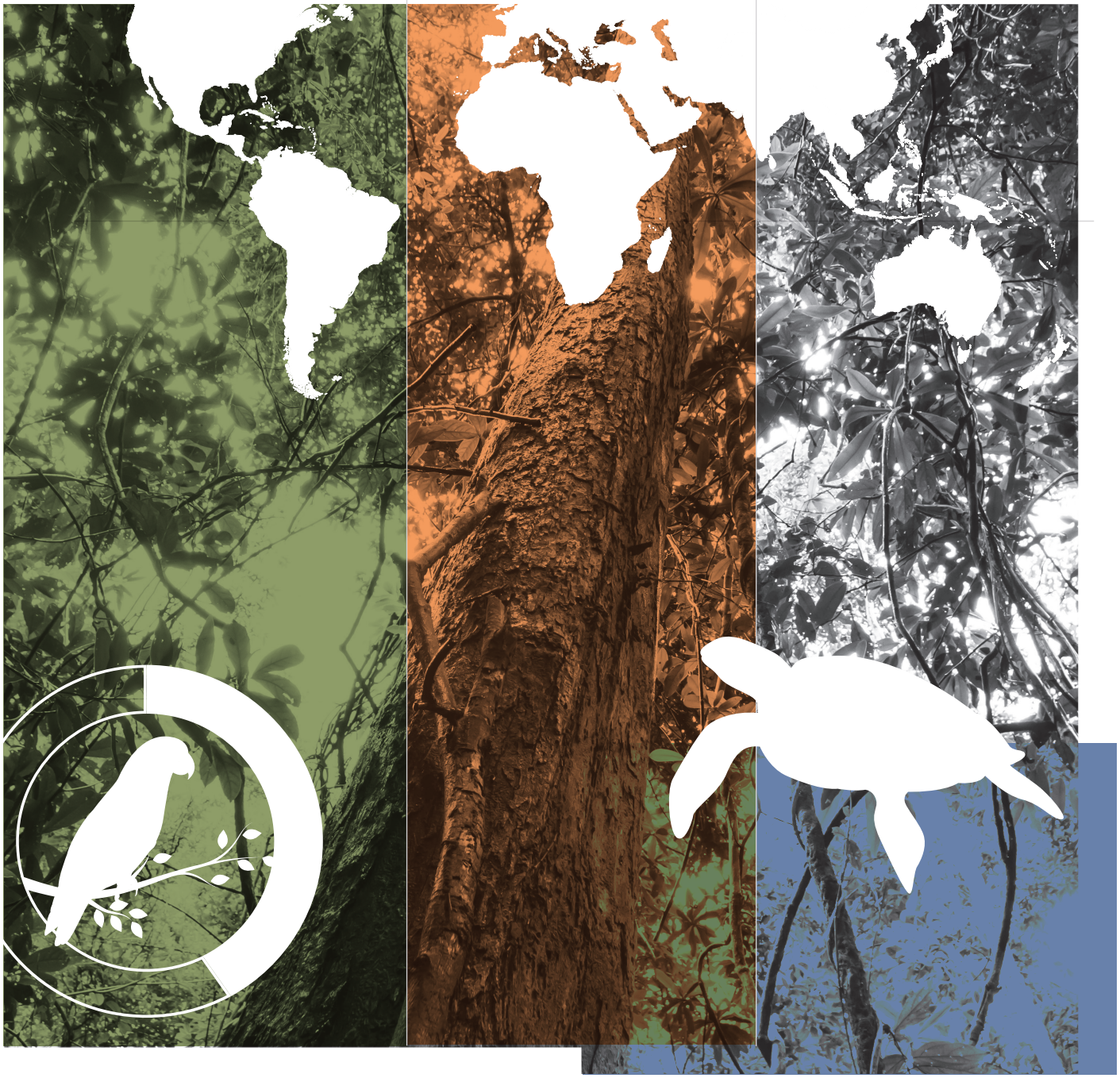
WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

SECOND EDITION 2022

ICCWC



CITES

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WORLD BANK GROUP

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

International Consortium
on Combating Wildlife Crime

About ICCWC

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 and forest crime, these remain a growing problem worldwide. Recent years have seen an evolution in the scope and scale of wildlife crime and a change in the nature of this illicit activity, with an increased involvement of organized criminal groups. The serious nature of wildlife and forest crime, and its diverse economic, social and environmental impacts, are increasingly recognized as contributing to the triple planetary crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution. Numerous high-level events and calls to action – including the biennial resolution by the United Nations General Assembly[1] – have urged Member States to strengthen their national responses to combat wildlife and forest 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,)[2] which provides a technical resource for countries to complete a comprehensive national level assessment of the main issues related to wildlife and forest crime . The ICCWC Toolkit helps analyze national preventive and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime and identify technical assistance needs.

The **ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime** (ICCWC Indicator Framework) was 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 and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest 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 under which they are grouped
- **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.

1 United Nations General Assembly resolutions, including 73/343on Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife (A/RES/73/343)

2 Further information about the ICCWC Toolkit, including the Toolkit in English, French and Spanish, is available at: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/environment-climate/resources.html

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 across 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 and forest crime. For example, Outcome 1 assesses the extent to which proactive enforcement activities that can help deter wildlife and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest crime, considering the strength of legislative provisions to combat wildlife and forest crime, prosecutorial capacity, and the appropriateness of the penalties and verdicts that are handed down in court. Outcome 8 looks at responses to wildlife and forest 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 Parts(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 (refer to Assessment Template for full indicator measurement schemes)

OUTCOME 1 Proactive enforcement is deterring deter wildlife and forest crime	**1. Enforcement priority** The recognition of combating wildlife and forest crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies.
	2. Serious crime The recognition of wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.
	4. National cooperation The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife and forest crime.
	5. International cooperation The extent of international cooperation to combat wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.
	7. Proactive investigations The extent to which proactive investigations are used to target prominent and emerging wildlife and forest crime threats.
	8. Staffing and recruitment The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.

