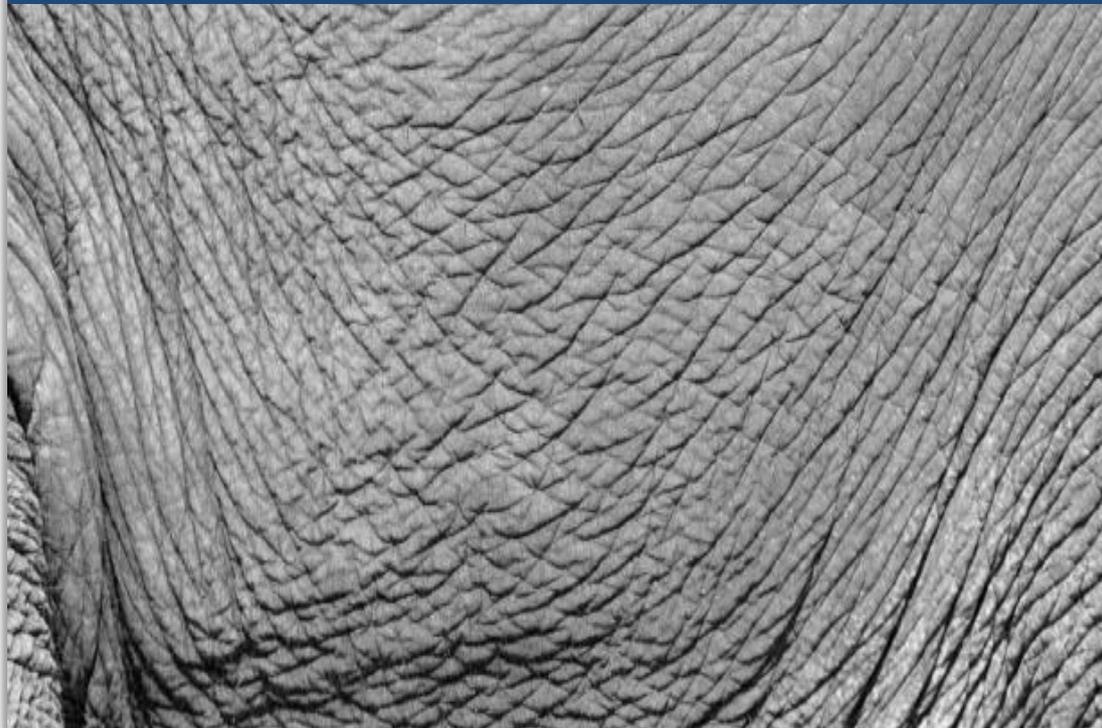




International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

Menu of Services



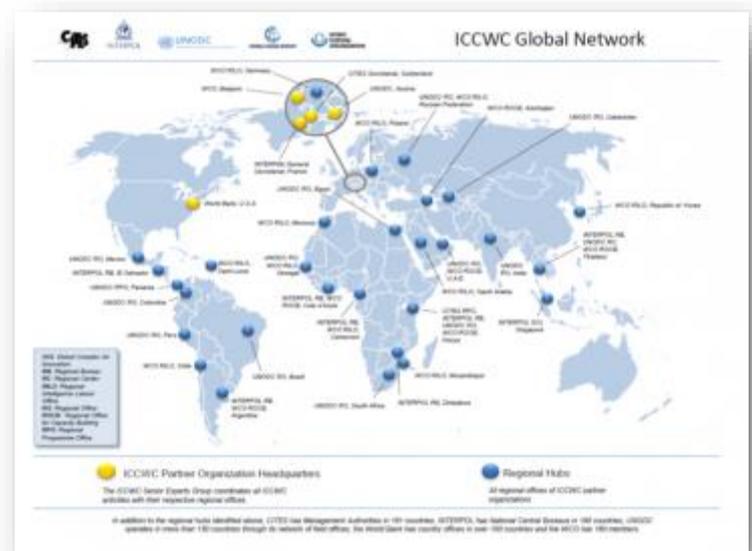
Updated April 2018

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WHAT IS ICCWC?

The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)¹ is a 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 (UNODC), the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO). This powerful alliance was formally established on 23 November 2010 in St. Petersburg, Russia, during the International Tiger Forum.



ICCWC’s mission is to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime to ensure perpetrators of serious wildlife and forest crime will face a formidable and coordinated response.

