cooperation (EA)  The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.		Part 2.1, p. 67-68, 73-74. Tool II.1, p. 68. Tool II.7, p. 74.
5. International cooperation (EA)  The extent of international cooperation to combat wildlife crime.		Part 2.7, p. 103-108. Part 2.8, p. 109. Tool II.39-40, p. 108-109. Tool I.32, p. 63.
6. Strategic risk management (EA)  The extent to which strategic risk management is used to target operational enforcement planning and the implementation of measures to combat wildlife crime.		Tool II.31, p. 100.
7. Proactive investigations (EA)  The extent to which proactive investigations are used to target prominent and emerging wildlife crime threats.		Part 2.3.5, p. 86. Tool II.18, p.86.
8. Staffing and recruitment (EA) The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.		Part 2.2, p. 74-77. Tool II.8-10, p. 75-77.
9. Law enforcement training (EA)  The extent to which institutional training programmes for national law enforcement agencies include content to build capacity to combat wildlife crime.		Part 2.2.3, p. 77-79. Tool II.11-12, p. 78-79.
OUTCOME 2 Wildlife crime can be detected by law enforcement agencies		
10. Targeted enforcement presence (EA) The extent to which law enforcement activities are targeted towards the locations most affected by or used for wildlife crime.		Part 2.3.1, p. 81-82.
11. Joint operations (EA)  Participation in multi-disciplinary enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime.		Part 2.1.3, p. 73-74. Tool II.7, p. 74. Tool II.39, p. 108.
12. Border control staff (EA) The extent to which ports of entry and exit are staffed with law enforcement officers that are aware of and trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime.		Part 2.6, p. 99-101. Tool II.31, p. 100.
13. Border control equipment (EA) The extent to which law enforcement officers at ports of entry and exit can access equipment, tools and materials to detect and respond to wildlife crime.		Part 2.6, p. 99-101. Tool II.31-33, p. 100-101. Part 2.3.2, p. 82-84.
14. Inspection and seizure powers (EA) The extent to which national legislation empowers law enforcement agencies to inspect and seize consignments suspected of containing illegal wildlife specimens and confiscate illegal wildlife consignments.	 	Tool I.10, p.28. Part 3.3.3, p. 132-134. Tool III.22, p.133-134.

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
15. Wildlife seizures (DA)  The number (and type) of seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife.		--
16. Large-scale wildlife seizures (DA)  The number (and type) of large-scale seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife.		--
17. Disposal of confiscated wildlife specimens (EA) The adequacy of the systems and procedures that are in place for the management, secure storage, auditing and disposal of confiscated wildlife specimens.	 	Tool I.12, p. 30. Part 3.3.3, p. 132-134. Tool III.22, p.133-134.
OUTCOME 3 Wildlife crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach		
18. Investigative capacity (EA) The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to investigate wildlife crime cases.		Part 2.1, p. 67-71. Tool II.4, p. 71. Part 2.3, p. 77-79 Tool II.11-12, p. 78-79.
19. Information management (EA) The extent of national procedures and systems to collate information on wildlife crime.		Part 5.2, p. 177-178. Tool V.10, p. 178. Part 3.1.3, p. 120-121. Tool III.7, p. 121.
20. Intelligence analysis (EA) The extent to which information on wildlife crime is verified and analyzed to generate intelligence.	 	Part 2.3, p. 80-82. Tool II.13, p. 82.
21. Intelligence-led investigations (EA)  The extent to which criminal intelligence is used to support investigations into wildlife crime.		Part 2.3, p. 80-82. Tool II.13, p. 82.
22. Follow-up investigations (EA) The extent to which follow-up investigations are conducted for wildlife crime cases.		--
23. Transnational wildlife crime reporting (DA) The percentage of wildlife crime cases of a transnational nature that were reported to databases of intergovernmental organizations mandated to receive and maintain such data.		Part 2.7.2, p. 104. Tool II.34, p. 102. Part 5.2, p. 178-179. Tool V.7, 11-12, p. 175-179.
OUTCOME 4 Specialized investigation techniques are used to combat wildlife crime as required		
24. Legal authority to use specialized investigation techniques (PA)  The existence of provisions in national legislation to use specialized investigation techniques in the investigation of wildlife crime.	 	Part 2.3.2, p. 82-85.
25. Use of specialized investigation techniques (PA)  The use of specialized investigation techniques by national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.		Part 2.3.2, p. 82-85. Tool II.14-16, p. 83-85.
26. Forensic technology (EA)  The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to use forensic technology to support wildlife crime investigations.		Part 2.5.7, p. 96-98. Tool II.29, p. 97-98.
27. Financial investigations (EA)  The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to conduct financial investigations to support the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.		Part 1.4.2, p. 48-53. Tool I.25-27, p. 50-53. Part 2.5.8, p. 98-99. Tool II.30, p. 99.
OUTCOME 5 There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife crime		
28. National wildlife legislation (EA) The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions for wildlife conservation, management and use, including international trade in protected species of wildlife.		Tool I.1, p. 16. Part 1.2, p.23-34. Tool I.8-13, p. 25-31.