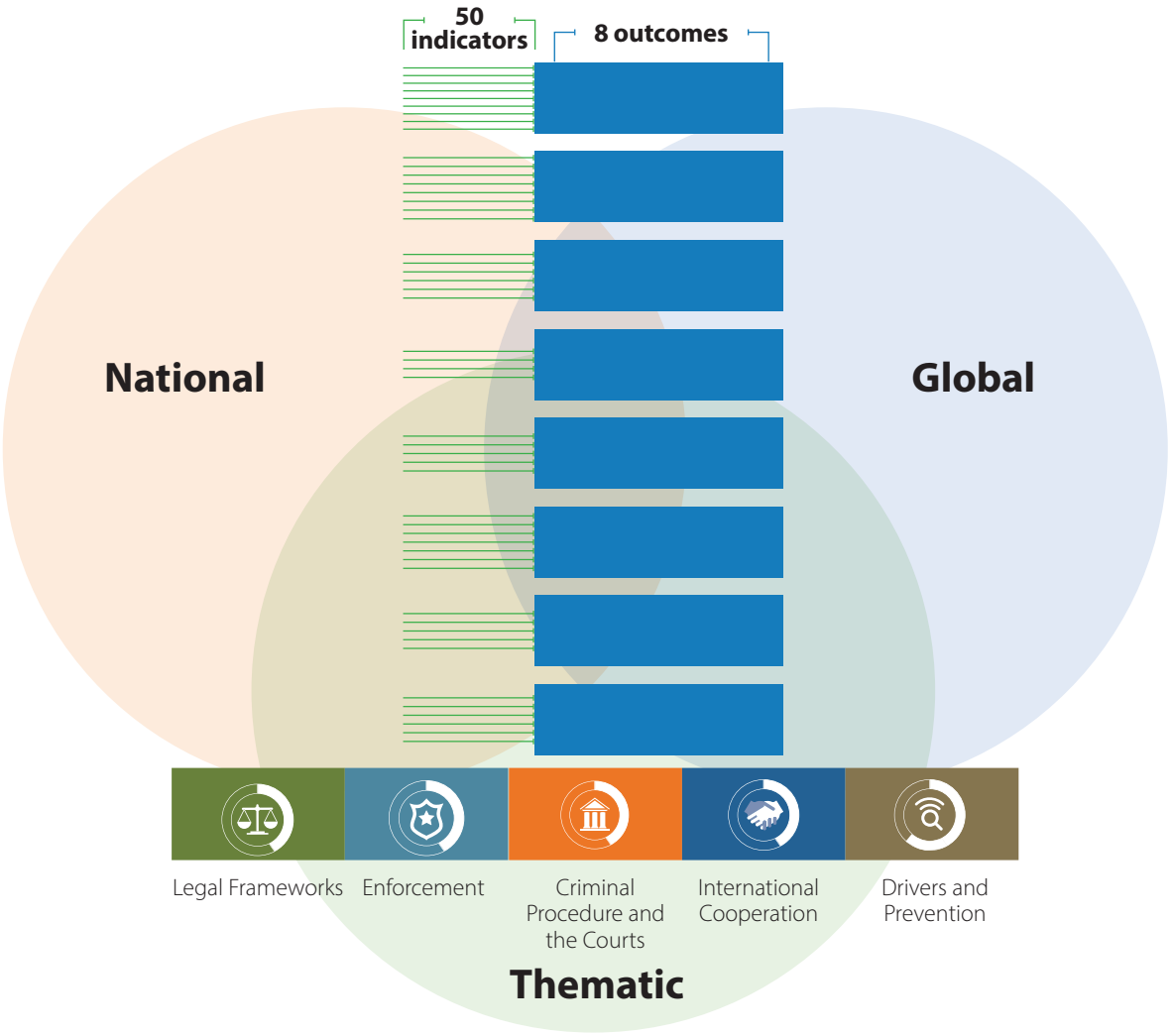
OUTCOME 2 Wildlife and forest crime can be detected by law enforcement agencies	**10. Targeted enforcement presence** The extent to which law enforcement activities are targeted towards the locations most affected by or used for wildlife and forest crime.
	11. Joint operations Participation in multi-disciplinary enforcement operations targeting wildlife and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest specimens and confiscate illegal wildlife and forest consignments.
	15. Disposal of confiscated wildlife and forest specimens The adequacy of the systems and procedures that are in place for the management, secure storage, auditing and disposal of confiscated wildlife and forest specimens.
	16. Wildlife and forest product seizures The number (and type) of seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife or forest products.
	17. Large-scale wildlife or forest product seizures The number (and type) of large-scale seizures of specimens of illicitly-traded wildlife or forest specimens.
OUTCOME 3 Wildlife and forest crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach	**18. Investigative capacity** The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to investigate wildlife and forest crime cases.
	19. Information management The extent of national procedures and systems to collate information on wildlife and forest crime.
	20. Intelligence analysis The extent to which information on wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.
	22. Follow-up investigations The extent to which follow-up investigations are conducted for wildlife and forest crime cases.
	23. Transnational wildlife and forest crime reporting The percentage of wildlife and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest crime.
	25. Use of specialized investigation techniques The use of specialized investigation techniques by national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife and forest crime.
	26. Forensic technology The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to use forensic technology to support wildlife and forest crime investigations.
	27. Financial investigations The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to conduct financial investigations to support the investigation and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime.
OUTCOME 5 **There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife and forest crime**	**28. National wildlife and forest legislation** The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions for wildlife and forest conservation, management and use, including international trade in protected species of flora and fauna.
	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 and forest 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 and forest 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 and forest crime.
OUTCOME 6 **Wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.
	34. Case file preparation The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to prepare wildlife and forest crime case files and give evidence in court.
	35. Case clearance rate The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases that were prosecuted in court.
	36. Administrative penalties The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases that were resolved with administrative penalties.
	37. Prosecutorial capacity The capacity of prosecutors to manage wildlife and forest crime cases.
	38. Prosecution guidelines The existence of national guidelines for the prosecution of wildlife and forest crime.
	39. Conviction rate The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases that were brought to trial which resulted in convictions.

OUTCOME 7 **Wildlife and forest crime offenders are appropriately penalized**	**40. Available penalties** The extent to which national legislation penalizes wildlife and forest 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 for wildlife and forest crime.
	42. Judicial awareness The extent of awareness of wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.
	44. Use of asset forfeiture legislation The use of asset forfeiture and recovery legislation in wildlife and forest crime cases.

OUTCOME 7 **A holistic approach is deployed to combat wildlife and forest crime**	**45. Drivers of wildlife and forest crime** The extent to which the drivers of wildlife and forest crime in the country are known and understood.
	46. Demand-side activities The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife and forest products/specimens 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 and forests.
	48. Local community engagement The extent to which local communities are engaged in law enforcement activities to combat wildlife and forest crime.
	49. Livelihoods The extent to which livelihoods and social capacity building are considered in activities to combat wildlife and forest crime.
	50. Public awareness The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of wildlife and forest crime.

Figure 2: National, thematic and global assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework



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 level.[3] 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 and forestry regulatory agency/ies, 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.

3 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

PHASE 1 Planning	**1. Identify the lead agency and establish project team** Each assessment will typically take place with a lead agency. To ensure engagement and participation of key agencies with responsibility for combating wildlife and forest crime, it may be desirable to establish a small inter-agency project team to provide oversight to the assessment process and evaluate assessment results.
	2. Identify the relevant agencies to be involved in the national assessment As a minimum, key enforcement agencies such as the wildlife and forest regulatory agency/ies, Customs and police should be involved in the national assessment. All relevant agencies with a role in combating wildlife and forest crime might want to be engaged in the assessment, or relevant parts of the assessment as required.
	3. Identify and secure any resourcing needs 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.
	4. Determine whether an agency or sub-national assessment will also be completed 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 among agencies or extent of wildlife or forest crime across different locations. 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.

PHASE 2 **Data collection**	**5. Identify data needs** 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.
	6. Request access to data (DA indicators) 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; formal access requests may need to be made.
	7. Set time and location for collaborative expert assessment (EA indicators) 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, smart phones, stationary) also need to be secured.
	8. Gather and review documentation (PA indicators) 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.

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 re based on process-based or data-based assessment. It is recommended that the assesment 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 the Indicator Framework, to the 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 not be 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☐	1☒	2☐	3☐
Training programmes: ¤ Are rarely available ¤ Rarely include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime ¤ Usually do not respond to identified training needs ¤ Do not meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Respond to some identified training needs ¤ Do not fully meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate ¤ Respond to most or all identified training needs ¤ 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☐	1☐	2☒	3☐
Training programmes: ¤ Are rarely available ¤ Rarely include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime ¤ Usually do not respond to identified training needs ¤ Do not meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Respond to some identified training needs ¤ Do not fully meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate ¤ Respond to most or all identified training needs ¤ 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☐	1☒	2☐	3☐
Training programmes: ¤ Are rarely available ¤ Rarely include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime ¤ Usually do not respond to identified training needs ¤ Do not meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Respond to some identified training needs ¤ Do not fully meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate ¤ Respond to most or all identified training needs ¤ Largely or fully meet the demand for training

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 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 the components chosen by that agency are adopted, 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 a conservative approach is taken, 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 no rating is produced for the indicator, and that the differing views provided are clearly documented.

0☐	1☒	2☐	3☐
Training programmes: ¤ Are rarely available ¤ Rarely include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Are not supported by training needs assessments and training needs have usually not been identified	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are rarely available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include basic* content related to wildlife crime ¤ Usually do not respond to identified training needs ¤ Do not meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are usually available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Sometimes include content related to wildlife crime ¤ Respond to some identified training needs ¤ Do not fully meet the demand for training	**Training programmes:** ¤ Are available to all relevant enforcement agencies ¤ Routinely include content related to wildlife crime, including on advanced enforcement techniques* as appropriate ¤ Respond to most or all identified training needs ¤ 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 WILDLIFE	MAXIMUM SCORE FOREST
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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**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**	**15**
OUTCOME 8	**6 indicators, of which 6 are scored** 6x EA indicators rated as 0, 1, 2 or 3	**18**	**18**

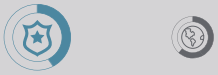
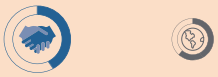
Exploring assessment results using the ICCWC Toolkit

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 assessment[4] 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.