ICCWC work for, and with, the criminal justice community, since it is frontline officers, investigators, prosecutors and judges who eventually bring criminals engaged in wildlife crime to justice.

THE ICCWC MENU OF SERVICES

This document provides an indicative list of training courses, tools and services available through ICCWC, based on the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020². These can be delivered subject to funds availability and priorities identified in the ICCWC Strategic Programme.

The courses are examples of activities that could be implemented by ICCWC in different countries or regions upon request and in collaboration with relevant national authorities or regional bodies and networks. Other specific and tailored training events can be developed based on the specific requests and requirements of countries and regions. Each training course is normally led by one “lead” partner organization that coordinates the event with other relevant ICCWC partners and delivers the training on behalf of ICCWC. In some instances, multiple lead organizations are identified as the training can be provided by various ICCWC partners depending on the target audience. In such cases, the ICCWC Senior Experts Group (SEG) identifies the most appropriate lead agency on a case by case basis.

Activities and training events are normally delivered in English where multiple countries are involved. Delivery in French, Spanish or other languages can be considered where most participants share a common language. Interpretation will be considered on a case by case basis.

¹ <https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php>

² https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/News/ICCWC_Strategic_Programme_2016-2020_final.pdf

CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT AVAILABLE THROUGH ICCWC

Courses	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration³	Lead organization(s)
ICCWC Anti-Money Laundering training programme	Introduction to wildlife and forest crime and AML investigations, including legal frameworks. The training program helps Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), investigators, prosecutors and judges to overcome the investigative, legal and procedural challenges related to wildlife crime and money laundering cases. It aims to develop capacity to standardize procedures in detecting illegal transactions and suspicious activities, and to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate money laundering cases related to wildlife trafficking.	Law enforcement, prosecutors, judges	Theory and exercises	4-5 days	UNODC World Bank
Anti-Smuggling Training Course (AST)	Basic anti-smuggling techniques, including wildlife ID, surveillance, interviewing etc.	Land border authorities ⁴	Role play and theory	4-5 days	UNODC
Basic Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training	ANACAPA is the international standard methodology for criminal intelligence analysis. This ANACAPA course equips students with the skills to analyze diverse data, present them in simple, comprehensible formats (such as association charts, link charts etc.), and to draw inferences and offer recommendations based on their interpretation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	2 weeks	UNODC
Concealment Methods	Wildlife smuggling: body packing and use of containers; vehicle inspection: disguise, and CITES permit inspection.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	1 day (briefing) 2.5-3 days (training)	INTERPOL UNODC WCO
Controlled Deliveries and/or Electronic Surveillance	Domestic controlled delivery and advanced surveillance through GPS trackers.	Wildlife/forestry police, provincial/district police and forestry administration	Role play and theory	3-5 days	INTERPOL UNODC WCO

³ The duration noted in the table is the overall average days of the activity and can be tailored based on specific needs identified.

⁴ Police, customs, forestry administration, etc.

Courses	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration³	Lead organization(s)
Corruption Risk Assessments and Mitigation Strategies	Practical working sessions are provided to Wildlife Management Authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and prioritize corruption risks (2 days). - Develop strategies to mitigate against these risks (2-3 days). - Support the implementation of identified risks (variable) 	Middle to senior managers from wildlife management agencies, in particular staff from internal audit, risk management and enforcement units. Anti-corruption authority and corruption prevention officers.	Practical exercises	2-3 days	UNODC
Criminal Intelligence Analysis	Introduction to data management and analysis as well as intelligence development.	Wildlife/forestry police	Theory and exercises	10 days	INTERPOL UNODC
Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) and Joint Investigations	Similar to AST but addressing officers on both sides of the border, involved with Border Liaison Offices. It largely focuses on developing practical arrangements to promote joint-operations and real-time information-sharing among border authorities during a smuggling incident.	Land border authorities ³	Role play and theory	4-5 days	UNODC
Ethics Training	This module is designed to enable staff to identify ethical dilemmas and to provide them with tools to deal with these ethical dilemmas. Available: course for all staff; Train the Trainer; Advanced course for manager and staff in supervisory positions. Often included as a module as part of a broader training.	Wildlife and forest management and enforcement agency staff	Theory and practical exercises	Half day module	UNODC
Financial Investigation Training Course (AML/CFT)	Investigation of money laundering proceeds of crime and terrorist financing. Training in financial investigation to identify and investigate money laundering and to trace and seize proceeds of crime, which is key to an overall effective AML/CFT regime. This module provides in-depth training in the current methods used to conduct financial investigations in the field of anti-money laundering and the counter financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). It takes a practical focus on wildlife trafficking cases and can be customized to reflect national and regional issues.	Police, customs, financial investigators	Theory and practical exercises	5 days	UNODC

