

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



Sixty-sixth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 11-15 January 2016

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME (ICCWC)

This information document has been prepared by the Secretariat in relation to the agenda item 16.5 on the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime*. The document is divided into four parts. A summary of each section is included below. Additional information, maps and tables can be found in following pages. Further details are available on the [ICCWC web portal](#).

Part 1. [ICCWC Global Network](#)

Through its [global network of regional and country offices](#), ICCWC supports national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement and sub-regional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act to combat the illicit trafficking in wildlife. The map included in this section highlights the key regional hubs of ICCWC partners as well as ICCWC partner organizations' global presence.

Part 2. [Role and recognition of ICCWC](#)

Globally, there is strong recognition of the need for increased international collaboration and coordination to combat illicit trafficking in wildlife. There is also strong recognition for the [important role of ICCWC](#) in developing the tools and providing the coordinated support and services needed by agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement, to enable them to confront the organised criminal groups that are driving the poaching and smuggling. The chart and table included in this section provides detailed examples of the recognition of the important role of ICCWC by UN bodies and other international fora, from the launch of the Consortium in 2010 to date (*updated at the time of writing*).

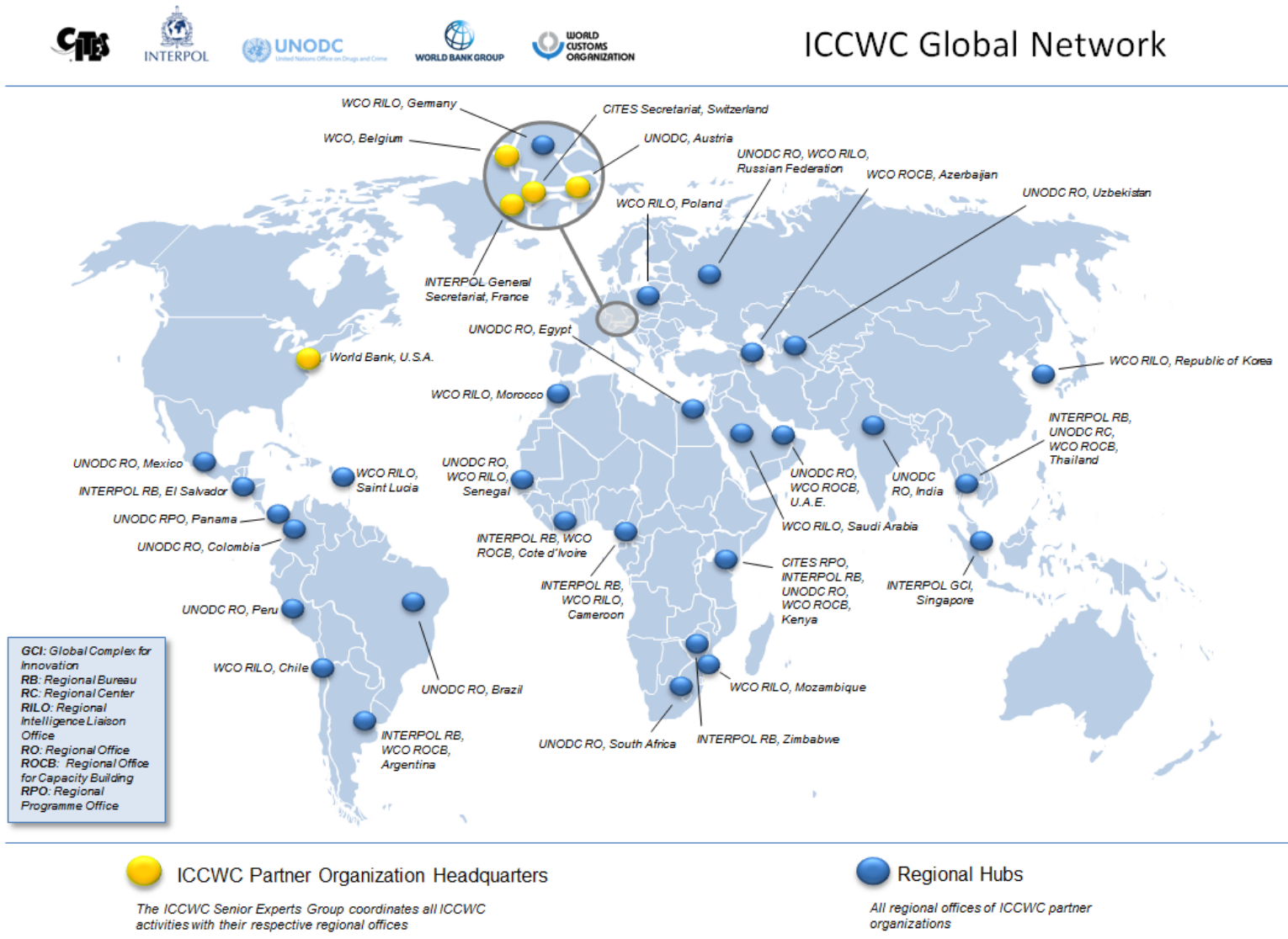
Part 3. [Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife And Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit](#)

The [ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit](#) assists governments to review the effectiveness of their responses to wildlife and forest crime and ICCWC is supporting its implementation [in a number of countries](#). At the time of writing 17 requests for toolkit implementation have been received by ICCWC, from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Implementation has been successfully completed in 6 countries and is at different [stages of implementation](#) in 11 countries. The table included in this section presents a map and a summary of progress for each request received.

Part 4. [ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support](#)

Based on the Consortium's [Strategic Mission](#), ICCWC partners have implemented a number of activities to date, and are providing coordinated law enforcement support in different countries and regions across the world. The maps included in this section provide a visual overview of planned, ongoing and completed ICCWC activities in the different regions.

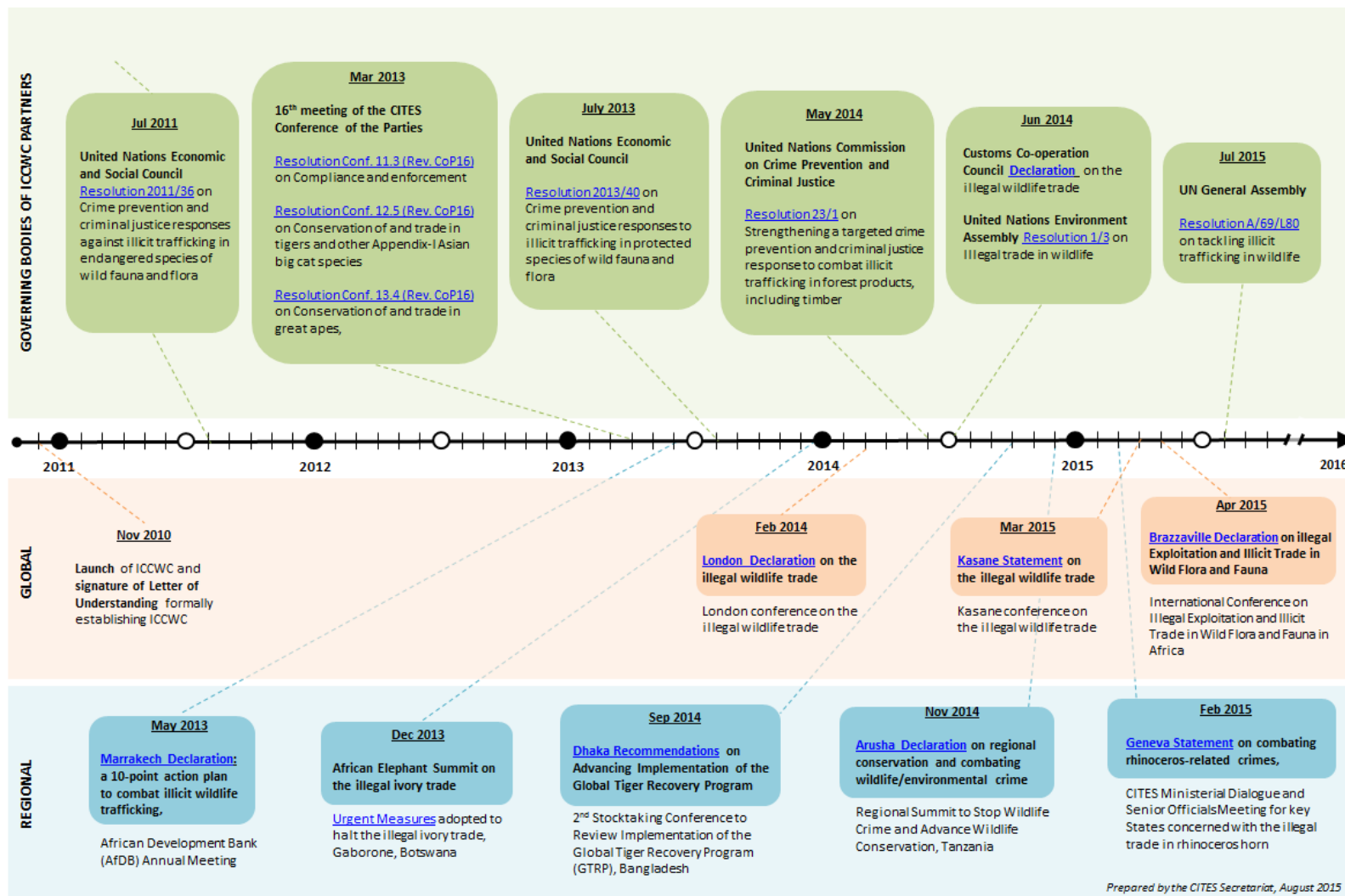
Part 1. ICCWC Global Network



Part 2. Role and recognition of ICCWC



Examples of the recognition by UN bodies and other international fora of the role of the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)*





THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME (ICCWC)

Examples of the recognition by UN bodies and other international fora of the role of ICCWC

GOVERNING BODIES OF ICCWC PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Economic and Social Council

[ECOSOC Resolution 2011/36](#) on Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, July 2011

Recognizing the efforts made at the **bilateral, regional and international levels and the work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime**, a collaboration among the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, as well as the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, **in combating illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,**

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

[Resolution Conf. 11.3 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) on Compliance and enforcement, March 2013

WELCOMING the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC);

AWARE of the important role of ICCWC in bringing coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the subregional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defence of natural resources;

RECOGNIZING that the ICCWC Wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit can assist Parties in conducting a comprehensive analysis of possible means and measures to protect and monitor wildlife and forest products, **and in identifying technical assistance needs;**

RECOMMENDS that: a) all Parties: iv) if appropriate, **make use of the ICCWC Wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit;**

DIRECTS the Secretariat to pursue closer international liaison between the Convention's institutions, regional and subregional wildlife enforcement networks and national enforcement agencies, and to work in close cooperation with ICPO-INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization as **ICCWC partner organizations;**

URGES the Parties and the donor community to provide financial support to ICCWC, to ensure that the Consortium can achieve its goals of bringing coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to subregional and regional networks, and of delivering capacity-building activities;

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to: a) **cooperate with ICCWC partner organizations, regional and subregional wildlife enforcement networks, and competent national authorities to:** i) **prepare and distribute appropriate training material;** and ii) **facilitate the exchange of technical information** between the authorities in charge of border controls;

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

[Resolution Conf. 12.5 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species, March 2013

WELCOMING the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC);

AWARE of the important role of ICCWC in bringing coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the subregional and regional networks that defend natural resources on a daily basis;

ENCOURAGING all stakeholders to take note of the final **report** of the **ICCWC Seminar on Tiger Crime** for Heads of Police and Customs, held on 14 February 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand;

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to: b) **work with ICCWC partners to promote increased awareness** amongst the law enforcement community **of the serious nature and impact of illegal trade in Asian big cat species**, and to **improve cooperation** and a **multidisciplinary approach in the detection, investigation and prosecution** of crimes related to these species;

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

[Resolution Conf. 13.4 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) on Conservation of and trade in great apes, March 2013

WELCOMING the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC);

AWARE of the important role of ICCWC in bringing coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the subregional and regional networks that defend natural resources on a daily basis;

DIRECTS the Secretariat to: b) **work closely with ICCWC partners to support** the implementation of **this Resolution**;

Emphasizing the importance of effective cooperation and coordination among international organizations **to combat illicit trafficking** in protected species of wild fauna and flora, **and welcoming the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime** and noting the Green Customs Initiative as examples of such partnerships,

9. **Encourages** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, **to continue its efforts to provide technical assistance and training** to combat illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, **as well as to develop tools, such as the wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit**, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

10. **Requests** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other members of the International Consortium, **to support Member States in the implementation of the toolkit** to analyse the capacity of national wildlife and forest law enforcement authorities and the judiciary in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases of wildlife and forest offences, **with the aim of developing technical assistance and capacity-building activities and enhancing the capacity of Member States to address transnational organized wildlife and forest crimes**;

11. **Commends** the efforts of **the International Consortium and its members**, namely the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization;

12. **Notes the launch of the toolkit** by the International Consortium, **requests** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to **disseminate that instrument** to Member States, **and invites Member States to consider applying and utilizing the toolkit**;

United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

[CCPCJ Resolution 23/1](#) on Strengthening a targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber, May 2014

7. **Acknowledges** the **efforts** of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, to support Member States in the implementation **of the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit**, aimed at strengthening, where appropriate, the capacity of relevant forest law enforcement authorities and judiciaries in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating forest-related offences, **and requests** the Office **to continue providing support to the Member States, upon request, in the application of the Toolkit**;

Customs Co-operation Council

[Declaration](#) of the Customs Co-operation Council on the illegal wildlife trade, June 2014

Committed to the implementation of the World Customs Organization (WCO) Action Plan for Combating Cross-Border Environmental Offences, adopted in February 2008 by the WCO Enforcement Committee, and **to partnerships such as** the multilateral effort within the **International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)** and bilateral engagement within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding with TRAFFIC;

**United Nations Environment
Assembly of the United Nations
Environment Programme**

[UNEA Resolution 1/3](#) on Illegal trade in
wildlife, June 2014

Welcoming also the creation of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, which includes the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization, the World Customs Organization and the World Bank, **as an important collaborative effort to strengthen enforcement**,