Table 4: Alignment of indicators to ICCWC Toolkit (see Key on p. 21)

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
OUTCOME 1 | Proactive enforcement is deterring wildlife and forest crime		
1. Enforcement priority (EA) The recognition of combating wildlife and forest crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies. Enforcement priority (EA) The recognition of combating wildlife and forest crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies.		**Part II; Part III.**
2. Serious crime (PA) The recognition of wildlife and forest crime involving organized criminal groups as serious crime.		**Part I.2.1; Part 2.6 Tool I.6**
3. National enforcement strategy (EA) The existence of a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.1; Part II.3.1, Tool II.1; Tool II.17; Tool II.51; Tool II.52**
4. National cooperation (EA) The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.1, Tool II.1. Tool II.6 Tool II.22,**
5. International cooperation (EA) The extent of international cooperation to combat wildlife and forest crime.		**Part IV, 202-225. Tools IV.1-25,**
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 and forest crime.		**Part II.5.3, Tool II.33; Part IV.3; Part V.3**
7. Proactive investigations (EA) The extent to which proactive investigations are used to target prominent and emerging wildlife and forest crime threats.		**Part II.4.5. Tool II.23.**

4 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

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
8. Staffing and recruitment (EA) The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife and forest crime.		Part II.2.1-2; Part III.2.2; Part III.3.2. Tool II.11; Tool III.24.
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 and forest crime.		Part II.2.3 Tool II.14-15 Part III.2.2 Tool III.14
OUTCOME 2 | Wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.		Part II.4 Tool II.23-24
11. Joint operations (EA) Participation in multi-disciplinary enforcement operations targeting wildlife and forest crime.		Part II.1.4-8, Tool II.6-10 Part III.2.1.4. Tool III.12. Part IV.5.2 Tool IV.18
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 and forest crime.		Part II.2.3.1, II.6.2, II.8. Tool II.14, Tool II.38, Tool II.49
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 and forest crime.		Part II.2.4, II.8. Tool II.16, II.50 Part IV.2, IV.3 Tool IV.5, IV.10-11
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 and forest specimens and confiscate illegal wildlife or forest specimen consignments.		Tool I.3. I.33 Part II.5.6, Part II.6.7, Tool II.43 Part II.7.3 Part IV.2.3, Tool IV.4 and Tool IV.7 Part IV.5.6
15. Wildlife seizures (DA) The number (and type) of seizures of illicitly-traded wildlife and forest specimens.		Part II.1.3.2, Part II.8.3, Part IV.3, Tool IV.11 Part IV.5.3, Tool IV.19, Part V.3.4, Tool V.36
16. Large-scale wildlife seizures (DA) The number (and type) of large-scale seizures of illicitly-traded wildlife and forest specimens.		Part II.1.3.2, Part II.8.3, Part IV.3, Tool IV.11 Part IV.5.3, Tool IV.19, Part V.3.4, Tool V.36
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 and forest specimens.		Tool I.3, I.5 Part II.6.7, Tool II.43

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
OUTCOME 3 | Wildlife and forest crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach		
18.Investigative capacity (EA) The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to investigate wildlife and forest crime cases.		**Part II, notably II.2**
19. Information management (EA) The extent of national procedures and systems to collate information on wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.2.4, Tool II.16; Part II.4.2.3; Part II.4.3, Tool II.21; Part II.6.4, tool II.40; Part IV.2, Tool IV.5; Part IV.3, Tool IV.11; Part IV.5, tool IV.19; Part IV.3.4, Tool V.36**
20. Intelligence-led investigations (EA) The extent to which criminal intelligence is used to support investigations into wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.4.3, tool II.21**
21. Intelligence-led investigations (EA) The extent to which criminal intelligence is used to support investigations into wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.4.5, tool II.23**
22. Follow-up investigations (EA) The extent to which follow-up investigations are conducted for wildlife and forest crime cases.		**Part II.3.2; Part II.7; Part II.8.3**
23. Transnational wildlife crime reporting (DA) The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases of a transnational nature that were reported to databases of intergovernmental organizations mandated to receive and maintain such data.		**Part I.4 10; Part II.4 ; Part II.1.3, Tool II.5; Part II.6, Part II.7.4, Tool II.48 ; Part IV.5.3, Tool IV.19; Part V.3.4**
OUTCOME 4 | Specialized investigation techniques are used to combat wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime.		**Part I.2.1, Tool I.6; Part II.1.2, Tool II.2; Part II.3; Part II.5; Part II.6.**
25. Use of specialized investigation techniques (PA) The use of specialized investigation techniques by national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.3.2, Tool II.18; Part II.5, Tool II.25-33; Part II.7.3, Tool II.47**
26. Forensic technology (EA) The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to use forensic technology to support wildlife and forest crime investigations.		**Part II.5.4-5, Tool II.34-35; Part III.1.3.2, Tool III.4; Part IV.5.7, Tool IV.23**
27. Financial investigations (EA) The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to conduct financial investigations to support the investigation and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime.		**Part II.7, Tool II.45-48; Part IV.5.5, Tool IV.21;**

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
OUTCOME 5 | There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife and forest crime		
28. National wildlife legislation (EA) The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions for wildlife and forest conservation, management and use, including international trade in protected species of wildlife.		Part I, Tools I.1-28
29. CITES legislation assessment (EA) The category in which CITES implementation legislation has been placed under the CITES National Legislation Project.		Part I, Tools I.1-5
30. Legal provisions for international cooperation (EA) The extent to which national provisions for international cooperation in criminal matters are applied to wildlife and forest crime.		Part I.2, Tool. I.6-7; Part IV.1-5, Tools IV.1-9, 12-16, 21-23
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 and forest crime.		Part 1.2.2, Tool I.7; Part I.5, Tools I.32; Part I.5.3-4, Tools I.35-36-.
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 and forest crime.		Part I.2, Tool I.6; Part I.5.1-2, Tools I.32-34; Part I.5.4-7, Tools I.36-40-IV.1
OUTCOME 6 | Wildlife and forest 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 and forest crime in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife and forest crime.		Part I.6, Tools I.41-44. Part 1.5, Tools I.32-40 Part III.1; Part III.4
34. Case file preparation (EA) The capacity of national law enforcement agencies to prepare wildlife and forest crime case files and give evidence in court.		Part II.6.3, Tool II.39 Part III.1.3
35. Case clearance rate (DA) The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases that were prosecuted in court.		Tool III.16
36. Administrative penalties (DA) The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases that were resolved with administrative penalties.		Part III.4.1-2, Tool III.30
37. Prosecutorial capacity (EA) The capacity of prosecutors to manage wildlife and forest crime cases.		Part III.2, Tools III.9-18 - particularly III.2.2.2 and Tool III.14;
38. Prosecution guidelines (PA) The existence of national guidelines for the prosecution of wildlife and forest crime.		Part III.2.1.1, tool III.9, and Part III.2.3, Tool III.11
39. Conviction rate (DA) The percentage of wildlife and forest crime cases that were brought to trial which resulted in convictions.		Part II.6.8, Tool II.44; Part III.1-3, particularly Tool III.16 and III.27

INDICATOR	TOOLKIT PART(S)*	TOOLKIT REFERENCES #
OUTCOME 7 | Wildlife and forest crime offenders are appropriately penalized		
40. Available penalties (EA) The extent to which national legislation penalizes wildlife and forest crime offences in a manner that reflects the nature and severity of the crime.		Part III.4.1-2, Tool III.29-30; Part III.5.1, Tool III.31-32
41. Sentencing guidelines (PA) The existence of national guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted with wildlife and forest crime.		Part III.3-4.1, Tool III.29
42. Judicial awareness (EA) The extent of awareness of wildlife and forest crime among the judiciary and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down.		Part III.3.1.2-3, Tool III.20-21; Part III.4.1
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 and forest crime.		Part I.5
44. Use of asset forfeiture legislation (PA) The use of asset forfeiture and recovery legislation in wildlife and forest crime cases.		Part II.6.7, Tool II.43; Part III.5-6; Part IV.2
OUTCOME 7 | Wildlife and forest crime offenders are appropriately penalized		
45. Drivers of wildlife and forest crime (EA) The extent to which the drivers of wildlife and forest crime in the country are known and understood.		Part V.1; Part V.7.
46. Demand-side activities (EA) The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife and forest products and specimens are implemented.		Part V.1.4, Tool V.7; Part V.2
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 and forests.		Part V.1.3, Tool V.6; Part V.3; Part V.6.3, Tool V.45.
48. Local community engagement (EA) The extent to which local communities are engaged in law enforcement activities to combat wildlife and forest crime.		Part II.1.6, Tool II.8
49. Livelihoods (EA) The extent to which livelihoods and social capacity building are considered in activities to combat wildlife and forest crime.		Part V.1.3, Tool V.6; Part V.4; Part V.6.3, tool V.45
50. Public awareness (EA) The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of wildlife and forest crime.		Part V.6, Tools V.43-45

* 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

- Legal Frameworks
- Criminal Procedure and the Courts
- Drivers and Prevention
- Enforcement
- International Cooperation

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

WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

SECOND EDITION 2022

A self-assessment framework for national use

ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE

DATE OF ASSESSMENT	
AGENCY(IES)	
CONTACT PERSON	
CONTACT DETAILS	

ICCWC

International Consortium
on Combating Wildlife Crime

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. Countries can select whether to conduct the Indicator Framework assessment on both wildlife and forest crime, or select one or the other, depending on their needs. Questions on wildlife can also be used to address marine species as a third option as well, should this be relevant. 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 specimens.