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
29. CITES legislation assessment (EA)  The category in which CITES implementation legislation has been placed under the CITES National Legislation Project.		--
30. Legal provisions for international cooperation (EA)  The extent to which national provisions for international cooperation in criminal matters are applied to wildlife crime.	 	Part 2.7, p. 103-109. Tool II.35-42, p. 104-111. Part 3.3, p. 129-135. Tool III.18-21, p. 130-132.
31. Legal provisions to combat corruption (PA)  The existence of provisions against corruption in national legislation that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.		Part 1.1.3, p. 18-19. Tool I.4, p. 18. Part 1.2, p. 23-24. Part 1.3, p. 34. Part 1.4.3, p. 53-57. Tool I.28, p. 56-57.
32. Legal provisions to address organized crime (PA)  The existence of national legislation for organized crime that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.		Part 1.1.2, p. 17-18. Tool I.3, p. 18. Part 1.4.5, p. 58-59. Tool I.30, p. 59.
OUTCOME 6 Wildlife crime is prosecuted in accordance with the severity of the crime		
33. Use of criminal law (EA)  The extent to which a combination of relevant national legislation and criminal law is used to prosecute wildlife crime in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime.	 	Part 1.2.3, p. 31-34. Part 1.4, p. 46-58. Part 3.4, p. 135-138.
34. Case file preparation (EA) The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to prepare wildlife crime case files and give evidence in court.	 	Part 2.5.2, p. 92-93 Tool II.24-25, p. 92-93. Tool III.12, p. 124.
35. Case clearance rate (DA)  The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were prosecuted in court.		Tool III.13, p. 125. Tool V.5-6, p. 174.
36. Administrative penalties (DA)  The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were resolved with administrative penalties.		Part 1.3.7, p. 44-46. Tool I.23, p. 46. Part 3.4.2, p. 137-138. Tool III.26, p. 138.
37. Prosecutorial capacity (EA) The capacity of prosecutors to manage wildlife crime cases.		Part 3.2, p. 122-128. Tool III.10-16, p. 123-128.
38. Prosecution guidelines (PA) The existence of national guidelines for the prosecution of wildlife crime.		Part 3.2, p. 122-128.
39. Conviction rate (DA) The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were brought to trial which resulted in convictions.		Tool III.13, p. 125. Tool V.1, p. 172. Tool V.6, p. 174.
OUTCOME 7 Wildlife crime offenders are appropriately penalized		
40. Available penalties (EA)  The extent to which national legislation penalizes wildlife crime offences in a manner that reflects the nature and severity of the crime.		Part 1.3.7, p.44-46. Tool I.23, p. 46.
41. Sentencing guidelines (PA) The existence of national guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted with wildlife crime.		Part. 3.4.1, p. 136-137. Tool III.25, p. 137.
42. Judicial awareness (EA) The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the judiciary and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down.		Part 3.1.2, p. 118-119. Tool III.5, p. 119. Part 3.2.3, p. 125-127. Tool III.15, p. 127.
43. Legal provisions for asset forfeiture (PA)  The existence of provisions for asset forfeiture and recovery in national legislation that can be applied to wildlife crime.		Part 1.3.7, p. 44-46. Tool I.23, p. 46. Part 3.3.3, p. 132-134. Tool III.22, p. 133-134

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
44. Use of asset forfeiture legislation (PA) The use of asset forfeiture and recovery legislation in wildlife crime cases.		Part 3.3.3, p. 132-134. Tool III.22, p. 133-134. Part 1.3.7, p. 44-46. Tool I.23, p. 46.
OUTCOME 8 A holistic approach is deployed to combat wildlife crime		
45. Drivers of wildlife crime (EA) The extent to which the drivers of wildlife crime in the country are known and understood.		Part 4.1, p. 144-149.
46. Demand-side activities (EA)  The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife products are implemented.		Part 4.1, p. 144-149. Tool IV.6, p. 148. Part 1.3.6, p. 43-44.
47. Regulated community (EA) The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase the awareness of the regulated community of the laws that apply to the sustainable use of wildlife.		Part 4.1, p. 144-149. Part 4.5, p. 165. Tool IV. 29, p. 165. Part 1.2.1, p. 25-27.
48. Local community engagement (EA) The extent to which local communities are engaged in law enforcement activities to combat wildlife crime.	 	Part 4.3.2, p. 163-164. Tool IV.27, p. 164. Part 4.1.1, p. 144-147. Tool IV.2, p. 146-147. Part 2.1.2, p. 72-73. Tool II.6, p. 73.
49. Livelihoods (EA) The extent to which livelihoods and social capacity building are considered in activities to combat wildlife crime.		Part 4.3, p. 162-164. Tool IV.26, p. 163. Tool IV.27, p. 164. Part 4.1.2, p. 149-154. Tool IV.7-15, p. 150-154.
50. Public awareness (EA) The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of wildlife crime.		Part 4.5, p. 165. Tool IV. 29, p. 165.

* Where specific Toolkit references are not given, the identified Toolkit Part(s) can be used as a general guide for the most relevant Part(s) of the Toolkit.

Identified Toolkit references are indicative only. More detailed review of the Toolkit to identify relevant Tools is recommended for areas identified as potential weaknesses.

Key

ICCWC Toolkit Parts

-  Legislation
-  Enforcement
-  Prosecution and Judiciary
-  Drivers and prevention
-  Data and analysis

Global Reporting Mechanism

-  CITES national reporting

Types of Indicators (data collection format)

- (EA) Expert-based assessment
- (PA) Process or document-based assessment
- (DA) Data-based assessment



International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

A self-assessment framework for national use

Assessment Template

DATE OF ASSESSMENT	
AGENCY(IES)	
CONTACT PERSON	
CONTACT DETAILS	

Conducting an assessment

The *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime* (ICCWC Indicator Framework) includes 50 indicators or performance measures grouped under eight desired outcomes of an effective law enforcement response.

The ICCWC Indicator Framework is designed to be used at a national level and is best completed through a collaborative process (e.g. workshop) involving all relevant law enforcement agencies with responsibility for combating wildlife crime. Please refer to the *ICCWC Indicator Framework Assessment Guidelines* for further information on conducting an assessment.

Types of indicators

There are three types of indicators within this framework:

Expert-based assessment (EA)

These performance measures are based on an expert self-assessment of your capacity or the adequacy of your responses in a particular enforcement matter. These performance measures provide a qualitative answer scale with four options scored between 0-3. The one answer which most closely matches the national situation should be selected (see further scoring guidance in the Assessment Guidelines).

Process or document-based assessment (PA)

These performance measures are based on the presence or absence of a key process or document that is considered important to an effective enforcement response, such as the existence of key legislative provisions or operational policy. These measures provide a dichotomous answer scale, with 'no' scored as 0 and 'yes' scored as 3. If there is uncertainty of whether a particular item exists, a 'no' answer should be selected.

Data-based assessment (DA)

These performance measures use specific datasets that aim to provide useful information on the effectiveness of an enforcement response and the scale and dynamics of wildlife crime. In some instances, this data may need to be sourced from other agencies.

Terminology

For brevity, the term 'wildlife crime' has been used throughout the indicator framework instead of wildlife and forest crime. All references to 'wildlife crime' should be interpreted broadly to include all fauna and flora subject to illegal trade, including timber and non-timber forest products.

Key

The following symbols indicate the alignment of each indicator to the relevant Part(s) of the *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* and existing global reporting mechanisms as relevant. Further detail on the alignment of each indicator to the relevant Part(s) and Tool(s) in the ICCWC Toolkit is provided in the Assessment Guidelines. The ICCWC Toolkit should be used in support of the assessment process as required, in particular to further explore the results of the assessment and the potential interventions required in response.

ICCWC Toolkit Parts



Legislation



Enforcement



Prosecution and judiciary



Drivers and prevention



Data and analysis

Global Reporting Mechanism



CITES national reporting

OUTCOME 1: Proactive enforcement is deterring wildlife crime

1. Enforcement priority (EA)



The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies.

Question: *Is combating wildlife crime identified as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been formally* adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority	Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has been formally* adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority

* Formal recognition could include reference to wildlife crime as a priority issue within strategic plan(s), Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), public statements by heads of agencies and/or Declarations/Decrees by Heads of State.

Comments:

2. Serious crime (PA)



The recognition of wildlife crime involving organized criminal groups as serious crime.

Question: *Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking involving organized criminal groups recognized as serious crime*?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

Comments:

3. National enforcement strategy (EA)



The existence of a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime.

Question: *Is there a national wildlife crime strategy and/or action plan?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife crime is not covered by any other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans	A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife crime is covered by any other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans	A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by some relevant national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is not actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies	A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by all relevant national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies

Comments:

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 cooperation to combat wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely or never occurs	Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Usually takes place on an ad-hoc basis <input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by any formal collaboration mechanism(s)*	Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes supported by formal collaboration mechanism(s)* <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes challenged by a lack of engagement or willingness to collaborate	Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by a formal collaboration mechanism(s)* <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely challenged by a lack of engagement or willingness to collaborate <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually considered to be meeting the desired collaboration objectives

* 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:

5. International cooperation (EA)



The extent of international cooperation to combat wildlife crime.

Question: Are there mechanism(s) in place to facilitate international cooperation to combat wildlife crime, such as participation in a wildlife enforcement network and/or regional law enforcement agreements?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
International cooperation: <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely or never occurs	International cooperation: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Usually takes place on an ad-hoc basis <input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by any formal collaboration mechanism(s)*	International cooperation: <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Usually includes participation in international enforcement operations and/or international meetings related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes supported by formal collaboration mechanism(s)*	International cooperation: <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Includes participation in international enforcement operations and/or international meetings related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by formal collaboration mechanism(s)*

* Examples of formal mechanisms for international cooperation include participation in an international wildlife enforcement network, regional law enforcement agreements related to wildlife crime and/or bilateral MoUs between countries to cooperate on combating wildlife crime.

Comments:

6. Strategic risk management (EA)



The extent to which strategic risk management is used to target operational enforcement planning and the implementation of measures to combat wildlife crime.

Question: Are risk management practices* used to identify high-risk activities, locations and individuals, and target operation enforcement planning and the implementation of measures to combat wildlife crime?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Risk management practices: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not used for wildlife crime	Risk management practices: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes used <input type="checkbox"/> Involve some national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	Risk management practices: <input type="checkbox"/> Are frequently used <input type="checkbox"/> Involve most national enforcement agencies as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	Risk management practices: <input type="checkbox"/> Are frequently used <input type="checkbox"/> Involve all national enforcement agencies as appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Are well resourced and capacity is adequate

* Risk management practices are coordinated activities of authorities to direct and control risks. Risk management helps determine where the greatest areas of exposure to risk exist and how resources should be allocated to effectively manage these risks. Among other things, risk management helps to identify activities which require a higher level of control.

Comments:

7. Proactive investigations (EA)



The extent to which proactive investigations are used to target prominent and emerging wildlife crime threats.

Question: *Are proactive investigations* used to target prominent and emerging wildlife crime threats and pre-identified targets, individuals and groups?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Proactive investigations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not used for wildlife crime	Proactive investigations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes used for wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	Proactive investigations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are frequently used for wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	Proactive investigations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are frequently used for wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are well resourced with adequate access to criminal intelligence analysis capacity

* Proactive investigations seek to target prominent and emerging crime threats to reduce the harm they cause, rather than respond to crimes after they have been committed. It is also a method used in response to intelligence regarding ongoing or planned criminal activity.

Comments:

8. Staffing and recruitment (EA)



The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *What staff resources* do national law enforcement agencies have to combat wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Are significantly under-staffed <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely able to recruit and/or attract additional staff	Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes have a full complement of staff <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience staffing* and/or skills shortages <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience recruitment delays and/or difficulties	Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have a full complement of staff, although it has not always kept up with changing wildlife crime trends <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes experience staffing* and/or skills shortages <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes experience delays in recruitment and/or difficulties attracting suitably-qualified candidates	Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have a full complement of staff, which has generally kept up with changing wildlife crime trends <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have an appropriate mix of staff* and skills <input type="checkbox"/> Usually process recruitment vacancies as they arise with suitably-qualified candidates

* Staffing includes factors such as whether there is an appropriate mix of full-time, part-time and casual staff; experienced and less experienced staff; and professional, technical, investigative and administrative staff as needed to discharge the required activities.

Comments:

9. Law enforcement training (EA)



The extent to which institutional training programmes for national law enforcement agencies include content to build capacity to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *Do institutional training programmes for national law enforcement agencies include content related to wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not used for wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely include content* related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include content* related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Usually do not respond to identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Do not meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include content* related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to some identified training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Do not fully meet the demand for training	Training programmes: <input type="checkbox"/> Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely include content* related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to most or all training needs <input type="checkbox"/> Largely or fully meet the demand for training

* For example, basic content may include species identification materials, general information on wildlife crime and legal requirements for trade in wildlife.

Comments:

OUTCOME 2: Wildlife crime can be detected by law enforcement agencies

10. Targeted enforcement presence (EA)



The extent to which law enforcement activities are targeted towards the locations most affected by or used for wildlife crime.

Question: *Are law enforcement activities strategically targeted towards the places* that are most affected by or used for wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Have not been identified	Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely targeted through active and/or scaled-up law enforcement presence	Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes targeted through active and/or scaled-up law enforcement presence	Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually targeted through active and/or scaled-up law enforcement presence

* The places that are most affected by or used for wildlife crime should be identified using intelligence and enforcement information (e.g. generated through risk management practices [#6] or proactive investigations [#7]). For example, places affected by wildlife crime may include protected areas, cross-boundary protected areas, border points, and markets for wildlife specimens.

Comments:

11. Joint operations (EA)



Participation in multi-disciplinary enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime.

Question: *Do national law enforcement agencies participate in or initiate multi-disciplinary law enforcement operations* targeting wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Multi-disciplinary operations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not conducted	Multi-disciplinary operations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are conducted on an ad hoc and infrequent [#] basis <input type="checkbox"/> Are conducted at national level <input type="checkbox"/> Are not conducted at international level	Multi-disciplinary operations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are conducted on an ad hoc and infrequent [#] basis <input type="checkbox"/> Are conducted at national level <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes conducted at international level	Multi-disciplinary operations: <input type="checkbox"/> Are conducted at least once a year at national level <input type="checkbox"/> Are conducted as required at international level

* A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. Operations can be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

[#] An infrequent basis can be interpreted as once in every two years.

Comments:

12. Border control staff (EA)



The extent to which ports of entry and exit are staffed with law enforcement officers that are aware of and trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime.

Question: *Are there law enforcement officers at ports of entry and exit* that are aware of and trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime[#]?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Ports of entry and exit: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely actively staffed by law enforcement officers <input type="checkbox"/> Do not have any law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime [#]	Ports of entry and exit: <input type="checkbox"/> Have some law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime [#] <input type="checkbox"/> Require a greater number of trained law enforcement staff	Ports of entry and exit: <input type="checkbox"/> Have sufficient law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime [#] <input type="checkbox"/> Have staff that could benefit from further training	Ports of entry and exit: <input type="checkbox"/> Have sufficient law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime [#] <input type="checkbox"/> Have staff that are adequately trained

* For example, Customs and police officers at ports of entry and exit. Ports of entry and exit covers border controls for both consignments and/or passenger traffic.

[#] For example, training in national and international (e.g. CITES) legal requirements for trade in protected species, identification of CITES-listed species and specimens, CITES permit and certificate requirements, training in investigation techniques such as controlled deliveries.

Comments:

13. Border control equipment (EA)



The extent to which law enforcement officers at ports of entry and exit can access equipment, tools and materials to detect and respond to wildlife crime.

Question: *Do law enforcement officers at ports of entry and exit* have equipment, tools and materials (e.g. sniffer dogs, identification manuals, and/or scanners) to detect and respond to wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Border control equipment and tools to respond to wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely available <input type="checkbox"/> When available, are often used inappropriately as staff do not have the needed skills or training in equipment use	Border control equipment and tools to respond to wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes available <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely up-to-date <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely in good condition and working order <input type="checkbox"/> Are often used inappropriately as staff do not have the needed skills or training in equipment use	Border control equipment and tools to respond to wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes available <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually up-to-date <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually in good condition and working order <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes inappropriately as staff do not have the needed skills or training in equipment use	Border control equipment and tools to respond to wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are available <input type="checkbox"/> Are up-to-date <input type="checkbox"/> Are in good condition and working order <input type="checkbox"/> Are used appropriately by staff who have the necessary skills and/or training in equipment use

* For example, Customs and police officers at ports of entry and exit. Ports of entry and exit covers border controls for both consignments and/or passenger traffic.

Comments:

14. Inspection and seizure powers (EA)



The extent to which national legislation empowers law enforcement agencies to inspect and seize consignments suspected of containing illegal wildlife specimens and confiscate illegal wildlife consignments.

Question: *Are law enforcement agencies empowered by national legislation to inspect consignments suspected of containing illegal wildlife specimens, and to seize and confiscate consignments containing illegally-traded wildlife specimens?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely notify# the country of destination and any countries through which detected illegal consignments will transit	Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Usually notify# the country of destination and any countries through which detected illegal consignments will transit	Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Are adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens	Law enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Are adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Are empowered by legislation to implement additional measures to combat wildlife trafficking as appropriate (e.g. controlled deliveries)

* Adequately empowered should include consideration of whether all relevant agencies have the powers of inspection, seizure and confiscation that they require to fulfil their law enforcement roles effectively, and whether the powers of any agencies need broadening.

Notification to destination and/or transit countries so that law enforcement agencies in those countries will be able to seize the detected illegal consignment.

Comments:

15. Wildlife seizures (DA)



The number (and type) of seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife.

Measurement: The number (and type*) of seizures of specimens[#] of illicitly-traded wildlife

Calculation: 'number of seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife'

* Depending on the specific characteristics of wildlife seizures, it may also be appropriate to disaggregate data by type of seizures to obtain useful information on any trends in the volume of certain types of seizures. For example, it might be desirable – where data allows – to disaggregate by species or species group, wildlife trade sector (e.g. medicinal products, luxury products), location of seizure, and/or transportation mode.

Article I of CITES defines specimen as: (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead; (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species.

Comments:

16. Large-scale wildlife seizures (DA)



The number (and type) of large-scale seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife.

Measurement: The number (and type*) of large-scale[#] seizures of specimens⁺ of illicitly-traded wildlife

Calculation: 'number of large-scale seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife'

* Depending on the specific characteristics of wildlife seizures, it may also be appropriate to disaggregate data by type of seizures to obtain useful information on any trends in the volume of certain types of seizures. For example, it might be desirable – where data allows – to disaggregate by species or species group, wildlife trade sector (e.g. medicinal products, luxury products), location of seizure, and/or transportation mode.

Large-scale seizures are seizures of a size that is considered significant or unusual in its scale, implies the involvement of an organized criminal network, or that would be likely to have a significant impact on the species concerned. For ivory, a large-scale seizure is defined as a seizure of 500kg or more. For other species, a large-scale seizure may need to be defined on the basis of historical seizure data.

+ Article I of CITES defines specimen as: (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead; (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species.

Comments:

17. Disposal of confiscated wildlife specimens (EA)



The adequacy of the systems and procedures that are in place for the management, secure storage, auditing and disposal of confiscated wildlife specimens, including live specimens.

Question: *What systems and procedures are in place for managing, storing, auditing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*: <input type="checkbox"/> Have not been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Do not include storage facilities	Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely include up-to-date records <input type="checkbox"/> Include storage facilities but these are considered to be inadequate (e.g. poor security, limited capacity, no facilities for live specimens [#])	Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been formally adopted (e.g. Standard Operating Procedures, regulations) but are not strictly implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes include up-to-date records <input type="checkbox"/> Include storage facilities but these require some improvement (e.g. improved security, addition of facilities for live specimens [#])	Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been formally adopted and are strictly implemented, including auditing and inventory of confiscated specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Include up-to-date records <input type="checkbox"/> Include adequate storage facilities including facilities for the humane storage and disposal [#] of live specimens

* For further information, see CITES Resolution Conf. 9.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Disposal of confiscated and accumulated specimens*, <https://cites.org/eng/res/09/09-10R15.php>.

For further information, see CITES Resolution Conf. 10.7 (Rev. CoP15) on *Disposal of confiscated live specimens of species included in the Appendices*, <https://cites.org/eng/res/10/10-07R15.php>.

Comments:

OUTCOME 3: Wildlife crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach

18. Investigative capacity (EA)



The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to investigate wildlife crime cases.

Question: *Do national law enforcement agencies have trained and empowered staff to investigate wildlife crime cases?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Staff investigating wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are insufficient in number <input type="checkbox"/> Do not have the required training* <input type="checkbox"/> Do not have the required authority and powers	Staff investigating wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are generally sufficient in number <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes have the required training* <input type="checkbox"/> Do not have the required authority and powers	Staff investigating wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sufficient in number <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have the required training* <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes have the required authority and powers	Staff investigating wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sufficient in number <input type="checkbox"/> Have the required training* <input type="checkbox"/> Have appropriate authority and powers

* For example, training in crime scene investigation, information and evidence gathering, identification of suspects and interviewing techniques.

Comments:

19. Information management (EA)



The extent of national procedures and systems to collate information on wildlife crime.

Question: *Have national procedures and systems for consolidating information* on wildlife crime been established?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National procedures and systems for consolidating information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Do not exist	National procedures and systems for consolidating information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been established <input type="checkbox"/> Are out of date and/or otherwise inappropriate	National procedures and systems for consolidating information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been established <input type="checkbox"/> Are infrequently used and applied <input type="checkbox"/> Do not capture all relevant data on wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes make provision for the submission of data to international databases	National procedures and systems for consolidating information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been established <input type="checkbox"/> Are being effectively and widely implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Capture all relevant data on wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Include the collation of data in a secure national database <input type="checkbox"/> Usually make provision for the submission of data to international databases

* For example, information on poaching incidents, seizures, prosecutions and convictions.

Comments:

20. Intelligence analysis (EA)



The extent to which information on wildlife crime is verified and analyzed to generate intelligence.

Question: *Is information on wildlife crime being verified and analyzed to generate criminal intelligence*?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Analysis of information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely takes place [#]	Analysis of information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes take place <input type="checkbox"/> Is challenged by a lack of access to databases <input type="checkbox"/> Is challenged by a lack of trained intelligence analysis staff	Analysis of information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly takes place <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes challenged by lack of access to databases <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes challenged by a lack of trained intelligence analysis staff	Analysis of information on wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly takes place <input type="checkbox"/> Is conducted by trained intelligence analysis staff <input type="checkbox"/> Is routinely compiled in intelligence reports that are shared as appropriate

* Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled and analyzed in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Criminal intelligence is disseminated to direct and support effective law enforcement action.

[#] For example, potential reasons include a lack of consolidated information [#19], insufficient access to relevant databases, and/or a lack of trained staff to analyze data.

Comments:

21. Intelligence-led investigations (EA)



The extent to which criminal intelligence is used to support investigations into wildlife crime.

Question: *Is criminal intelligence* generated through analysis used to support investigations into wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal intelligence: <input type="checkbox"/> Is not generated	Criminal intelligence: <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely used to support investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate	Criminal intelligence: <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes used to support investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate	Criminal intelligence: <input type="checkbox"/> Is always used to support investigations when available <input type="checkbox"/> Is shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate

* Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled and analyzed in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Criminal intelligence is disseminated to direct and support effective law enforcement action.

For example, potential reasons include a lack of consolidated information [#19], insufficient access to relevant databases, and/or a lack of trained staff to analyze data.

Comments:

22. Follow-up investigations (EA)



The extent to which follow-up investigations are conducted for wildlife crime cases.

Question: *Are follow-up investigations* conducted for wildlife crime cases at national and international levels?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely conducted	Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes conducted at a national level <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely conducted at an international level	Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually conducted at a national level <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes conducted at an international level	Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually conducted at a national level <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually conducted at an international level

* For example, follow-up investigations could include following up on information and evidence found on seized computers, mobile phones and documents. It includes engaging with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination, when appropriate, to share or request information.

Comments:

23. Transnational wildlife crime reporting (DA)



The percentage of wildlife crime cases of a transnational nature that were reported to databases of intergovernmental organizations mandated to receive and maintain such data.

Measurement: *The percentage of wildlife crime cases of a transnational nature that were reported* to:*

- a) INTERPOL
- b) World Customs Organization (WCO)
- c) Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) [ivory seizures only].

Calculation: [‘number of transnational wildlife crime cases that were reported to database’ divided by ‘total number of transnational wildlife crime cases’], multiplied by 100. Calculate a separate percentage for a), b) and c).

* Depending on the specific characteristics of wildlife seizures, it may also be appropriate to disaggregate data by type of seizures to obtain useful information on any trends in the volume of certain types of seizures. For example, it might be desirable – where data allows – to disaggregate by species or species group, wildlife trade sector (e.g. medicinal products, luxury products), location of seizure, and/or transportation mode.

Comments:

OUTCOME 4: Specialized investigation techniques are used to combat wildlife crime as required

24. Legal authority to use specialized investigation techniques (PA)



The existence of provisions in national legislation to use specialized investigation techniques in the investigation of wildlife crime.

Question: *Does national legislation make provision for the use of specialized investigation techniques* against wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries, use of tracking devices and/or covert operations.

Comments:

25. Use of specialized investigation techniques (PA)



The use of specialized investigation techniques by national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *Have any specialized investigation techniques been used by national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries, use of tracking devices and/or covert operations.

Comments:

26. Forensic technology (EA)



The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to use forensic technology to support wildlife crime investigations.

Question: *Do national law enforcement agencies have the capacity to use forensic technology* to support the investigation of wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have no forensic capacity <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely able to access forensic support from other institutions or countries	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have limited forensic capacity* <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely have access to basic equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely have staff that have received basic training in sample collection and processing <input type="checkbox"/> Can sometimes access forensic support from other institutions or countries	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have some forensic capacity* <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have staff that received basic training in sample collection and processing <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have access to basic equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Can usually access forensic support from other institutions or countries	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have adequate forensic capacity* <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have staff that have received basic and, as required, advanced training in sample collection and processing <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have access to adequate equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Can access forensic support from other institutions or countries as required

* Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from wildlife crime scenes to an appropriate forensic analysis facility located either in the country or in another country.

Comments:

27. Financial investigations (EA)



The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to conduct financial investigations to support the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

Question: *Do national law enforcement agencies have the capacity to conduct financial investigations* in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have no legal authority to use financial investigations* in the investigation of wildlife crime cases	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have received no formal training and/or have limited knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Require further training and specialized support	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have received basic training and/or have some knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Require further training and specialized support	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are well trained and have good knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations

* A financial investigation is any investigation into a person or person's financial matters. It could also involve the investigation into the finances of a business or a private limited company. A financial investigation can determine where money comes from, how it is moved and how it is used.

Comments:

OUTCOME 5: There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife crime

28. National wildlife legislation (EA)



The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions for wildlife conservation, management and use, including international trade in protected species of wildlife.

Question: *Is there comprehensive national legislation* for wildlife conservation, management and use, including provisions for the regulation of international trade in wildlife or its products?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted	National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have adequate provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife and to deter and combat wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations	National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Has adequate provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife and to deter and combat wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations	National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Has adequate provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife and to deter and combat wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations

* The comprehensiveness of provisions in all relevant pieces of national legislation should be considered when answering this question.

Comments:

29. CITES legislation assessment (EA)

The category in which CITES implementation legislation has been placed under the CITES National Legislation Project.

Question: Which category has CITES implementation legislation been placed in under the CITES National Legislation Project?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National legislation for CITES: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been assessed by CITES*	National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been assessed by CITES as <i>Category 3: legislation that is believed generally not to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES</i>	National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been assessed by CITES as <i>Category 2: legislation that is believed generally not to meet all requirements for the implementation of CITES</i>	National wildlife legislation: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been assessed by CITES as <i>Category 1: legislation that is believed generally to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES</i>

* If you have CITES implementing legislation that has not been assessed under the CITES National Legislation Project (NLP), it is recommended that you forward a copy of this legislation to the CITES Secretariat (info@cites.org) so that an assessment can be completed. More information can be found at: <https://cites.org/legislation>.

Comments:

30. Legal provisions for international cooperation (EA)

The extent to which national provisions for international cooperation in criminal matters are applied to wildlife crime.

Question: Are legislative provisions and/or bilateral treaties for international cooperation in criminal matters* used to support the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*: <input type="checkbox"/> Do not exist	National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*: <input type="checkbox"/> Exist but do not encompass offences related to wildlife crime	National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*: <input type="checkbox"/> Encompass offences related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes applied against wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes subject to refusal and/or delays	National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*: <input type="checkbox"/> Encompass offences related to wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are applied against wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually processed efficiently and in a timely manner

* International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

Comments:

31. Legal provisions to combat corruption (PA)



The existence of provisions against corruption in national legislation that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

Question: *Are there legislative provisions against corruption* in national legislation that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds.

Comments:

32. Legal provisions to address organized crime (PA)



The existence of national legislation for organized crime that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

Question: *Is there specific national legislation to address organized crime* that can be used in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Comments:

OUTCOME 6: Wildlife crime is prosecuted in accordance with the severity of the crime

33. Use of criminal law (EA)



The extent to which a combination of relevant national legislation and criminal law is used to prosecute wildlife crime in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *Are wildlife crime cases prosecuted under a combination of relevant national legislation* and criminal law in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime, to ensure that wherever possible and appropriate offenders are charged and tried under relevant laws that carry the highest penalties?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Relevant criminal law: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot be applied to wildlife crime offences	Relevant criminal law: <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely applied in wildlife crime cases	Relevant criminal law: <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes applied in wildlife crime cases	Relevant criminal law: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually applied in wildlife crime cases, as required <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by mechanisms that harmonize wildlife and other key domestic legislation such as criminal law

* Because of the high value of some illegally-traded wildlife specimens and the involvement of organized crime groups in wildlife crime, mandated maximum fines of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime often bear little relation to the value of wildlife crime specimens or the severity of the offence. It is therefore important that persons arrested for involvement in wildlife crimes whenever possible and appropriate, are charged and tried under a combination of relevant laws that carry the highest penalties. Includes legislative provisions for international cooperation [#30], combating corruption [#31], and addressing organized crime [#32]. Also includes use of general crime laws that relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

Comments:

34. Case file preparation (EA)



The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to prepare wildlife crime case files and give evidence in court.

Question: *Are staff of national law enforcement agencies responsible for the investigation of wildlife crimes trained in the preparation of case files for court, judicial procedures and the giving of evidence in court?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have received no training* on case file preparation and the giving of evidence in court <input type="checkbox"/> Have limited capacity to prepare case files and give evidence in court	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have some staff that have received basic training* on case file preparation and the giving of evidence in court <input type="checkbox"/> Require further, more intensive, training to build skills and capacity	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have some staff that have received intensive training* in case file preparation and the giving of evidence in court <input type="checkbox"/> Require a greater number of trained staff to manage the normal workload	National enforcement agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Have some staff that have received intensive training* in case file preparation and the giving of evidence in court <input type="checkbox"/> Have sufficient trained staff to manage the normal workload

* Formal training delivered by a trained instructor in a systematic intentional way within a academy, college or institute.

Comments:

35. Case clearance rate (DA)



The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were prosecuted in court.

Measurement: *The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were prosecuted in court.*

Calculation: [‘the number of wildlife crime cases submitted to judicial authorities for prosecution and filed in court’ divided by ‘the total number of reported wildlife crime cases’], multiplied by 100.

Comments:

36. Administrative penalties (DA)



The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were resolved with administrative penalties.

Measurement: *The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were resolved with administrative penalties*.*

Calculation: [‘the number of wildlife crime cases resolved with administrative penalties’ divided by ‘the total number of reported wildlife crime cases’], multiplied by 100.

* For example, fines, bans and suspensions.

Comments:

37. Prosecutorial capacity (EA)

The capacity of prosecutors to manage wildlife crime cases.

Question: *Do prosecutors have the capacity to manage wildlife crime cases?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Prosecutors: <input type="checkbox"/> Do not have sufficient knowledge of the intricacies of wildlife-related crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have not received any training and/or awareness-raising on wildlife crime or the prosecution of cases	Prosecutors: <input type="checkbox"/> Have received limited training on the prosecution of wildlife crime cases <input type="checkbox"/> Usually require further training <input type="checkbox"/> Are insufficient to address the workload	Prosecutors: <input type="checkbox"/> Have received some training on the prosecution of wildlife crime cases <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes require further training <input type="checkbox"/> Are insufficient to address the workload of wildlife crime cases	Prosecutors: <input type="checkbox"/> Have sufficient training and knowledge of the prosecution of wildlife crime cases* <input type="checkbox"/> Are sufficient in number to manage the normal workload of wildlife crime cases

* Which may include the appointment of specialized wildlife crime prosecutors as appropriate.

Comments:

38. Prosecution guidelines (PA)

The existence of national guidelines for the prosecution of wildlife crime.

Question: *Are there clearly-defined national guidelines* for the prosecution of wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* For example, guidelines can be used to help ensure that administrative measures are only applied to more minor offences and that all serious offences are subject to prosecution. In some instances, it may be more appropriate for guidelines to be developed and implemented at the sub-national level.

Comments:

39. Conviction rate (DA)

The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were brought to trial that resulted in convictions

Measurement: *The percentage of wildlife crime cases that were brought to trial that resulted in convictions.*

Calculation = [‘the number of wildlife crime cases securing convictions’ divided by ‘the total number of wildlife crime cases brought to trial in court’], multiplied by 100.

Comments:

OUTCOME 7: Wildlife crime offenders are appropriately penalized**40. Available penalties (EA)**

The extent to which national legislation penalizes wildlife crime offences in a manner that reflects the nature and severity of the crime.

Question: *Does national legislation adequately penalize wildlife crime offences?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Penalties for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Only make provision for administrative penalties (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions)	Penalties for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Are not proportional to the nature and severity of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are inadequate as they do not provide an effective deterrent	Penalties for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually proportional to the nature and severity of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are reasonably adequate	Penalties for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Are proportional to the nature and severity of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Treat wildlife crime offences involving organized criminal groups as serious crime* carrying a minimum term of four years imprisonment

* The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

Comments:

41. Sentencing guidelines (PA)

The existence of national guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted for wildlife crime.

Question: *Are there clearly-defined national* guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted for wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* In some instances, it may be more appropriate for guidelines to be developed and implemented at the sub-national level.

Comments:

42. Judicial awareness (EA)

The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the judiciary and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down.

Question: *Is the judiciary aware of the serious nature of wildlife crime and does it hand down appropriate verdicts?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The judiciary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has no awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Has no awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Usually treats wildlife crime as a minor offence <input type="checkbox"/> Does not adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The judiciary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has limited awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Has limited awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Hands down verdicts that are sometimes appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The judiciary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has some awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Has some awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Hands down verdicts that are usually appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The judiciary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is aware of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Has a high level of awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Hands down verdicts that are appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime, and correspond with relevant laws and other serious crimes <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist

* The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

Comments:

43. Legal provisions for asset forfeiture (PA)

The existence of provisions for asset forfeiture and recovery in national legislation that can be applied to wildlife crime.

Question: Are there legal provisions for asset forfeiture* and recovery in national legislation that can be applied to wildlife crime cases?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets acquired through criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

Comments:

44. Use of asset forfeiture legislation (PA)

The use of asset forfeiture and recovery legislation in wildlife crime cases.

Question: Do you apply asset forfeiture* and recovery legal provisions to wildlife crime cases?

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	-	-	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	-	-	Yes

* Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets acquired through criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

Comments:

OUTCOME 8: A holistic approach is deployed to combat wildlife crime

45. Drivers of wildlife crime (EA)

The extent to which the drivers of wildlife crime in the country are known and understood.

Question: *Is there awareness of the drivers* of wildlife crime in your country, including drivers of both supply of illicit products and consumer demand?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is limited as very little information is available	Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is basic <input type="checkbox"/> Is typically anecdotal <input type="checkbox"/> Is based on limited information	Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is reasonable <input type="checkbox"/> Involves gaps in knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Is based on information from multiple sources	Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is good <input type="checkbox"/> Is reasonably comprehensive <input type="checkbox"/> Is based on information from a variety of sources including scientific research

* 'Drivers' are the underlying factors that are behind wildlife crime. Wildlife and forest offences can be driven by multiple factors, including rural poverty, food insecurity, unequal distribution of available agricultural lands, economic interests, legal markets of timber and non-timber products, as well as social upheavals such as war and famine.

Comments:

46. Demand-side activities (EA)

The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife products are implemented.

Question: *Are activities implemented to address the demand* for illicit wildlife products?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have not been developed or implemented <input type="checkbox"/> There is no information available on the demand for illicit wildlife products in the country	Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely implemented in full due to a lack of available resources (e.g. technical, human, financial) <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on information confirming demand for illicit wildlife products in the country	Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been developed and implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely reviewed to identify the outcomes achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on information confirming demand for illicit wildlife products in the country	Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been developed and implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually reviewed to identify the outcomes achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Are not needed as data confirms that there is very little demand for illicit wildlife products in the country [#]

* 'Demand-side activities' are activities developed and implemented to reduce the demand for a particular illegally-traded wildlife product, or for illegally-traded wildlife more general. In many instances, they may be closely associated with awareness-raising activities [#50] to build public awareness of the legal requirements that applies to trade in wildlife. When answering this question please consider activities that the government has conducted and/or participated in, including activities which may have been developed or implemented in partnership with other countries and/or non-government organizations.

[#] This indicator is intended to measure the delivery of demand reduction efforts within the country, although it is noted that countries which have confirmed that there is no demand for illicit wildlife products in their country (e.g. through targeted research) may also support demand reduction efforts in other countries.

Comments:

47. Regulated community (EA)

The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase the awareness of the regulated community of the laws that apply to the sustainable use of wildlife.

Question: *Are efforts taken to increase the awareness of the regulated community* of the requirements of legislation related to the sustainable use of wildlife and the penalties for non-compliance?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not undertaken	Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal and reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Are not comprehensive or widespread	Efforts to raise awareness of the regulated community of relevant laws: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on awareness-raising materials that have been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes up-to-date <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	Efforts to raise awareness of the regulated community of relevant laws: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness-raising materials <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensively target the different types of user and permit holder(s)

* The regulated community could include harvesters, sellers, traders (including on-line traders) and/or any individual or group that is issued a permit and/or licence to take, use and/or trade in wildlife and wildlife products, and/or that conducts business activities related to the trade in wildlife and wildlife products.

Comments:

48. Local community engagement (EA)

The extent to which local communities are engaged in law enforcement activities to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *Are local communities engaged in efforts to combat wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Engagement of local communities: <input type="checkbox"/> Does not occur	Engagement of local communities: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually ad hoc and informal <input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by any formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement	Engagement of local communities: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by a formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement	Engagement of local communities: <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely occurs <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by a formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes supported by community-level interventions to combat wildlife crime

* Formal mechanisms and structures for engagement include the use of Community Police Forums, crime notification hotlines (e.g. Crimestoppers), the development of informant networks, and/or the use of incentives, as appropriate.

Comments:

49. Livelihoods (EA)

The extent to which livelihoods and social capacity building are considered in activities to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *Are livelihoods and social factors that relate to the use of wildlife products considered when developing and implementing activities to combat wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Livelihoods and social factors: <input type="checkbox"/> Are largely unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Are not considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime	Livelihoods and social factors: <input type="checkbox"/> Have sometimes been identified <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime due to a lack of resources (e.g. technical, human, financial)	Livelihoods and social factors: <input type="checkbox"/> Have usually been identified <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime	Livelihoods and social factors: <input type="checkbox"/> Have usually been identified <input type="checkbox"/> Are routinely considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are often supported by programmes to build social capacity and promote sustainable alternative livelihoods

Comments:

50. Public awareness (EA)

The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of wildlife crime.

Question: *Are efforts taken to increase public awareness* of wildlife crime and its environmental, social and economic impacts?*

Measurement:

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Efforts to increase awareness*: <input type="checkbox"/> Are not undertaken	Efforts to increase awareness*: <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal and reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely comprehensive or widespread	Efforts to increase awareness*: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on awareness-raising materials and/or campaigns that have been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Have usually not been recently reviewed or updated <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	Efforts to increase awareness*: <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness-raising materials and/or campaigns <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually widespread <input type="checkbox"/> Include information on the severity and impacts of wildlife crime

* Awareness-raising activities may include public campaigns, awareness-raising materials at key locations such as international airports, public meetings, and/or the promotion of crime notification hotlines. When answering this question please include activities that the government has conducted and/or participated in, including activities which may have been developed or implemented in partnership with other countries and/or non-government organizations.

Comments:

