



TOGETHER AGAINST
WILDLIFE CRIME

Toolkit & Indicator Framework *Second Editions*



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

ANALYTIC TOOLKIT

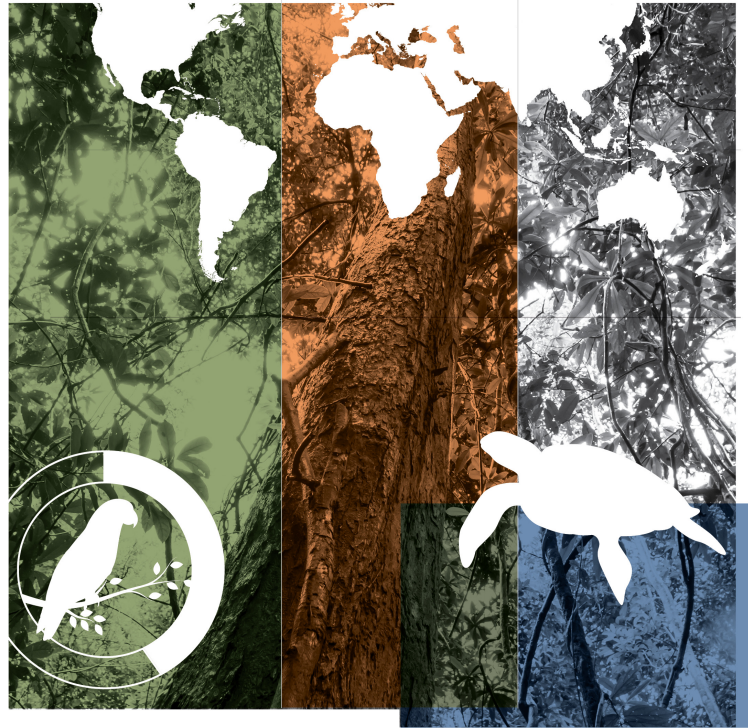
SECOND EDITION 2022



WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

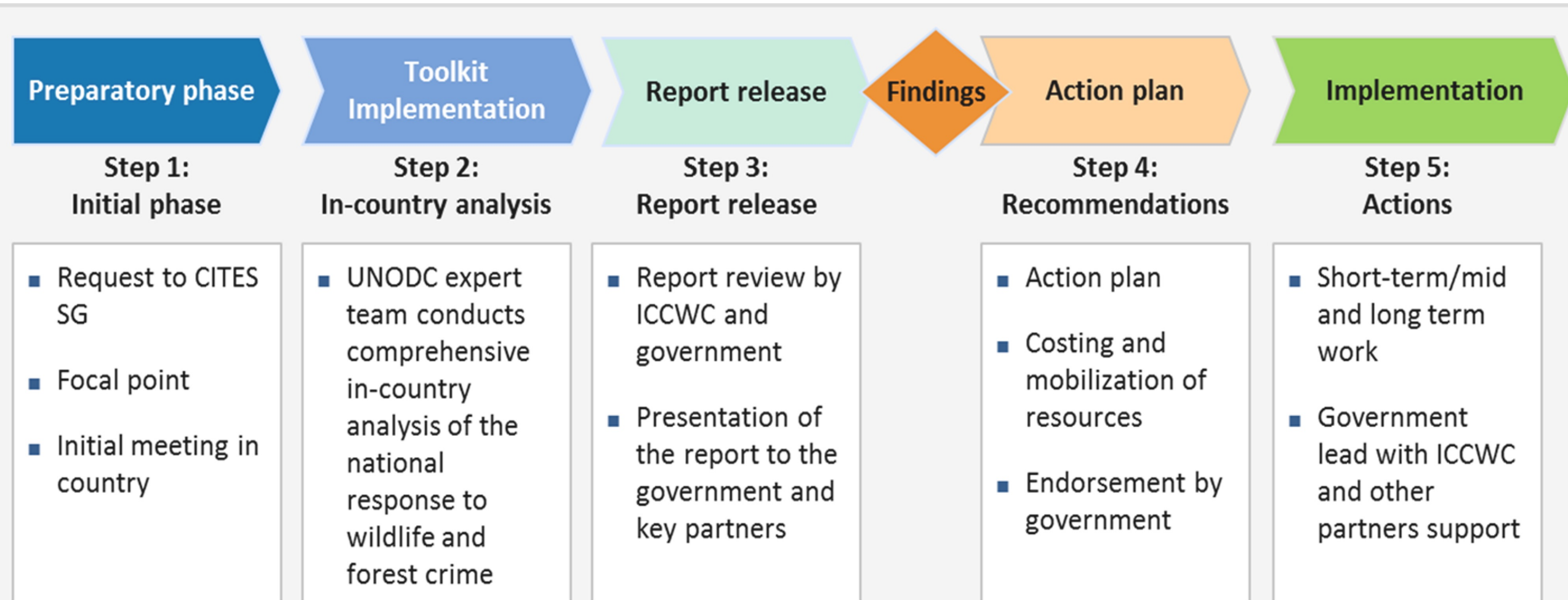
INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