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

GLOBAL REPORTING MECHANISM

Outcome 1

Proactive enforcement is deterring wildlife and forest crime

1A. 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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Wildlife crime: ¤ Is rarely identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	**Wildlife crime:** ¤ Is sometimes identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	**Wildlife crime:** ¤ Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies ¤ Has not been formally* adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority	**Wildlife crime:** ¤ Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies ¤ 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:

1B. Enforcement priority (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Forest crime: ¤ Is rarely identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	**Forest crime:** ¤ Is sometimes identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	**Forest crime:** ¤ Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies ¤ Has not been formally* adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority	**Forest crime:** ¤ Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies ¤ Has been formally* adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority

*Formal recognition could include reference to forest 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:

2A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

2B.

Serious crime (PA)

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

Question:
Are criminal offences such as illegal logging and trafficking in tree species. involving organized criminal groups recognized as serious crime*?

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

3A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime: ¤ Has not been developed ¤ 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:** ¤ Has not been developed ¤ 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:** ¤ Has been developed ¤ Has been adopted by some relevant national enforcement agencies ¤ Is not actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies	**A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime:** ¤ Has been developed ¤ Has been adopted by all relevant national enforcement agencies ¤ Is actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies

Comments:

3B.

National enforcement strategy (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime: ¤ Has not been developed ¤ Forest 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:** ¤ Has not been developed ¤ Forest crime is covered by any other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans	**A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime:** ¤ Has been developed ¤ Has been adopted by some relevant national enforcement agencies ¤ Is not actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies	**A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan(s) for wildlife crime:** ¤ Has been developed ¤ Has been adopted by all relevant national enforcement agencies ¤ Is actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies

Comments:

4A.

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: ¤ Rarely or never occurs	**Cooperation among agencies:** ¤ Sometimes occurs ¤ Usually takes place on an ad-hoc basis ¤ Is not supported by any formal collaboration mechanism(s)*	**Cooperation among agencies:** ¤ Routinely occurs ¤ Is sometimes supported by formal collaboration mechanism(s)* ¤ Is sometimes challenged by a lack of engagement or willingness to collaborate	**Cooperation among agencies:** ¤ Routinely occurs ¤ Is supported by a formal collaboration mechanism(s)* ¤ Is rarely challenged by a lack of engagement or willingness to collaborate ¤ 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 forest crime (e.g. forest agencies, Customs, police) and/or Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between relevant law enforcement agencies.

Comments:

4B.

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 forest crime?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Cooperation among agencies: ¤ Rarely or never occurs	**Cooperation among agencies:** ¤ Sometimes occurs ¤ Usually takes place on an ad-hoc basis ¤ Is not supported by any formal collaboration mechanism(s)*	**Cooperation among agencies:** ¤ Routinely occurs ¤ Is sometimes supported by formal collaboration mechanism(s)* ¤ Is sometimes challenged by a lack of engagement or willingness to collaborate	**Cooperation among agencies:** ¤ Routinely occurs ¤ Is supported by a formal collaboration mechanism(s)* ¤ Is rarely challenged by a lack of engagement or willingness to collaborate ¤ 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 forest crime (e.g. forest agencies, Customs, police) and/or Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between relevant law enforcement agencies.

Comments:

5A.

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

5B.

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 forest crime, such as participation in a FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) or any others?

Measurement:

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

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

Comments:

6A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Risk management practices: ¤ Are not used for wildlife crime	**Risk management practices:** ¤ Are sometimes used ¤ Involve some national enforcement agencies ¤ Are usually constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Risk management practices:** ¤ Are frequently used ¤ Involve most national enforcement agencies as appropriate ¤ Are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Risk management practices:** ¤ Are frequently used ¤ Involve all national enforcement agencies as appropriate ¤ 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:

6B.

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 forest 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 forest crime?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Risk management practices: ¤ Are not used for forest crime	**Risk management practices:** ¤ Are sometimes used ¤ Involve some national enforcement agencies ¤ Are usually constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Risk management practices:** ¤ Are frequently used ¤ Involve most national enforcement agencies as appropriate ¤ Are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Risk management practices:** ¤ Are frequently used ¤ Involve all national enforcement agencies as appropriate ¤ 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.
* * When answering the above, consideration should also be given to elements related to resource management, including the planning process, availability of data, incorporation of mitigation measures related to the risks of crime, etc.

Comments:

7A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Proactive investigations: ¤ Are not used for wildlife crime	**Proactive investigations:** ¤ Are sometimes used for wildlife crime ¤ Are usually constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Proactive investigations:** ¤ Are frequently used for wildlife crime ¤ Are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Proactive investigations:** ¤ Are frequently used for wildlife crime ¤ 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:

7B.

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 forest crime threats and pre-identified targets, individuals and groups?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Proactive investigations: ¤ Are not used for forest crime	**Proactive investigations:** ¤ Are sometimes used for wildlife crime ¤ Are usually constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Proactive investigations:** ¤ Are frequently used for wildlife crime ¤ Are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources (e.g. human, financial, technical) and capacity	**Proactive investigations:** ¤ Are frequently used for wildlife crime ¤ 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:

8A.

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

8B.

Staffing and recruitment (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

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

9A.

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

9B.

Law enforcement training (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

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

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

Comments:

II

Outcome 2

Wildlife and forest crime can be detected by law enforcement agencies

10A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime: ¤ Have not been identified	**Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are rarely targeted through active and/ or scaled-up law enforcement presence	**Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are sometimes targeted through active and/ or scaled-up law enforcement presence	**Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime:** ¤ 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:

10B.

Targeted enforcement presence (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime: ¤ Have not been identified	**Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are rarely targeted through active and/ or scaled-up law enforcement presence	**Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are sometimes targeted through active and/ or scaled-up law enforcement presence	**Places* most affected by or used for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are usually targeted through active and/ or scaled-up law enforcement presence

The places that are most affected by or used for forest 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 forest crime may include protected areas, cross-boundary protected areas, border points, mills, log yards, wood depots and landings, and markets for forest specimens.

Comments:

11A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Multi-disciplinary operations: ¤ Are not conducted	**Multi-disciplinary operations:** ¤ Are conducted on an ad hoc and infrequent# basis ¤ Are conducted at national level ¤ Are not conducted at international level	**Multi-disciplinary operations:** ¤ Are conducted on an ad hoc and infrequent# basis ¤ Are conducted at national level ¤ Are sometimes conducted at international level	**Multi-disciplinary operations:** ¤ Are conducted at least once a year at national level ¤ 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:

11B.

Joint operations (EA)

Participation in multi-disciplinary enforcement operations targeting forest crime.

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Multi-disciplinary operations: ¤ Are not conducted	**Multi-disciplinary operations:** ¤ Are conducted on an ad hoc and infrequent# basis ¤ Are conducted at national level ¤ Are not conducted at international level	**Multi-disciplinary operations:** ¤ Are conducted on an ad hoc and infrequent# basis ¤ Are conducted at national level ¤ Are sometimes conducted at international level	**Multi-disciplinary operations:** ¤ Are conducted at least once a year at national level ¤ 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 forest 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:

12A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Ports of entry and exit: ¤ Are rarely actively staffed by law enforcement officers ¤ 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:** ¤ Have some law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime# ¤ Require a greater number of trained law enforcement staff	**Ports of entry and exit:** ¤ Have sufficient law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime# ¤ Have staff that could benefit from further training	**Ports of entry and exit:** ¤ Have sufficient law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to wildlife crime# ¤ 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:

12B.

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 forest crime.

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Ports of entry and exit: ¤ Are rarely actively staffed by law enforcement officers ¤ Do not have any law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to forest crime#	**Ports of entry and exit:** ¤ Have some law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to forest crime# ¤ Require a greater number of trained law enforcement staff	**Ports of entry and exit:** ¤ Have sufficient law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to forest crime# ¤ Have staff that could benefit from further training	**Ports of entry and exit:** ¤ Have sufficient law enforcement staff that are aware of or trained in detecting and responding to forest crime# ¤ 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:

13A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Border control equipment and tools to respond to wildlife crime: ¤ Are rarely available ¤ 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:** ¤ Are sometimes available ¤ Are rarely up-to-date ¤ Are rarely in good condition and working order ¤ 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:** ¤ Are sometimes available ¤ Are usually up-to-date ¤ Are usually in good condition and working order ¤ 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:** ¤ Are available ¤ Are up-to-date ¤ Are in good condition and working order ¤ 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:

13B.

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, species identification manuals, grading references, scaling equipment, and/or scanners) to detect and respond to forest crime?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Border control equipment and tools to respond to forest crime: ¤ Are rarely available ¤ 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:** ¤ Are sometimes available ¤ Are rarely up-to-date ¤ Are rarely in good condition and working order ¤ 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:** ¤ Are sometimes available ¤ Are usually up-to-date ¤ Are usually in good condition and working order ¤ 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:** ¤ Are available ¤ Are up-to-date ¤ Are in good condition and working order ¤ 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:

14A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Law enforcement agencies: ¤ Are not adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens ¤ Rarely notify# the country of destination and any countries through which detected illegal consignments will transit	**Law enforcement agencies:** ¤ Are not adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens ¤ Usually notify# the country of destination and any countries through which detected illegal consignments will transit	**Law enforcement agencies:** ¤ Are adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens	**Law enforcement agencies:** ¤ Are adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of wildlife specimens ¤ 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:

14B.

Inspection and seizure powers (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Law enforcement agencies: ¤ Are not adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of forest/timber specimens ¤ Rarely notify# the country of destination and any countries through which detected illegal consignments will transit	**Law enforcement agencies:** ¤ Are not adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of forest/timber specimens ¤ Usually notify# the country of destination and any countries through which detected illegal consignments will transit	**Law enforcement agencies:** ¤ Are adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of forest/timber specimens	**Law enforcement agencies:** ¤ Are adequately empowered* by legislation to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal consignments of forest/timber specimens ¤ 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:

15A.

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:

15B.

Wildlife seizures (DA)

The number (and type) of seizures of illicitly-traded forest/timber specimens

Measurement:
The number (and type*) of seizures of illicitly-traded forest/timber specimens#

Calculation: number of seizures of illicitly-traded forest/timber specimens

* Depending on the specific characteristics of forest product/timber 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, trade sector (e.g. medicinal products, logs, veneer, firewood), 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:

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

16A.

Large-scale wildlife seizures (DA)

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:

The number (and type) of large-scale seizures of illicitly-traded timber/forest specimens.

16B.

Large-scale wildlife seizures (DA)

Measurement:
The number (and type*) of large-scale# seizures of illicitly-traded timber/forest specimens+

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

* Depending on the specific characteristics of timber/forest product 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, trade sector (e.g. medicinal products, logs, veneer, firewood), 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. 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:

17A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*: ¤ Have not been developed ¤ Do not include storage facilities	**Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated wildlife specimens*:** ¤ Are usually informal ¤ Rarely include up-to-date records ¤ 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*:** ¤ Have been formally adopted (e.g. Standard Operating Procedures, regulations) but are not strictly implemented ¤ Sometimes include up-to-date records ¤ 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*:** ¤ Have been formally adopted and are strictly implemented, including auditing and inventory of confiscated specimens ¤ Include up-to-date records ¤ Include adequate storage facilities including facilities for the humane storage and disposal* of live specimens

For further information, see CITES Resolution Conf. 17.8 on Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species , https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-17-08.pdf
#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:

17B.

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 forest specimens, including live plants and other flora.

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated forest specimens*: ¤ Have not been developed ¤ Do not include storage facilities	**Systems and procedures for managing and disposing of confiscated forest specimens*:** ¤ Are usually informal ¤ Rarely include up-to-date records ¤ 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 forest specimens*:** ¤ Have been formally adopted (e.g. Standard Operating Procedures, regulations) but are not strictly implemented ¤ Sometimes include up-to-date records ¤ 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 forest specimens*:** ¤ Have been formally adopted and are strictly implemented, including auditing and inventory of confiscated specimens ¤ Include up-to-date records ¤ Include adequate storage facilities including facilities for the humane storage and disposal* of live specimens

* For further information, see CITES Resolution Conf. 17.8 on Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species , https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-17-08.pdf

Comments:

III

Outcome 3

Wildlife and forest crime is thoroughly investigated using an intelligence-led approach

18A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Staff investigating wildlife crime: ¤ Are insufficient in number ¤ Do not have the required training* ¤ Do not have the required authority and powers	**Staff investigating wildlife crime:** ¤ Are generally sufficient in number ¤ Sometimes have the required training* ¤ Do not have the required authority and powers	**Staff investigating wildlife crime:** ¤ Are sufficient in number ¤ Usually have the required training* ¤ Sometimes have the required authority and powers	**Staff investigating wildlife crime:** ¤ Are sufficient in number ¤ Have the required training* ¤ Have appropriate authority and powers

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

Comments:

18B.

Investigative capacity (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Staff investigating forest crime: ¤ Are insufficient in number ¤ Do not have the required training* ¤ Do not have the required authority and powers	**Staff investigating forest crime:** ¤ Are generally sufficient in number ¤ Sometimes have the required training* ¤ Do not have the required authority and powers	**Staff investigating forest crime:** ¤ Are sufficient in number ¤ Usually have the required training* ¤ Sometimes have the required authority and powers	**Staff investigating forest crime:** ¤ Are sufficient in number ¤ Have the required training* ¤ Have appropriate authority and powers

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

Comments:

19A.

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

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

Comments:

19B.

Information management (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

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

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

Comments:

20A.
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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Analysis of information on wildlife crime: ¤ Rarely takes place#	**Analysis of information on wildlife crime:** ¤ Sometimes take place ¤ Is challenged by a lack of access to databases ¤ Is challenged by a lack of trained intelligence analysis staff	**Analysis of information on wildlife crime:** ¤ Regularly takes place ¤ Is sometimes challenged by lack of access to databases ¤ Is sometimes challenged by a lack of trained intelligence analysis staff	**Analysis of information on wildlife crime:** ¤ Regularly takes place ¤ Is conducted by trained intelligence analysis staff ¤ 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:

20B.
Intelligence analysis (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Analysis of information on forest crime: ¤ Rarely takes place#	**Analysis of information on forest crime:** ¤ Sometimes take place ¤ Is challenged by a lack of access to databases ¤ Is challenged by a lack of trained intelligence analysis staff	**Analysis of information on forest crime:** ¤ Regularly takes place ¤ Is sometimes challenged by lack of access to databases ¤ Is sometimes challenged by a lack of trained intelligence analysis staff	**Analysis of information on forest crime:** ¤ Regularly takes place ¤ Is conducted by trained intelligence analysis staff ¤ 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:

21A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Criminal intelligence: ¤ Is not generated	**Criminal intelligence:** ¤ Is rarely used to support investigations ¤ Is rarely shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate	**Criminal intelligence:** ¤ Is sometimes used to support investigations ¤ Is sometimes shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate	**Criminal intelligence:** ¤ Criminal intelligence: ¤ Is always used to support investigations when available ¤ 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:

21B.