3. **Urges parties to effectively implement their obligations** under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as well as other relevant multilateral agreements, **acknowledging that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime**, which includes the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Convention secretariat, the International Criminal Police Organization, the World Customs Organization and the World Bank, and other relevant international organizations **can provide valuable assistance in that regard**;

9. **Calls upon all countries to actively engage in and/or support on-the-ground-based activities on the part of International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime** members to strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of local enforcers and improve national and international cooperation;

10. **Requests** the Executive Director of the **United Nations Environment Programme**:

(c) **To work closely with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime**, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Secretary-General's Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, notably **with regard to** core areas of United Nations Environment Programme expertise, such as **environmental aspects of the rule of law, judicial training and information exchange about judicial decisions and practices**;

UN General Assembly

[Resolution A/69/L80](#) on Tackling illicit
trafficking in wildlife, July 2015

Recognizing the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, by, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States,

3. **Urges Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illegal trade in wildlife**, on both the supply and demand sides, including by strengthening the legislation necessary for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such illegal trade as well as strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses, in accordance with national legislation and international law, **acknowledging that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime can provide valuable technical assistance in this regard**;

GLOBAL DECLARATIONS AND STATEMENTS

**London Declaration on the illegal
wildlife trade**

London conference on the illegal wildlife trade,
February 2014

11. **Effective international co-operation demands the active participation of partners that support Governments in different sectors**, in particular: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; INTERPOL; The World Customs Organization; the World Bank; and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (**which together comprise the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime**); the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention against Corruption; the United Nations Environment Programme; The United Nations Development Programme; the African Development Bank; The Asian Development Bank; The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks. **We recognise the efforts made and urge all these entities**, and all States who participate in them, **to make the eradication of the illegal wildlife trade a priority**

XIV. **Establish and maintain national cross-agency mechanisms to develop, resource and implement co-ordinated national and local action plans and strategies, and oversee the implementation** of actions against wildlife crime; **to strengthen**

enforcement systems for a stronger preventive and reactive response to wildlife crime by, inter alia, using the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.

[Kasane Statement](#) on the illegal wildlife trade

Kasane conference on the illegal wildlife trade, March 2015

6. **Strengthen the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) to ensure that ICCWC takes a leading role in providing coordinated global support to the law enforcement community, including enhancing enforcement capacities at national, regional and international levels.** Working with other organisations as appropriate, ICCWC should **promote** increased sharing of **best practice and lessons learned, facilitate the exchange of information and intelligence, and foster cooperation, including, among others, through regional wildlife enforcement networks.**

7. **Support the strengthening and, if necessary, the establishment of regional wildlife enforcement networks,** by working to secure political will and resources to develop and enable them to become fully operational, and by **ICCWC taking a leading role in promoting cooperation across the network of regional wildlife enforcement networks.**

[Brazzaville Declaration](#) on illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna

International Conference on Illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna in Africa, April 2015

Taking note of the availability of the **analytical toolkit provided by the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)** to national governments, developed with the aim of assisting countries by enhancing the national capacity of the institutions involved in combatting the illegal trade in wild flora and fauna

REGIONAL DECLARATIONS AND STATEMENTS

The [Marrakech declaration](#): a 10-point action plan to combat illicit wildlife trafficking

African Development Bank (AfDB) Annual Meeting, May 2013

Today in Marrakech, we are **launching a new coordinated response** to combat illicit wildlife trafficking. This initiative **builds on and complements other actions taken through initiatives such as the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)** and regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs). It provides an Africa-wide platform to support new as well as existing initiatives.

African Elephant Summit on the illegal ivory trade

[Urgent Measures](#) adopted to halt the illegal ivory trade, Gaborone, Botswana, December 2013

Urgent Measure 6: **Strengthen cooperation** among law enforcement agencies **in range, transit, and consumer states**, including through participation in activities of the CITES Ivory Enforcement Task Force, and, through the use of controlled deliveries, whenever possible, and other appropriate law enforcement techniques; **with support from the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC).**

[Dhaka Recommendations](#) on Advancing Implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Program

2nd Stocktaking Conference to Review Implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP), Bangladesh, Sept 2014

4. To enhance COLLABORATION: Actively engage with neighboring TRCs in transboundary landscape management. Actively improve international intelligence sharing, through existing channels, leading to enforcement operations including those in hot spots of illegal tiger trade. Actively promote multi-agency and multi-country collaborations through organizations such as SAWEN and ASEAN WEN. **Make use of the valuable ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit**, which was successfully piloted in two TRCs.

