

Background information for the implementation of the ICCWC Toolkit and ICCWC Indicator Framework in Namibia

Background on The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) is composed of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO). ICCWC developed the Toolkit in 2012, as a technical resource to assist government officials to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of preventive and criminal justice responses and other measures related to the protection and monitoring of wildlife and forest products which are crucial to curtailing wildlife and forest crime both nationally and internationally.

The Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit

The Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit aims to provide comprehensive guidance in analysing administrative, preventive and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime and other related offences in a given country. An additional purpose of the Toolkit is to identify the different actors in the wildlife and forest offences chain and to provide an understanding of the factors that drive their activities.

The Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit is organized into five parts: (a) legislation; (b) enforcement; (c) judiciary and prosecution; (d) drivers and prevention; and (e) data and analysis. Each part represents one of the sectors involved in the preventive and criminal justice response to wildlife and forest offences. The five parts also reflect and bring together a great variety of government agencies, civil society organizations, individuals and other stakeholders.

The ICCWC Indicator Framework

The Indicator Framework complements the ICCWC Toolkit, with the aim to enable parties to measure and monitor the effectiveness of their own law enforcement responses to wildlife and forest crime. It will also enable a party to independently monitor performance over time to identify any changes in the effectiveness of its law enforcement responses. Designed to be completed as a self-assessment by national enforcement authorities, the ICCWC Indicator Framework consists of 50 performance measures that cover the major components of a law enforcement response to illegal trafficking in wildlife.

The ICCWC Indicator Framework is not intended to be used to compare or ‘rank’ the effectiveness of efforts in different countries, but to serve as a tool that any individual country could use to measure and respond to its own areas of relative strengths and weaknesses and could serve as a base line to assess the progress of the country and actions and responses to combat illegal trafficking in wildlife. It consists of two documents:

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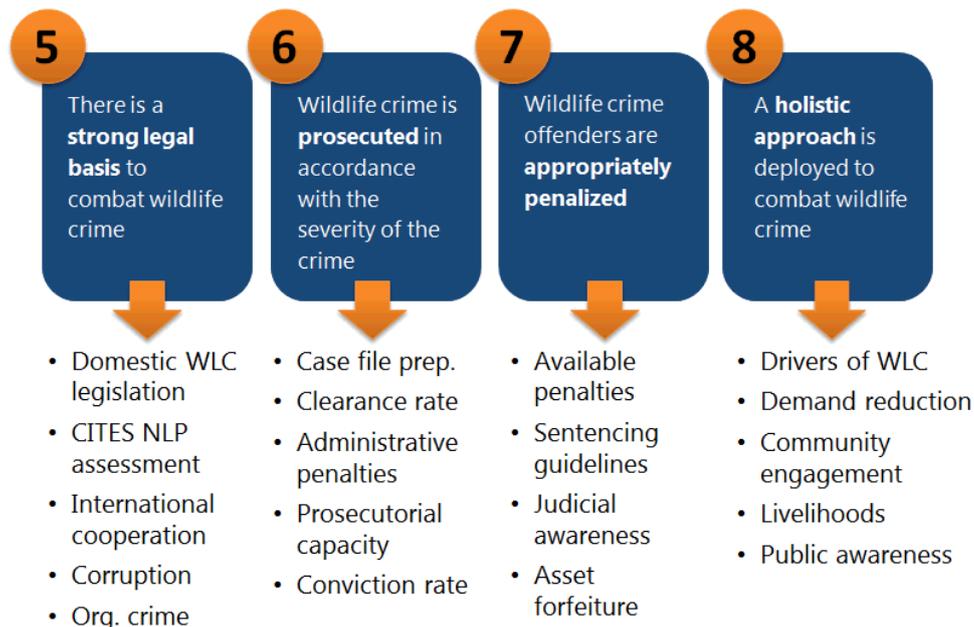
1. The Assessment Guidelines provide an overview of the ICCWC Indicator Framework, and introduce 50 indicators and the eight enforcement outcomes they are grouped under. It also provides practical guidance on completing an assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework and discusses the analysis of results including the more detailed exploration of results using the ICCWC Toolkit
2. The Assessment Template provides the full measurement details of all 50 indicators to conduct the national assessment

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/iccwc/E-ICCWC-Ind-FW-Assessment_guidelines_and_template_clickable-final.pdf

The framework – 50 indicators



The framework – 50 indicators



Proposed Scenario for Carrying out ICCWC Toolkit and Indicator Framework

A two stage approach is foreseen in accordance with the ICCWC recommendations:

Stage 1 (29 November 2018): the convening of an initial presentation and preparation meeting with Stakeholders from relevant Government institutions and Civil Society (1-2 day meeting). The focus of the meeting should be on presenting the Toolkit and Indicator Framework and plan for the compilation of the relevant information and documentation that will be informing the discussions of Stage 2 and Stage 3. This Stage will ensure linkages are made between the ICCWC Toolkit and previous work undertaken by DPWM.

This meeting should be composed of authorities and representatives of all relevant agencies that will be involved in the analysis (e.g. forest departments, wildlife departments, police, customs, rangers, judiciary, prosecution, etc.). This meeting aims to explain all respective roles and responsibilities and to design a road map in order to plan the in-country mission.

Stage 2 (Indicator Framework Only) (Quarter 1 2019): the convening of a 2-to-3-day meeting of relevant Government institutions and Civil Society to discuss results of preliminary assessment and complete full ICCWC indicator framework exercise to use as a comprehensive guide for governmental and international programmes to combat wildlife crime in Namibia and monitoring tool for objective assessment of the national progress in this direction.

Stage 3 (Toolkit Only) (Quarter 1&2 2019): Consultants carry out desk review and field mission visits over a period to be agreed with the DPWM. The consultants will share a list of persons/authorities (e.g. judiciary, prosecution, forest/wildlife department, customs, police, army, NGOs, etc.) to meet with, places to visit (e.g. national parks, borders, airports, ports, markets) and legislation required. **This list is shared with the DPWM focal point to start organizing the mission and the preparatory work.** The entire mission is expected to be a collaborative work with the Government that is facilitating access to different sites and meeting with relevant authorities.

Stage 4 (Toolkit Only) (Quarter 2/3 2019): A **comprehensive report** reflecting both strengths and weaknesses of the preventive and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime. This report explained the methodology followed and lists findings and recommendations to better address this crime. The draft report is shared with ICCWC partners and the Government for their comments and remains a confidential document, unless otherwise determined from your side.

Based on the findings and recommendations, an **action plan** is designed to suggest concrete way forward, priorities and responsible entities to implement these recommendations. This action plan is discussed among ICCWC partners and presented together with the report during a formal presentation.

Stage 5 (Toolkit Only) (Quarter 3 2019): The **presentation of the report** is organised together with the Government and takes place in the country over 2 days. Several meetings can be planned to ensure that all the relevant authorities are involved in the process: the high-level authorities to secure a long-term political commitment to address this crime, the relevant

authorities present at the initial meeting to ensure the implementation of the recommendations and the organisations that can support the action plan. The findings and recommendations as well as the methodology used are presented by ICCWC partners and the expert(s), during a high-level meeting and a multi-stakeholders meeting. These meetings are the opportunity to discuss and exchange with the Government on the analysis undertaken and to start planning the next steps to address wildlife and forest crime in the country.

Bilateral meetings can also be organised with international organisations and NGOs to discuss future cooperation to implement the recommendations and the action plan.