Intelligence-led investigations (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Criminal intelligence: ¤ Is not generated	**Criminal intelligence:** ¤ Is rarely used to support investigations ¤ Is rarely shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate	**Criminal intelligence:** ¤ Is sometimes used to support investigations ¤ Is sometimes shared with authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination when appropriate	**Criminal intelligence:** ¤ Criminal intelligence: ¤ Is always used to support investigations when available ¤ 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:

22A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases: ¤ Are rarely conducted	**Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases:** ¤ Are sometimes conducted at a national level ¤ Are rarely conducted at an international level	**Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases:** ¤ Are usually conducted at a national level ¤ Are sometimes conducted at an international level	**Follow-up investigations* into wildlife crime cases:** ¤ Are usually conducted at a national level ¤ 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:

22B.

Follow-up investigations (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Follow-up investigations* into forest crime cases: ¤ Are rarely conducted	**Follow-up investigations* into forest crime cases:** ¤ Are sometimes conducted at a national level ¤ Are rarely conducted at an international level	**Follow-up investigations* into forest crime cases:** ¤ Are usually conducted at a national level ¤ Are sometimes conducted at an international level	**Follow-up investigations* into forest crime cases:** ¤ Are usually conducted at a national level ¤ 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:

23A.

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:

23B.

Transnational wildlife crime reporting (DA)

The percentage of forest 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 forest crime cases of a transnational nature that were reported* to:
a) INTERPOL
b) World Customs Organization (WCO)

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

* Depending on the specific characteristics of forest specimen 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, trade sector (e.g. medicinal products, roundwood, sawnwood, veneer, etc), location of seizure, and/or transportation mode.

Comments:

IV

Outcome 4

Specialized investigation techniques are used to combat wildlife and forest crime as required

24A.

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☐	**-**	**-**	**3☐**
¤ **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:

24B.

Legal authority to use specialized investigation techniques (PA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	**-**	**-**	**3☐**
¤ **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:

25A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

25B.

Use of specialized investigation techniques (PA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

26A.

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

26B.

Forensic technology (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National enforcement agencies: ¤ Have no forensic capacity ¤ Are rarely able to access forensic support from other institutions or countries	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have limited forensic capacity* ¤ Rarely have access to basic equipment ¤ Rarely have staff that have received basic training in sample collection and processing ¤ Can sometimes access forensic support from other institutions or countries	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have some forensic capacity* ¤ Usually have staff that received basic training in sample collection and processing ¤ Usually have access to basic equipment ¤ Can usually access forensic support from other institutions or countries	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have adequate forensic capacity* ¤ Usually have staff that have received basic and, as required, advanced training in sample collection and processing ¤ Usually have access to adequate equipment ¤ 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 associated with forest crime to an appropriate forensic analysis facility located either in the country or in another country.

Comments:

27A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National enforcement agencies: ¤ Have no legal authority to use financial investigations* in the investigation of wildlife crime cases	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against wildlife crime ¤ Have received no formal training and/or have limited knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations ¤ Require further training and specialized support	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against wildlife crime ¤ Have received basic training and/or have some knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations ¤ Require further training and specialized support	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against wildlife crime ¤ 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:

27B.

Financial investigations (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National enforcement agencies: ¤ Have no legal authority to use financial investigations* in the investigation of forest crime cases	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against forest crime ¤ Have received no formal training and/or have limited knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations ¤ Require further training and specialized support	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against forest crime ¤ Have received basic training and/or have some knowledge of and capacity to conduct financial investigations ¤ Require further training and specialized support	**National enforcement agencies:** ¤ Have legal authority to use financial investigations* against forest crime ¤ 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:

V

Outcome 5

There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife and forest crime

28A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National wildlife legislation: ¤ Has not been enacted	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Does not have adequate provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife and to deter and combat wildlife crime ¤ Is not supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has adequate provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife and to deter and combat wildlife crime ¤ Is not supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has adequate provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife and to deter and combat wildlife crime ¤ 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:

28B.

National wildlife legislation (EA)

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

Question:
Is there comprehensive national legislation* for forest conservation, management and use, including provisions for the regulation of international trade in forest specimens?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National wildlife legislation: ¤ Has not been enacted	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Does not have adequate provisions to regulate international trade in forest specimens and to deter and combat forest crime ¤ Is not supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has adequate provisions to regulate international trade in forest specimens and to deter and combat forest crime ¤ Is not supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and/or regulations	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has adequate provisions to regulate international trade in forest specimens and to deter and combat forest crime ¤ 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:

29A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National legislation for CITES: ¤ Has not been enacted ¤ Has not been assessed by CITES*	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has been assessed by CITES *as Category 3: legislation that is believed generally not to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES*	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has been has been assessed by CITES *as Category 2: legislation that is believed generally not to meet all requirements for the implementation of CITES*	**National wildlife legislation:** ¤ Has been assessed by CITES *as Category 1: legislation that is believed generally to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES*

* 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:

29B.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National legislation for CITES: ¤ Has not been enacted ¤ Has not been assessed by CITES*	**National forest legislation:** ¤ Has been assessed by CITES *as Category 3: legislation that is believed generally not to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES*	**National forest legislation:** ¤ Has been has been assessed by CITES *as Category 2: legislation that is believed generally not to meet all requirements for the implementation of CITES*	**National forest legislation:** ¤ Has been assessed by CITES *as Category 1: legislation that is believed generally to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES*

* 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:

30A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*: ¤ Do not exist	**National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*:** ¤ Exist but do not encompass offences related to wildlife crime	**National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*:** ¤ Encompass offences related to wildlife crime ¤ Are sometimes applied against wildlife crime ¤ Are sometimes subject to refusal and/or delays	**National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*:** ¤ Encompass offences related to wildlife crime ¤ Are applied against wildlife crime ¤ 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:

30B.

Legal provisions for international cooperation (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*: ¤ Do not exist	**National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*:** ¤ Exist but do not encompass offences related to forest crime	**National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*:** ¤ Encompass offences related to forest crime ¤ Are sometimes applied against forest crime ¤ Are sometimes subject to refusal and/or delays	**National provisions and/or bilateral treaties to facilitate international cooperation on criminal matters*:** ¤ Encompass offences related to forest crime ¤ Are applied against forest crime ¤ 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:

31A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

31B.

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 forest crime.

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

32A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

32B.

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 forest crime.

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

VI

Outcome 6

There is a strong legal basis to combat wildlife and forest crime

33A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Relevant criminal law: ¤ Cannot be applied to wildlife crime offences	**Relevant criminal law:** ¤ Is rarely applied in wildlife crime cases	**Relevant criminal law:** ¤ Is sometimes applied in wildlife crime cases	**Relevant criminal law:** ¤ Is usually applied in wildlife crime cases, as required ¤ 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:

33B.

Use of criminal law (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Relevant criminal law: ¤ Cannot be applied to forest crime offences	**Relevant criminal law:** ¤ Is rarely applied in forest crime cases	**Relevant criminal law:** ¤ Is sometimes applied in forest crime cases	**Relevant criminal law:** ¤ Is usually applied in forest crime cases, as required ¤ Is supported by mechanisms that harmonize forest and other key domestic legislation such as criminal law

* Because of the high value of some illegally-traded flora specimens and the involvement of organized crime groups in forest crime, mandated maximum fines of legislation enacted to combat forest crime often bear little relation to the value of the forest product specimens or the severity of the offence. It is therefore important that persons arrested for involvement in forest 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:

34A.

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

34B.

Case file preparation (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

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

35A.

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:

35B.

Case clearance rate (DA)

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

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

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

Comments:

36A.

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:

36B.

Administrative penalties (DA)

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

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

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

* For example, fines, bans and suspensions.

Comments:

37A. 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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Prosecutors: ¤ Do not have sufficient knowledge of the intricacies of wildlife-related crime ¤ Have not received any training and/or awareness-raising on wildlife crime or the prosecution of cases	**Prosecutors:** ¤ Have received limited training on the prosecution of wildlife crime cases ¤ Usually require further training ¤ Are insufficient to address the workload	**Prosecutors:** ¤ Have received some training on the prosecution of wildlife crime cases ¤ Sometimes require further training ¤ Are insufficient to address the workload of wildlife crime cases	**Prosecutors:** ¤ Have sufficient training and knowledge of the prosecution of wildlife crime cases* ¤ 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:

37B. Prosecutorial capacity (EA)

The capacity of prosecutors to manage forest crime cases.

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

Measurement:

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

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

Comments:

38A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

38B.