[Arusha Declaration](#) on regional conservation and combating wildlife/environmental crime

Regional Summit to Stop Wildlife Crime and Advance Wildlife Conservation, Tanzania, November 2014

12) **REQUEST** that our **international partners, such as INTERPOL, the United Nations, ICCWC, Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), World Customs Organization, CITES, and others harmonize and coordinate their initiatives and continued support to** these above stated and other **efforts to combat wildlife/environmental crime;**

[Geneva Statement](#) on combating rhinoceros-related crimes,

CITES Ministerial Dialogue and Senior Officials Meeting for key States concerned with the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn, February 2015

3. **WELCOME the recommendations to further enhance international cooperation and coordinate law enforcement responses**, including through mechanisms provided by CITES and other International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) partners, as identified by the Senior Officials Meeting held in Geneva on 11-12 February 2015;

5. **CALL UPON ICCWC to continue to support the efforts of key States concerned** with the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn and to **provide international coordination, capacity building and operational support**;

An overview of all ICCWC activities conducted to date can be found in the different ICCWC documents and reports that have been produced to date:

1. CITES [SC66 Doc. 16.5](#); Strategic matters, Cooperation with other organizations, International Consortium On Combating Wildlife Crime; January 2016.
 - a. Update on activities of the ICCWC since SC65
2. CITES [SC65 Doc. 16.4](#); Strategic matters, Cooperation with other organizations, International Consortium On Combating Wildlife Crime; July 2014.
 - a. Updated the SC on implementation of ICCWC activities since CoP16 and highlighted some of the important projects of ICCWC partner organizations delivered under their individual programmes.
3. [ICCWC Annual Report 2013](#), July 2014
4. CITES [CoP16 Doc. 15 \(Rev. 1\)](#); Strategic matters, International Consortium On Combating Wildlife Crime, March 2013
 - a. Reported to CITES CoP on ICCWC and progress since its launch
5. CITES [SC62 Doc. 14.7](#); Strategic matters, Cooperation with other organizations, the International Consortium On Combating Wildlife Crime; July 2012
 - a. Updated the SC on implementation of ICCWC activities since SC61.
6. CITES [SC61 Doc. 30](#); Compliance and Enforcement matters; August 2011
 - a. Reported to the CITES SC on the launch of ICCWC, the Letter of Understanding establishing ICCWC ([Annex I](#)), and an information note about ICCWC ([Annex II](#)).

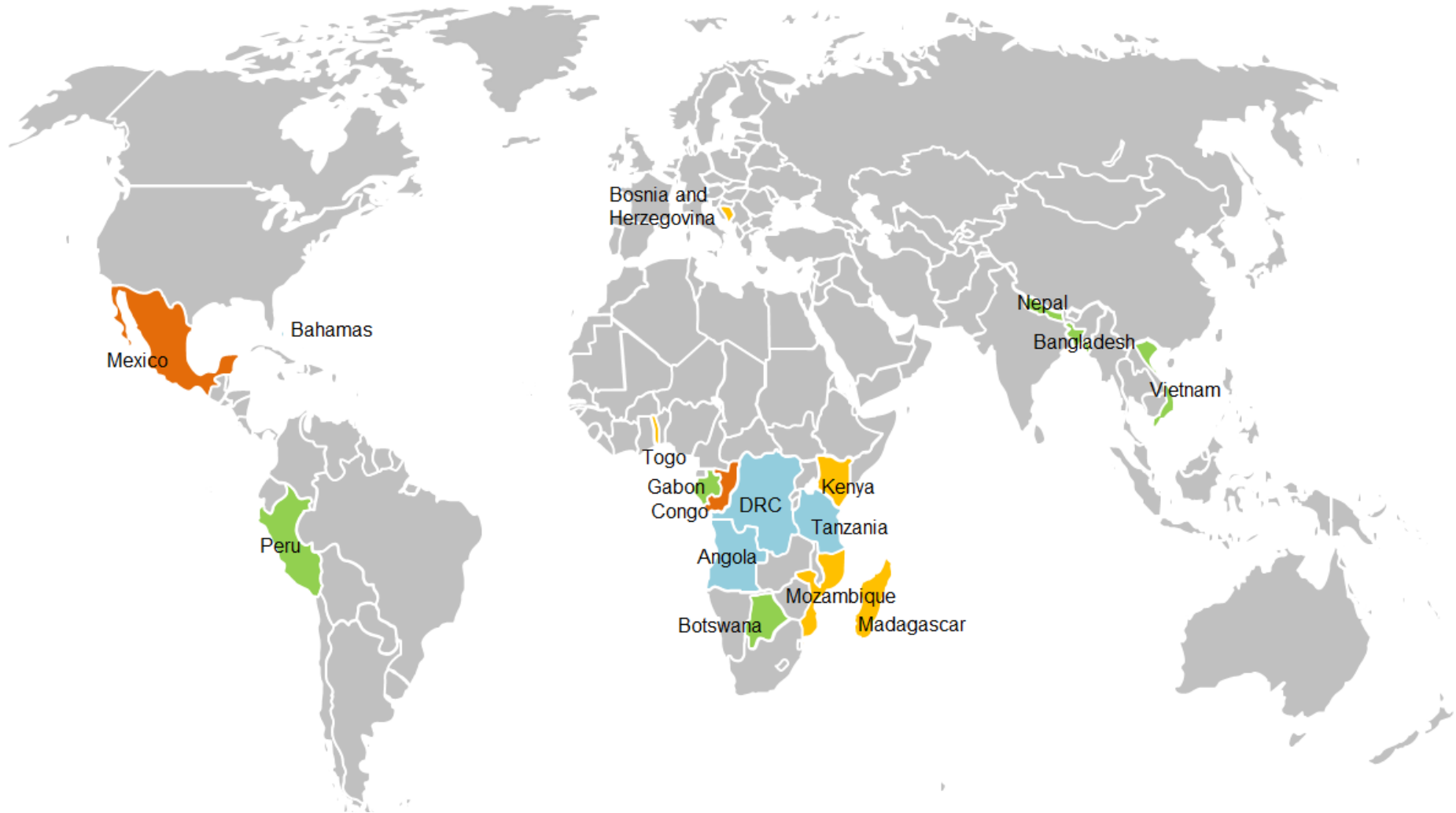
Part 3. Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife And Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit (as of 9 November 2015)

PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STEPS								IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS
	STEP 1: REQUEST	STEP 2: NOMINATION OF FOCAL POINT	STEP 3: PREPARATORY WORK	STEP 4: INITIAL MEETING	STEP 5: IN-COUNTRY MISSION	STEP 6: REPORT (DRAFT)	STEP 7: ACTION PLAN	STEP 8: PRESENTATION	
Angola	✓	✓							
Bahamas	✓								
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
DRC	✓	✓							
Gabon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	✓						
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓						
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓						
Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Togo	✓	✓	✓	✓					
United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓							
Vietnam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Prepared by the CITES Secretariat and UNODC, updated as of 9 November 2015

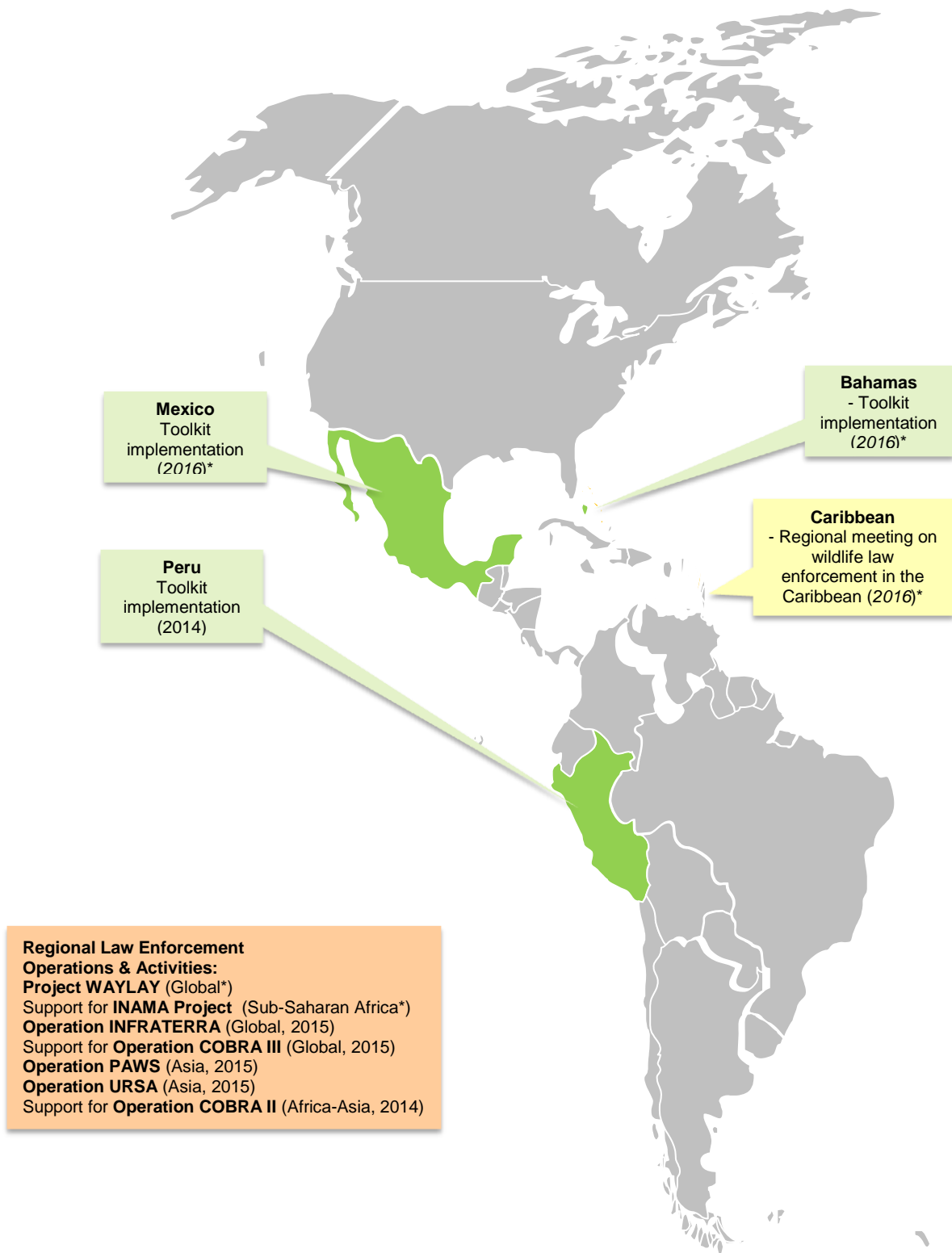


Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit
(updated as of 9 November 2015)



- | | |
|---|--|
|  Toolkit implementation complete |  Toolkit implementation in planning phase |
|  Toolkit implementation in process |  Toolkit request received |

Americas



Toolkit: Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit
WEN: Wildlife Enforcement Network

WIST: Wildlife Incident Support Team
 *: ongoing/planned activities



Analysis of national responses

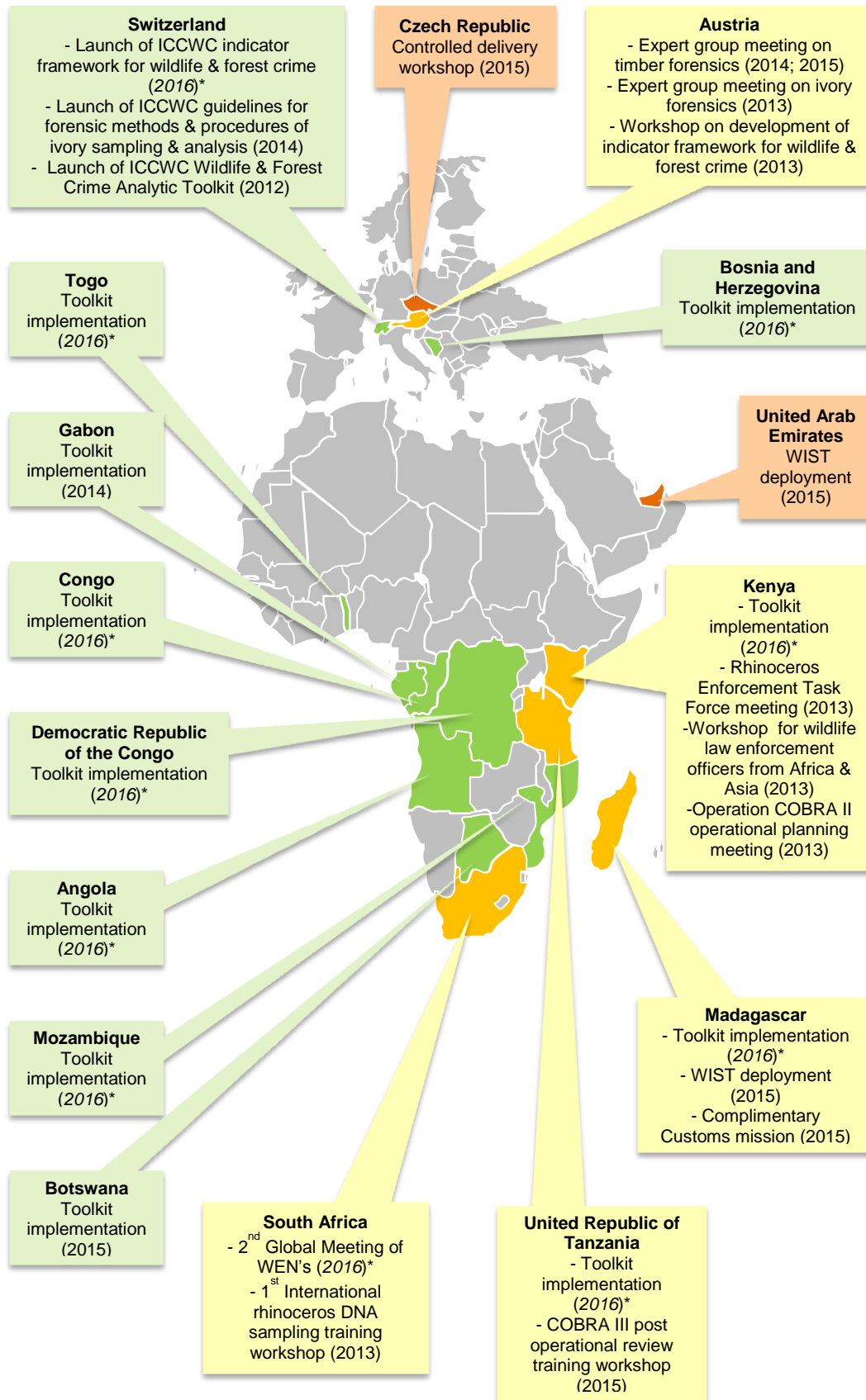


Capacity building and law enforcement support



Cross-cutting activities

Africa & Europe



Toolkit: Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit
WEN: Wildlife Enforcement Network