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Toolkit Process



Toolkit Benefits

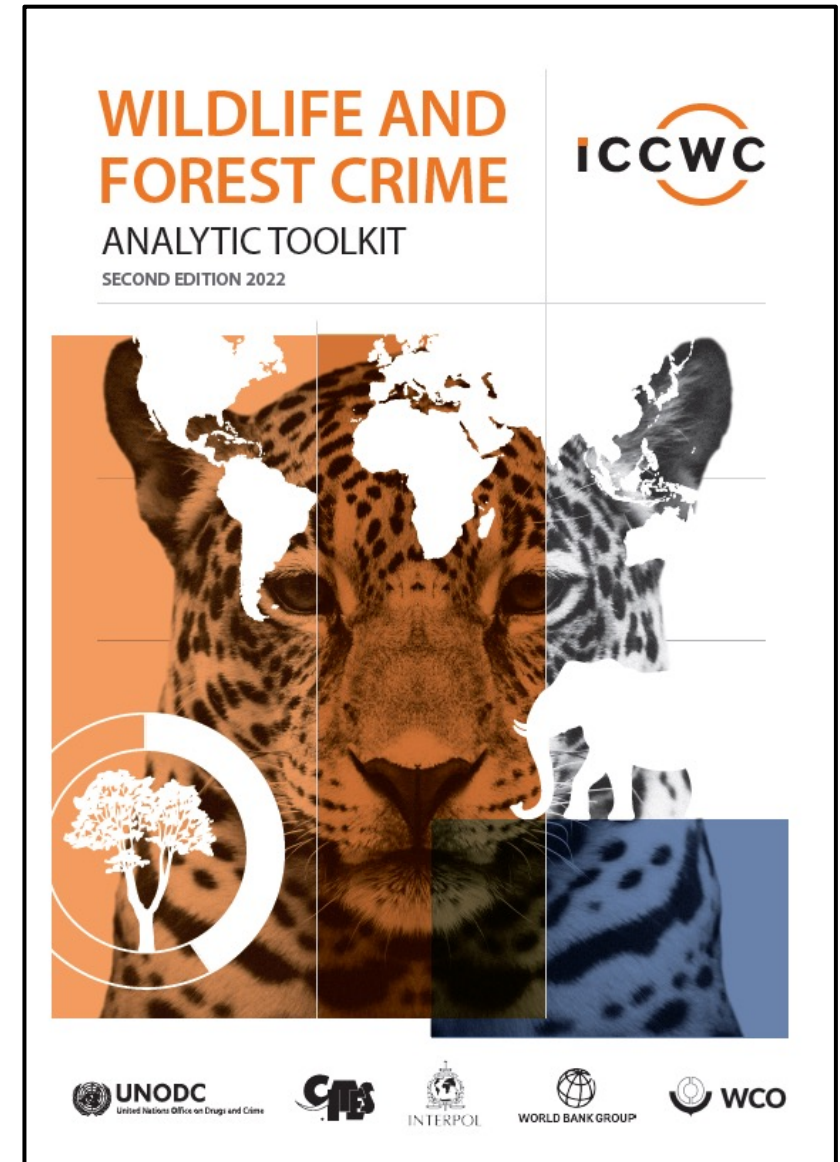
Identify key areas to strengthen national response

Develop tailor-made action plan

Inform national strategies and guide allocation of resources

Raise awareness

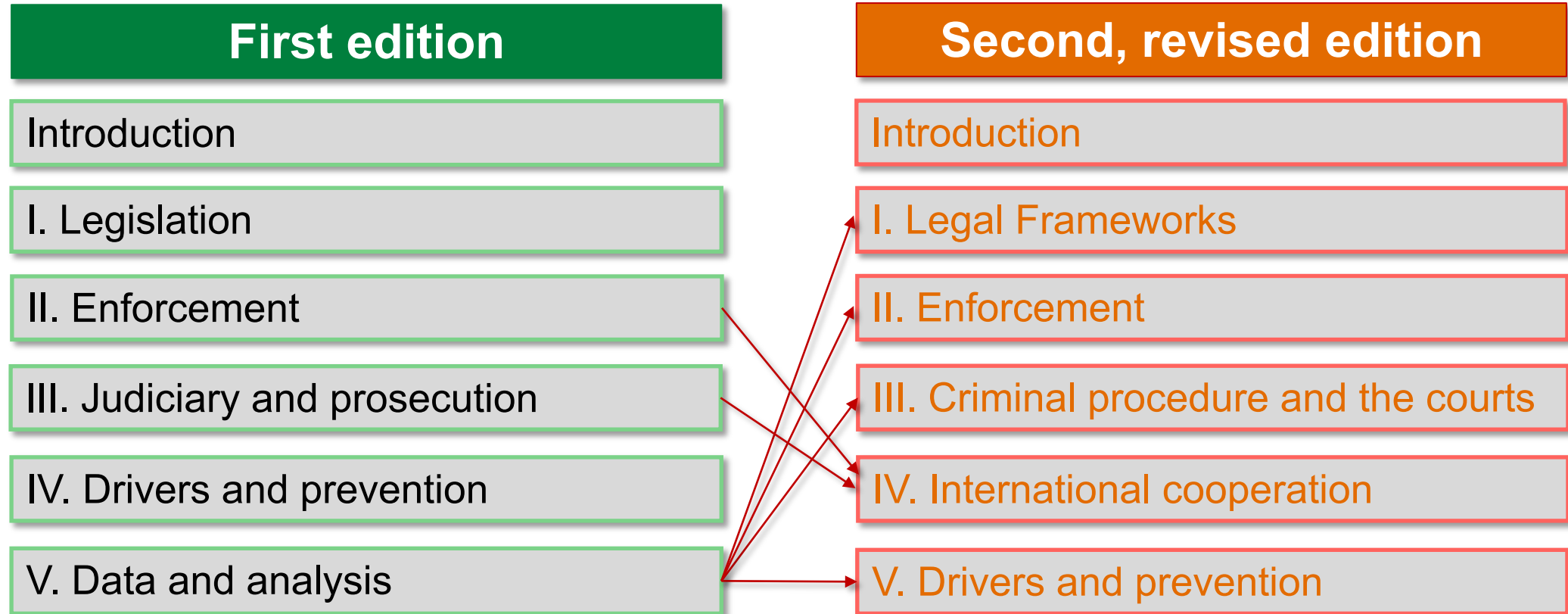
Mobilize financial and technical support from donor community



Toolkit: Review & Revision Process

- First edition produced 2009-2011
- Independent evaluation 2020
- Consultant and team started work in early 2021
- First expert group meeting (EGM) May 2021
- Individual chapters written and reviewed by 'Friends of the Toolkit' June-October
- First full draft shared November 2021
- Revised full draft presented to second EGM in January 2022
- Final draft presented February 2022

Toolkit: Structure



Toolkit: New edition

Financial investigations

Corruption

Supply chain integrity

Confiscation

Gender

Human rights

Sustainable livelihoods

International cooperation

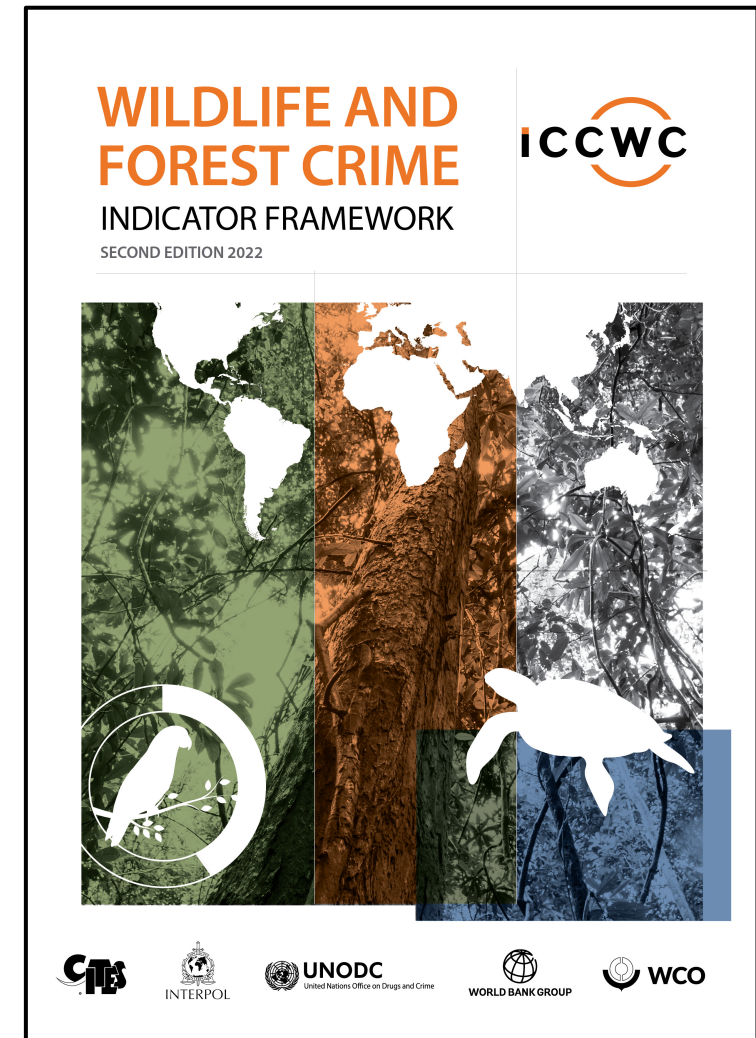
Indicator Framework

Practical tool for national use

Support increased understanding of national enforcement capacity and effectiveness

Ease-of-use (data availability, avoid reporting burden)

Complement ICCWC Toolkit



Indicator Framework Process

Phase one: planning Phase two: data collection Phase three: analysis & reporting

1. Identify the lead agency and establish project team

5. Identify data needs

10. Collate and review indicator ratings

2. Identify the relevant agencies involved in the national assessment

6. Request access to data (PA indicators)

11. Analyse results

3. Identify and secure any resource needs

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

12. Identify areas for follow-up exploration and action

4. Determine whether an agency sub-national assessment will also be completed

8. Gather and review documentation (PA indicators)

9. Conduct expert workshop to complete expert-based assessment

Indicators

4. National cooperation (EA)



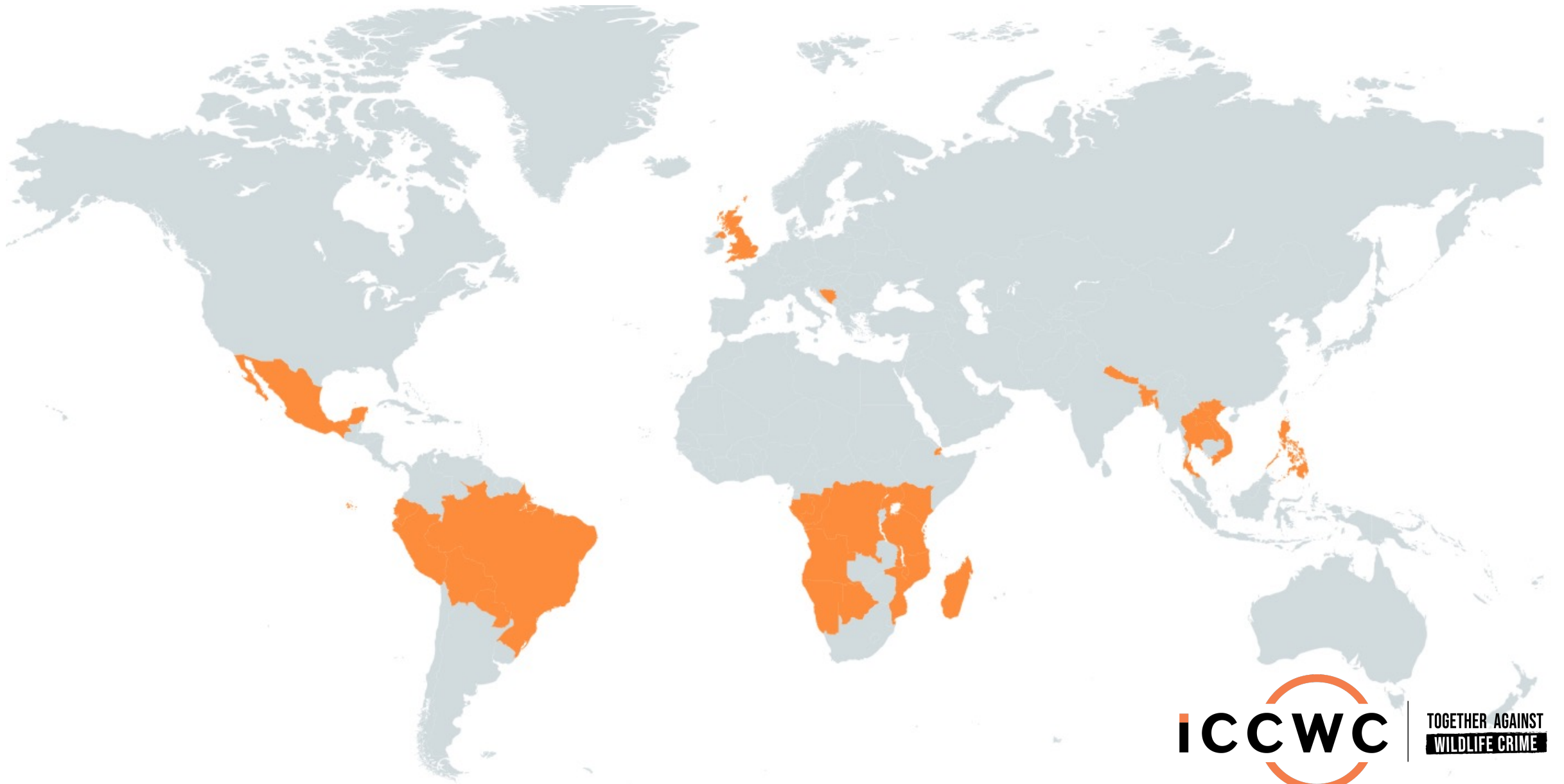
The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: *Are there mechanism(s) in place to facilitate national inter-agency cooperation to combat wildlife crime?*

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
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.



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