Courses	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration³	Lead organization(s)
Intelligence and Information Management	Data, information and the intelligence cycle; the purpose of intelligence-led law enforcement; collecting information and information security; evaluating and acting on information and intelligence; recording information; and sharing information and intelligence.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	5 days	INTERPOL
Interview Techniques	Introduction to the course – planning an interview: objectives and legal considerations, choice of interviewer; preparing the interview: data to consider, when and where, questioning plan; conducting the interview: attitudes of questioner, judge’s rules, definitions, deceptive behaviors, interview techniques (theory); conducting the interview (practical); communication tools – course conclusion. This course can also be tailored for delivery as a shorter module as part of a broader training programme.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	2-5 days	INTERPOL UNODC WCO
Investigating and Prosecuting Corruption linked to Wildlife and Forest Crime	Highlights how corruption facilitates wildlife and forest crime and helps develop practical skills and networks to combat the corruption enabling wildlife and forest crime. This course can also be tailored for delivery as a shorter module as part of a broader training programme.	Wildlife crime and anti-corruption investigators and prosecutors	Theory and practical exercises	3 days	UNODC
Ivory Sampling	Training based on the content of the ‘Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis’.	Port/border authorities, police, customs	Theory and practical exercises	1-2 days	INTERPOL UNODC
On-line trade investigations	Providing specific skills and smart phones to develop profiles to monitor online trade on social media and infiltrate closed groups specialized in wildlife products.	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	2.5 days	UNODC
Profiling Illegal Wildlife Containers	Risk indicators to recognize illegal shipments of wildlife travelling through ports.	Customs, wildlife/forestry police, CITES authorities	Theory and exercises	3 days	UNODC WCO
Prosecution Skills for Wildlife Crime Prosecutors	Best practices and tools for prosecution of wildlife and forest crimes.	Prosecutors	Theory and scenario-based exercises	5 days	UNODC

Courses	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration³	Lead organization(s)
Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment	Creation of national threat assessments against serious and organized crimes.	Strategic intelligence analysts	Theory and practical exercises	5 days	UNODC
Standardized Enforcement Training – Operations (SET-OP)	Operational planning overview, decision making process and risk management; decision-making: identification of national priorities, operational goal, objectives and indicators; information collection plan; choice of enforcement actions, risk management; communication tools; review of operational plans, SET-OP evaluation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	5 days	INTERPOL
Standardized Enforcement Training Field (SET-FIELD)	Preparation for crime scene investigation (CSI); conduct of a CSI: note-taking and interview of witness, debrief on CSI, operational planning, decision-making, identification of goal, objectives and indicators, information collection plan; operational planning: choice of enforcement action, risk assessment, operational plan – preparation for a search: obtaining a warrant, team preparation; conduct of a search, debrief and post-search procedures; communication tools, court brief and testimony, SET field evaluation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	5 days	INTERPOL
Timber Identification	Training based on the content of the “Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification” and the “Law Enforcement Best Practice Flow Diagram for Timber”.	Port/border authorities, police, customs	Theory and practical exercises	1-2 days	UNODC
Train the Trainer	Adult learning, training characteristics, instructional methods and use of technology. Practical course delivery.	Trainers	Role play and theory	1-5 days	INTERPOL UNODC
Train the Trainer – Standardized Wildlife Enforcement Officer Training (SWEOT)	Adult learning, goals and objectives; instructional methods, course sequence, evaluation; operational planning: review of priorities, goals and objectives of the operation; risk management; note-taking and interviews; crime scene investigation; group activities; operational planning: review of information available for the operation, review of enforcement actions for the operation; search preparation; executing a search; court procedures; and communication tools, SWEOT evaluation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	13 days	INTERPOL

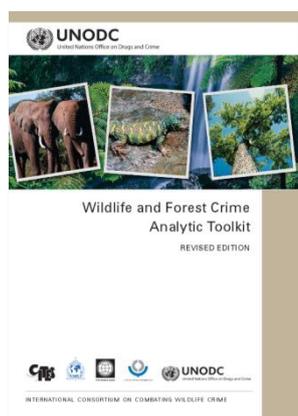
Courses	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration³	Lead organization(s)
Training on Fraudulent CITES Permits	Identifying and detecting fraudulent permits.	Port/border authorities, police, customs	Theory and practical exercises	½ day	CITES WCO
Use of Software to Develop Criminal Intelligence	Advanced course for selected participants from previous group.	Wildlife/forestry police	Computer-assisted course	3 days	INTERPOL UNODC
Use of UNTOC and MLA	Training on the use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) including the use of Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA).	Investigators, prosecutors, judiciary	Theory and practical exercises	2 days	UNODC
Wildlife Crime Scene Management and Investigation (Basic and advanced course)	Techniques and procedures to apply when attending a wildlife scene of crime, including collection and preservation of wildlife evidence, digital evidence and case file preparation and follow-up. Training duration can be adapted based on needs identified (basic/advanced).	Wildlife/forestry enforcement authorities	Role play, theory and practice	3-10 days	INTERPOL UNODC
Wildlife Crime Training for Judiciary	Awareness raising of wildlife crime and need to treat it as a serious crime. Training on relevant tools and decision making.	Judiciary	Theory and practical exercises	3 days	UNODC
Wildlife Forensic Science	Introduction to wildlife forensic science; planning a wildlife forensic investigation; evidence collection, storage and transfer; accessing wildlife forensic services. A shorter module (half-day) can be tailored for delivery as part of a broader training.	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	2-5 days	UNODC

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH ICCWC

Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
Mentorships, twinning programmes	Promote and support institutional cooperation [twinning] between CITES Parties to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, skills and experiences that will enhance capacity to effectively implement CITES. Provide mentorship to prosecutors to build capacity in preparing and presenting wildlife cases in court, applying legislation, including in financial investigations.	Wildlife and law enforcement authorities	Based on needs identified	Based on needs identified	CITES INTERPOL UNODC WCO
Operations to combat wildlife crime	ICCWC partner agencies can deploy their tools and services to provide real-time operational support during national, regional or global operations between member states to combat wildlife crime. For example, ICCWC initiated or supported a number of operations, for example COBRA III, Thunderbird, INFRATERRA among others. For more information, please visit the ICCWC webportal.	Law enforcement	Operational support	As required	INTERPOL WCO
Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Meeting (RIACM)	The RIACM meeting promote and stimulate cooperation between participating countries on ongoing cases of transnational wildlife crimes, it supports investigations and operational analytical work and helps identify and disrupt transnational networks involved in environmental crime through information exchange and the development of operational tactical (?) plans to target the criminal networks. <i>Note: WIRE and RIACM meetings can be held back-to-back to ensure synergies and enhance coordination and cooperation between the different groups of professionals involved.</i>	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	2 days	INTERPOL (UNODC/WCO)
Wildlife Incidence Support Team (WIST)	Deploy WIST consisting of enforcement staff or relevant experts at the request of a country that has been affected by significant poaching of wildlife specimens, to assist it, and guide and facilitate appropriate follow-up actions in the immediate aftermath of such an incident.	Wildlife and law enforcement authorities	Based on needs identified	1-5 days	INTERPOL

Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
<p>Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement Meeting (WIRE)</p>	<p>WIRE meetings aim to create platforms for law enforcement professionals to develop ties with their direct counterparts in the different countries in the region. The WIRE meetings are unique in the sense that they offer specialized platforms for one category of officials at a time, with a view to build bridges among like-minded professionals from different countries. There are three types of WIRE meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WIRE-Police</u>. This meeting nearly exclusively targets police officers, except for those countries where wildlife investigations are led by wildlife agencies. The priority for this meeting is therefore the exchange of strategic criminal intelligence for the identification of routes, groups, and trends. • <u>WIRE-Prosecution</u>. This meeting targets prosecutors with experience in wildlife crime cases as well as those working for Central Authorities responsible for sending and receiving requests of Mutual Legal Assistance. The priority is the effective use of mutual legal assistance and authorization for the use of special investigative techniques for wildlife crime cases (e.g. Controlled Delivery). • <u>WIRE-Customs</u>: This meeting targets customs officers working at seaports and airports, both as analysts and as investigators. The priority for is the identification of CITES-risk indicators to assist detection of cargo and containers potentially carrying illegal wildlife products. These meetings are ideally followed up by in-depth discussions led by WCO and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices. After each group of professionals has met at least once to agree on mutually understandable solutions, all three categories of professionals gather together to plan an effective transnational law enforcement response to wildlife criminal networks. <p><i>Note: WIRE and RIACM meetings can be held back-to-back to ensure synergies and enhance coordination and cooperation between the different groups of professionals involved.</i></p>	<p>Law enforcement officers (wildlife agencies, prosecutors and customs)</p>	<p>Theory and practical exercises</p>	<p>2-3 days</p>	<p>UNODC (WCO/INTERPOL)</p>

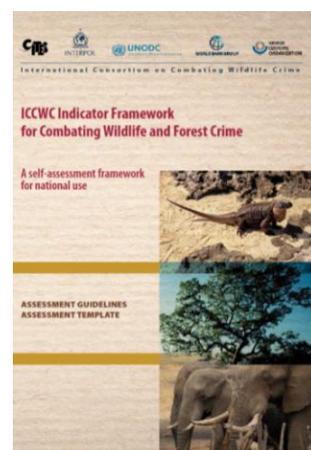
ICCWC FLAGSHIP PRODUCTS



The **ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit** (2012) provides government officials, Customs, police and other relevant enforcement agencies with a framework to conduct a comprehensive analysis of their response to wildlife and forest crime and identify their technical assistance needs. The country's capabilities are assessed in relation to relevant legislation, law enforcement measures, prosecutorial and judicial capacities, factors that drive offences, the effectiveness of preventive measures, and the availability and use made of data. The Toolkit is available in Chinese, [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#). See the [Fact Sheet](#) and [step by step guide](#) for more details.

The **ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime** (2016) is a self-assessment tool designed for use by countries at national level to measure and monitor the effectiveness of their law enforcement responses to wildlife and forest crime. It can be used in conjunction with or independently from the Toolkit and consists of 50 indicators against which countries can measure their own progress.

It consists of *Assessment Guidelines* that provide an overview of the ICCWC Indicator Framework and introduce the 50 indicators and the eight enforcement outcomes they are grouped under. It also provides practical guidance on completing an assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework and discusses the analysis of results including the more detailed exploration of results using the ICCWC Toolkit. It also includes an *Assessment Template* that provides the full measurement details of all 50 indicators to conduct the national assessment. The Indicator Framework is available in Chinese, [English](#), [French](#), [Portuguese](#) (template only) and [Spanish](#). See the [step by step guide](#) for more details.



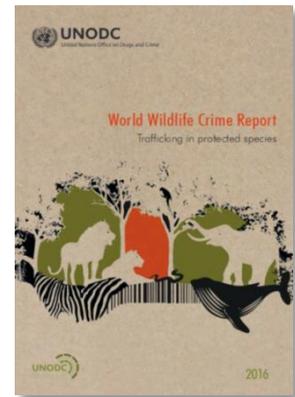
In support of the deployment of forensic technology to combat elephant poaching and illegal trade in ivory, the Consortium developed the **ICCWC Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Analysis** (2014), available in English and Chinese. To complement the Guidelines, ICCWC has also developed a **training video on ivory sampling** that is available in [English](#) and [French](#), as well as in [Arabic](#) and [Chinese](#).

ICCWC has also delivered a **Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification** (2016) which facilitates the use of forensic science to combat illicit trafficking in timber, and covers the whole chain of custody, providing information on best practices and procedures from the crime scene to the court room, to ensure that forensic data are credible and admissible in court.

The **Wildlife Crime and Money Laundering training program** (2016) is a four-day workshop to help Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), investigators, prosecutors and judges to overcome the investigative, legal and procedural challenges related to wildlife crime and money laundering cases. It aims to develop capacity to standardise procedures in detecting illegal transactions and suspicious activities, and to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate money laundering cases related to wildlife trafficking. Individual programme modules are being tailored to the needs of the different practitioners, to help

them choose effective strategies, understand complex criminal patterns, reconstruct financial transactions, and apply relevant procedures or statutes.

The [World Wildlife Crime Report](#) takes stock of the present wildlife crime situation with a focus on illicit trafficking of specific protected species of wild fauna and flora, and provides an assessment of the nature and extent of the problem at the global level. The report looks at seven large industrial sectors that make use of wild sourced products and are vulnerable to wildlife and forest crime: seafood; pets, zoos and breeding; food, medicine and tonics; art, décor and jewellery; cosmetics and perfume; fashion; and furniture. It includes a quantitative market assessment and a series of in-depth illicit trade case studies based on evidence from 164,000 seizures in 120 countries, covering nearly 7,000 species.



TOOLS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH ICCWC PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

CITES

The [CITES Virtual College](#) provides capacity-building activities and reference materials online. It is hosted by the International University of Andalusia. A number of training modules to strengthen compliance with the Convention are available online. An indicative list can be found below. The average duration of each of the modules is approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes. Modules can also be compressed and tailored based on specific requirements and the time available. Modules are available online in English, French and Spanish.

- Introduction to CITES
- Wildlife Crime and CITES Enforcement
- Roles and Tasks of the Management Authorities
- Roles and Tasks of the Scientific Authorities
- Basic Principles of Legislation to Implement CITES
- CITES Guidelines for Developing Legislation
- CITES Permits and Certificates
- CITES Compliance Procedures
- CITES Review of Significant Trade
- CITES Trade with Non-Parties
- CITES Resolutions and Decisions
- Using the Appendices and the Checklist of CITES Species
- CITES Exemptions and Special Procedures
- CITES Reservations
- The Role of Quotas in CITES
- Proposals to Amend the Appendices

Targeted support is also available through the [CITES National Legislation Project](#).

The CITES Enforcement Authority Forum has been integrated with ENVIRONET. For details, see [Notification 2015/039](#).

The [CITES Trade Database](#) is managed by UNEDP-WCMC on behalf of the CITES Secretariat. It is a unique resource that holds over 11 million records of legal trade in wildlife and over 50,000 scientific names of taxa listed by CITES.

[Species+](#) provides a centralized portal for accessing key information on species of global concern. In particular, Species+ contains information on all species that are listed in the Appendices of CITES and CMS, as well as other CMS Family listings and species included in the Annexes to the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

A list of [national CITES Authorities](#) for all CITES Parties as well as [directories of enforcement focal points](#) on a number of specific enforcement issues between agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement in different countries is available on the CITES website.

INTERPOL

[INTERPOL Notices](#) are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information. There are 8 type of notices:



Red Notice

To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to extradition or similar lawful action.



Yellow Notice

To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.



Blue Notice

To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime.



Black Notice

To seek information on unidentified bodies.



Green Notice

To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries.



Orange Notice

To warn of an event, a person an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.



INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice

Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Security Council Sanctions Committees.



Purple Notice

To seek or provide information on *modus operandi*, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

[I-24/7](#) is a secure network linking all INTERPOL member countries and giving access to INTERPOL's criminal databases. It enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

[I-link](#) helps officers in INTERPOL member countries to exchange data. It assists officers to make connections between seemingly unrelated investigations by identifying common threads.

[Eco-message](#) is a system for reporting all international environmental crime cases. It facilitates real-time information exchange in a standardized format, creating a reliable, searchable platform for officers to use.

UNODC

[SHERLOC](#) is an online knowledge management portal for sharing electronic resources and laws on crime and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). SHERLOC aims to promote communications between States, police enforcement agencies, civil society and other organizations, and has been developed to easily provide access to legal cases related to countries' implementation of the Convention. Since its creation in 2013, SHERLOC has grown to include information on over 1,800 individual cases and 2,100 instances of legislation concerning national laws. It comprises 4 areas which aim to facilitate cooperation: Legislation Database, Case Law Database, Bibliographic Database and Directory of Competent National Authorities.

[UNODC global e-learning courses](#). The UNODC Global eLearning Programme offers the advantage of a comprehensive training and learning solutions that can be customized for the needs of the end-user. The UNODC Global eLearning Programme develops learning contents in collaboration with UNODC senior international experts in each specific thematic field. Current security and human threats such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and issues relating to border control, forensics and laboratories, controlled deliveries, security and travel documents, intelligence, HIV and AIDS and human rights are covered by 30 courses. Each learning module is developed in English and is then translated into other languages, upon request from Member States.

[Mutual Legal Assistance request writer tool](#): assists States to draft requests for international cooperation. The MLA Tool requires virtually no prior knowledge or experience with drafting requests for mutual legal assistance, by simply guiding users step-by-step through the process with a series of templates.

[Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition](#): practical guide to facilitate the drafting, transmission and execution of requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance. The manual is intended for by central and other competent national authorities, policy makers and criminal justice practitioners including lawyers, investigators, judges and magistrates who are involved international legal assistance.

WCO

The [Customs Enforcement Network Communication Platform \(CENcomm\)](#) is a tool that facilitates the exchange and use of data in a timely, reliable and secure manner with direct access available 24 hours

a day. The application is hosted by the WCO Secretariat and users can access it via the internet using an ID and password issued by the WCO.

[ENVIRONET](#) is a CENcomm internet-based global communication tool dedicated to environmental protection. This is where the WCO posts media updates related to wildlife crime and other environmental crimes, alerts, manuals, handbooks, and enforcement-related messages.

The [Green Customs Guide](#) is a guidebook for trainees and trainers to be used as a core element during the training courses and as a post-course reference document covering the following organizations and conventions: Basel, Cartagena, CITES, Montreal, Rotterdam and Stockholm as well as INTERPOL, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), UNEP, UNODC and WCO.

[Customs Control, Risk Management, Profiling and Selectivity](#) is an e-learning module available on the WCO's learning platform. The access is restricted.

The [WCO's Risk Management Compendium](#) outlines the risk management process and risk assessment, profiling and targeting tools that inform selection criteria for identifying high-risk consignments, passengers and conveyances for customs intervention. The access to Volume 2 of the Compendium is restricted.

ADDITIONAL TOOLS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE

INTERPOL-WCO Customs-Police Cooperation Handbook (2018): The Customs – Police Cooperation Handbook aims to foster increased cooperation between the two agencies at the national level. It highlights the need for customs – police cooperation and offers professional insight on how to strengthen the collaboration between these institutions.

In addition to the courses, training modules and materials offered above, ICCWC partner organizations have individually and collectively developed a number of relevant tools, guides and manuals. These are available to Member States of ICCWC partner organizations through the [CITES Virtual College](#), [INTERPOL restricted website](#) and [ENVIRONET](#).

These include:

- Intelligence-led Enforcement – A Technique for Investigating Environmental Crime
- Operational Planning Manual – A Guide to Prepare Large Scale Operation
- Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation Manual
- Controlled Deliveries – A technique for Investigating Wildlife Crime
- Wildlife Smuggling Concealment – Case-study Handbook
- Manual for Questioning Wildlife Smugglers: A Technique for Investigating Wildlife Crime

ICCWC ORGANIZATIONS

The five organizations signed a [Letter of Understanding](#) on 23 November 2010 in St. Petersburg, Russia. United under the banner of ICCWC, these organizations form a unique pool of technical and programming expertise, presenting the opportunity for a novel approach to address and overcome the multi-faceted challenges posed by wildlife crime.



The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) establishes an international legal framework and common procedures for the strictest control of international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants is legal, sustainable and traceable, and that it does not threaten their survival.

<http://www.cites.org>



INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime. INTERPOL's General Secretariat has a Sub-Directorate devoted to environmental security.

<http://www.interpol.int>



UNODC is the global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and transnational organized crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices.

<http://www.unodc.org>



The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Its mission is to fight poverty and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors. The Bank supports a global programme of technical assistance on anti-money laundering and has played a leading role in international efforts to strengthen forest law enforcement and governance.

<http://www.worldbank.org>



The World Customs Organization is the only intergovernmental organization exclusively focused on Customs matters. The WCO is recognized as the voice of the global Customs community and is particularly noted for its work in areas covering the development of global standards, the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures, the facilitation of international trade, trade supply chain security, the enhancement of Customs enforcement and compliance activities, anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives, public-private partnerships, integrity promotion and sustainable global Customs capacity-building programmes.

<http://www.wcoomd.org>

FURTHER INFORMATION

Discover more about ICCWC and its partner organizations at the ICCWC web portal⁵ or contact ICCWC at:

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Email: info@cites.org

⁵ <http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php>