WIST: Wildlife Incident Support Team
 *: ongoing/planned activities



Analysis of national responses

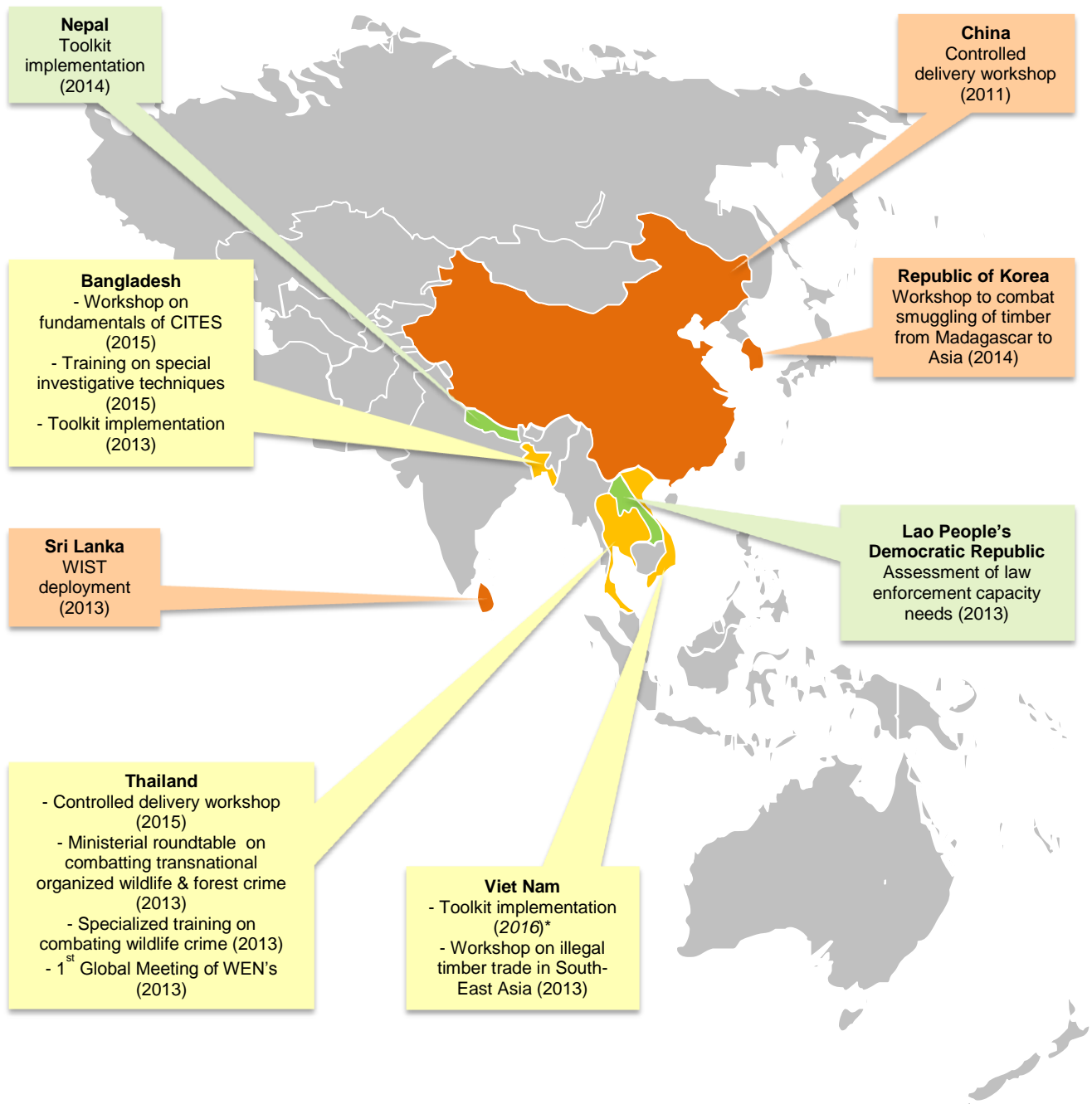


Capacity building and law enforcement support



Cross-cutting activities

Asia



Toolkit: Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit
WEN: Wildlife Enforcement Network

WIST: Wildlife Incident Support Team
*: ongoing/planned activities



Analysis of national responses



Capacity building and law enforcement support



Cross-cutting activities