Prosecution guidelines (PA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

39A.

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:

39B.

Conviction rate (DA)

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

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

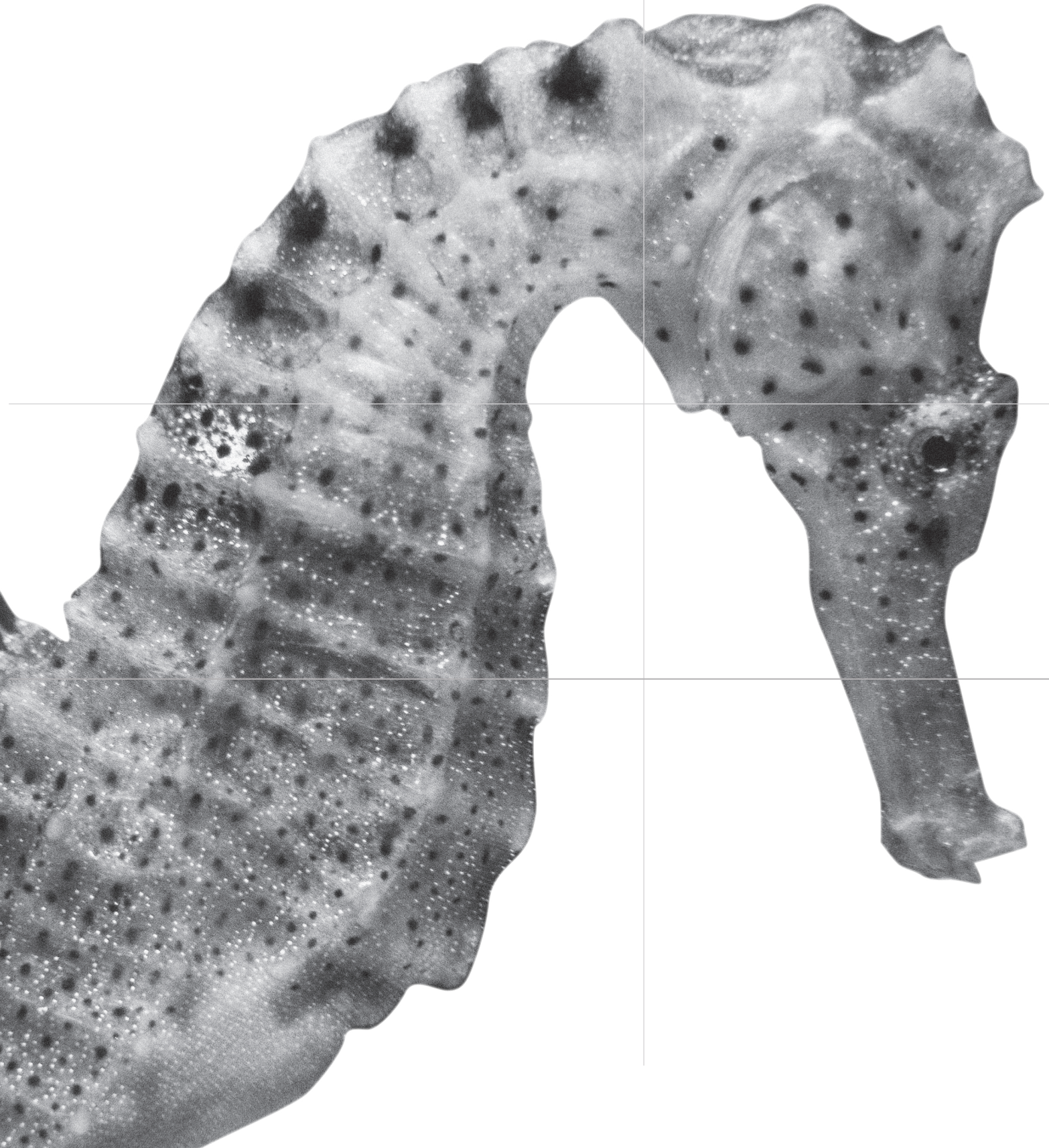
Calculation: ['the number of forest crime cases securing convictions' divided by 'the total number of forest crime cases brought to trial in court'], multiplied by 100. .

Comments:

VII

Outcome 7

Wildlife and forest crime offenders are appropriately penalized



40A.

Use of criminal law (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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Penalties for wildlife crime: ¤ Only make provision for administrative penalties (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions)	**Penalties for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution ¤ Are not proportional to the nature and severity of wildlife crime ¤ Are inadequate as they do not provide an effective deterrent	**Penalties for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution ¤ Are usually proportional to the nature and severity of wildlife crime ¤ Are reasonably adequate	**Penalties for wildlife crime:** ¤ Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution ¤ Are proportional to the nature and severity of wildlife crime ¤ Are adequate ¤ 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:

40B.

Use of criminal law (EA)

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

Question:
Does national legislation adequately penalize forest crime offences?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Penalties for forest crime: ¤ Only make provision for administrative penalties (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions)	**Penalties for forest crime:** ¤ Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution ¤ Are not proportional to the nature and severity of forest crime ¤ Are inadequate as they do not provide an effective deterrent	**Penalties for forest crime:** ¤ Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution ¤ Are usually proportional to the nature and severity of forest crime ¤ Are reasonably adequate	**Penalties for forest crime:** ¤ Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution ¤ Are proportional to the nature and severity of forest crime ¤ Are adequate ¤ Treat forest 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:

41A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ No	_	_	¤ Yes

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

Comments:

41B.

Sentencing guidelines (PA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ No	_	_	¤ Yes

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

Comments:

42A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
The judiciary: ¤ Has no awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime ¤ Has no awareness of wildlife crime-related charges ¤ Usually treats wildlife crime as a minor offence ¤ Does not adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist	**The judiciary:** ¤ Has limited awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime ¤ Has limited awareness of wildlife crime-related charges ¤ Hands down verdicts that are sometimes appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime ¤ Rarely adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist	**The judiciary:** ¤ Has some awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime ¤ Has some awareness of wildlife crime-related charges ¤ Hands down verdicts that are usually appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime ¤ Sometimes adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist	**The judiciary:** ¤ Is aware of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime ¤ Has a high level of awareness of wildlife crime-related charges ¤ Hands down verdicts that are appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime, and correspond with relevant laws and other serious crimes ¤ 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:

42B.

Judicial awareness (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
The judiciary: ¤ Has no awareness of the nature and prevalence of forest crime, and the impact and potential profits of forest crime ¤ Has no awareness of forest crime-related charges ¤ Usually treats forest crime as a minor offence ¤ Does not adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist	**The judiciary:** ¤ Has limited awareness of the nature and prevalence of forest crime, and the impact and potential profits of forest crime ¤ Has limited awareness of forest crime-related charges ¤ Hands down verdicts that are sometimes appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime ¤ Rarely adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist	**The judiciary:** ¤ Has some awareness of the nature and prevalence of forest crime, and the impact and potential profits of forest crime ¤ Has some awareness of forest crime-related charges ¤ Hands down verdicts that are usually appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime ¤ Sometimes adheres to sentencing guidelines where they exist	**The judiciary:** ¤ Is aware of the nature and prevalence of forest crime, and the impact and potential profits of forest crime ¤ Has a high level of awareness of forest crime-related charges ¤ Hands down verdicts that are appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime, and correspond with relevant laws and other serious crimes ¤ 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:

43A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

43B.

Legal provisions for asset forfeiture (PA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

44A.

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☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

44B.

Use of asset forfeiture legislation (PA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	-	-	3☐
¤ 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:

VIII

Outcome 8

A holistic approach is deployed to combat wildlife and forest crime

45A.

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/specimens and consumer demand?

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime: ¤ Is limited as very little information is available	**Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime:** ¤ Is basic ¤ Is typically anecdotal ¤ Is based on limited information	**Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime:** ¤ Is reasonable ¤ Involves gaps in knowledge ¤ Is based on information from multiple sources	**Knowledge of the drivers of wildlife crime:** ¤ Is good ¤ Is reasonably comprehensive ¤ Is based on information from a variety of sources including scientific research

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

Comments:

45B.

Drivers of wildlife crime (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Knowledge of the drivers of forest crime: ¤ Is limited as very little information is available	**Knowledge of the drivers of forest crime:** ¤ Is basic ¤ Is typically anecdotal ¤ Is based on limited information	**Knowledge of the drivers of forest crime:** ¤ Is reasonable ¤ Involves gaps in knowledge ¤ Is based on information from multiple sources	**Knowledge of the drivers of forest crime:** ¤ Is good ¤ Is reasonably comprehensive ¤ Is based on information from a variety of sources including scientific research

* 'Drivers' are the underlying factors that are behind forest crime. 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/specimens, as well as social upheavals such as war and famine.

Comments:

46A.

Demand-side activities (EA)

The extent to which activities to address the demand for illicit wildlife products/specimens are implemented.

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

Measurement:

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

* 'Demand-side activities are activities developed and implemented to reduce the demand for a particular illegally-traded wildlife product/specimen or for illegally-traded wildlife more generally. 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/specimens in their country (e.g. through targeted research) may also support demand reduction efforts in other countries.

Comments:

46B.

Demand-side activities (EA)

The extent to which activities to address the demand for illicit forest products/specimens are implemented.

Question:
Are activities implemented to address the demand* for illicit forest products/specimens?

Measurement:

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

* 'Demand-side activities are activities developed and implemented to reduce the demand for a particular illegally-traded wildlife product/specimen or for illegally-traded wildlife more generally. 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/specimens in their country (e.g. through targeted research) may also support demand reduction efforts in other countries.

Comments:

47A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: ¤ Are not undertaken	**Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community:** ¤ Are usually informal and reactive ¤ Are not comprehensive or widespread	**Efforts to raise awareness of the regulated community of relevant laws:** ¤ Are based on awareness-raising materials that have been developed ¤ Are sometimes up-to-date ¤ Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	**Efforts to raise awareness of the regulated community of relevant laws:** ¤ Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness-raising materials ¤ 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:

47B.

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 forests.

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community: ¤ Are not undertaken	**Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community:** ¤ Are usually informal and reactive ¤ Are not comprehensive or widespread	**Efforts to raise awareness of the regulated community of relevant laws:** ¤ Are based on awareness-raising materials that have been developed ¤ Are sometimes up-to-date ¤ Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	**Efforts to raise awareness of the regulated community of relevant laws:** ¤ Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness-raising materials ¤ 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:

48A.

Regulated community (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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Engagement of local communities: ¤ Does not occur	**Engagement of local communities:** ¤ Sometimes occurs ¤ Is usually ad hoc and informal ¤ Is not supported by any formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement	**Engagement of local communities:** ¤ Sometimes occurs ¤ Is supported by a formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement	**Engagement of local communities:** ¤ Routinely occurs ¤ Is supported by a formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement ¤ 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:

48B.

Regulated community (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

0☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Engagement of local communities: ¤ Does not occur	**Engagement of local communities:** ¤ Sometimes occurs ¤ Is usually ad hoc and informal ¤ Is not supported by any formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement	**Engagement of local communities:** ¤ Sometimes occurs ¤ Is supported by a formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement	**Engagement of local communities:** ¤ Routinely occurs ¤ Is supported by a formal mechanism(s)* for consultation and/or engagement ¤ 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:

49A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Livelihoods and social factors: ¤ Are largely unknown ¤ Are not considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime	**Livelihoods and social factors:** ¤ Have sometimes been identified ¤ 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:** ¤ Have usually been identified ¤ Are sometimes considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime	**Livelihoods and social factors:** ¤ Have usually been identified ¤ Are routinely considered in the development and implementation of activities to combat wildlife crime ¤ Are often supported by programmes to build social capacity and promote sustainable alternative livelihoods

Comments:

49B.

Livelihoods (EA)

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

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

Measurement:

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

Comments:

50A.

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☐	1☐	2☐	3☐
Efforts to increase awareness*: ¤ Are not undertaken	**Efforts to increase awareness*:** ¤ Are usually informal and reactive ¤ Are rarely comprehensive or widespread	**Efforts to increase awareness*:** ¤ Are based on awareness-raising materials and/or campaigns that have been developed ¤ Have usually not been recently reviewed or updated ¤ Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	**Efforts to increase awareness*:** ¤ Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness-raising materials and/or campaigns ¤ Are usually widespread ¤ 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:

50B.

Public awareness (EA)

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

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

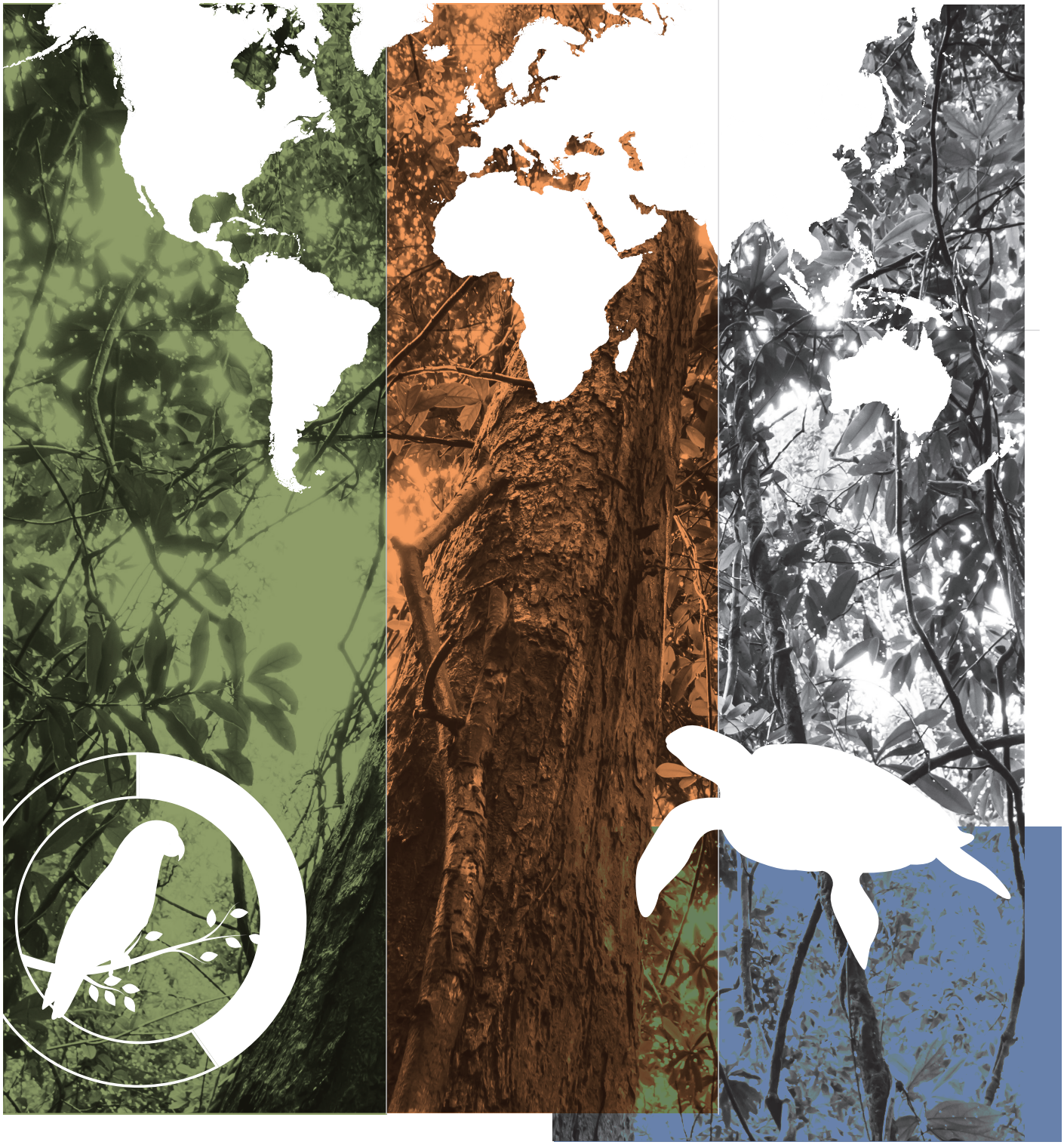
Measurement:

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

* Awareness-raising activities may include public campaigns, awareness-raising materials at key locations such as international airports and sea ports, 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:

ICCWC



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WORLD BANK GROUP

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION