

Template for report and accounts for organisations under the Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society 2013-2015

This template for reports and accounts is to be used by organisations with agreements with Norad under the Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society.

This template must be used for the **final report** and correspond with the signed agreement and the latest approved Project Document. The final report for the whole agreement period (2013-2015) should include results on a higher level in the results chain than previous reports (please see figure below). The final report should give a description of **achieved outcomes in terms of effects on target groups, and explain how these outcomes are expected to contribute to the intended impact.**

In cases where outcome cannot be documented by the end of the agreement period, substantial evidence of outputs should be presented with an explanation on how these will lead to the desired outcome and when.

The report should not exceed 15 pages, and please remember to submit the common indicators separately (if already submitted in March and there are no changes, you may refer to this).

The deadline for delivering the report is 1 June 2016, unless you have agreed otherwise with your desk officer. Please submit the report electronically to postmottak@norad.no, and Cc your desk officer.

1. General Project Information:

1.1 Name of recipient organisation: GRID Arendal and UNODC

1.2 Reporting year: 2013-2015

Agreement Number: QZA-0471 QZA-12/0086 UNODC/GRID-Arendal

1.3 Name of project: Organized forest crime (ORGFORC) -

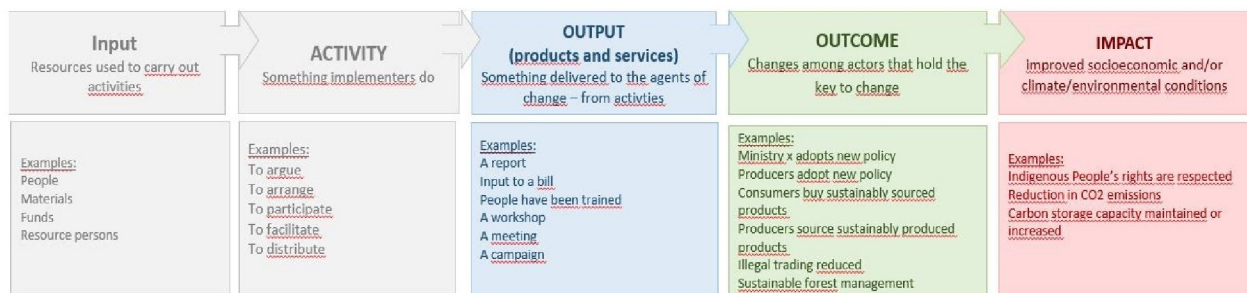
1.4 Country and/ or region: Global

1.5 Financial support to the project from Norad for last calendar year 2013: 5 million NOK

Thematic area: *Analysis, concept and methodology development that contribute to planning and implementation of REDD+*

2 Please describe the project's progress for the whole grant period

Result chain in 2014 Allocation given spring 2014.



With reference to the Result Chain as illustrated above, Norad requires reporting on the effect on target groups (outcomes) for this final report. If possible, we also highly appreciate reporting that reflect any results at impact level. Please remember to relate the reporting to the baselines.

Reporting of results: The achievements should be documented (for example by data on indicators or examples).

2.1 Please repeat the **project's target group(s)** and the baseline for the target group at the start of the project (from the approved project document).

Target groups and baseline include:

- I. Frontline police and rangers – very limited training in wildlife crime evidence, tracking and environmental crime prosecution
- II. International enforcement community and UN REDD – No existing collaboration except project LEAF
- III. Capacity of customs and enforcement agencies on environmental crime– no internationally coordinated training available for prosecutors, police officers, customs and rangers, including on tax evasion and regaining lost or future revenues from forest crime

With the exception of project LEAF at INTERPOL there has been no international actual enforcement effort in place. GRID Arendal worked closely with project LEAF and the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), <http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php>.

2.2 Please repeat the **project's desired impact (from the approved project document)**.

2013-2015:

- establish a professional information gathering unit on transnational organized environmental crime specifically focusing on illegal logging and associated corruption, tax evasion and money laundering, reporting also through UN across projects.
- provide background information necessary to provide support to ICCWC partners and developing countries struggling with illegal logging and extensive environmental forest crime.
- avoid that reductions in deforestations in one location are not simply off-set by the increase in another

- avoid that illegal logging is conducted by advanced timber laundering operations such as through agricultural, plantation and palm oil fronts.
- provide a foundation for effective REDD+ and UN REDD implementation

2.3 Is the project still relevant for the desired impact? (Yes/No) If No, please give a short explanation.

Yes, absolutely. It is currently together with increasing coordination with Project LEAF the only such global initiative involving the enforcement, prosecution and judicial community specifically targeting forest crime. The largest reduction anywhere in the world of emissions from deforestation has come with a 76% reduction in Brazilian Amazon, several years before the REDD programme began. This was primarily a result of strengthened and coordinated enforcement as officially reported by Government of Brazil, INTERPOL, UNEP and UNODC and also the Rainforest foundation.

2.4 Main outcome(s).

a) Please repeat the project's planned outcome(s) (effect on project's target group(s), beneficiary (-ies)) (from the approved project document).

- I. **FRONTLINE PROTECTION – RANGERS:** Improved capacity and competence of ranger training institutes to continuously train rangers by establishing and training country embedded instructors to ensure a longer life span of competence building.
- II. **INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND UN REDD:** Countries will receive increased support both financially and through expertise and strengthen their domestic training, education and enforcement programmes to combat natural resource crime
- III. **CAPACITY TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME:** Improved capacity of customs and enforcement agencies in country and cross-border to combat environmental crime.

b) Please report on all outcomes from the project document:

1. What changes have been achieved with reference to the baseline?
2. Please report on the key indicators used to document that the desired change has occurred.
3. Please reflect on whether targets that were originally set have been achieved, and what project outputs were key to achieving them. If relevant reflect on why outputs delivered as planned did not help meet the targets
4. If outcomes are not yet achieved, please explain why, and in addition, how the outputs will lead to the desired outcome and when.
5. Are the outcomes expected to be sustainable?

The baseline, unless otherwise mentioned, was zero.

- 1. Frontline protection. Improved capacity and competence at ranger training institutes to continuously train rangers by establishing and training country embedded instructors to ensure a longer life span of competence building**

The capacity and competence of frontline officers, through diverse training sessions, was enhanced in Southeast Asia and Africa.

In 2010 GRID-Arendal initiated a training programme at Mweka College of Wildlife Management in crime-scene management and tracking. The training was a supplement to the college's law enforcement course, and included ethics and importance of professionalism in crime-scene and evidence handling, and tactics to apprehend suspects in a secure manner minimizing risk to both officers and suspects. It also entailed the rights of suspects, proper ethics and importance of establishing good relations with local villagers while ensuring enhanced capability to protect wildlife and protected areas.

The course became part of the syllabus in the wildlife law enforcement module for the Diploma degree at Mweka College, and each year students from Mweka have been trained at the Tarangire Kwakuchinja campsite in the practical features of law enforcement. An INTERPOL manual was produced in English, French and Swahili, detailing contents of the course.¹

Following informal excellent feedback from students and staff, in August, 2012, the course was introduced at Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI) and the Anti-Poaching Unit (APU) Lake Zone in Mwanza as a pilot project following approval by the Director of Wildlife.

The training has been focused on efforts in anti-poaching – in the wide sense of including illegal logging and charcoal production – in Tanzania. Tracking training and crime scene management techniques have been taught through the two main wildlife training institutes in Tanzania (Mweka and PWTI), principally through the Norwegian government funded Project ORGFORC, which took place 2013-2015. The training has been conducted by personnel from the UNEP collaborating centre GRID-Arendal since 2011 at a rate of 1-4 visits per year.

The training philosophy has been to train local trainers, who themselves have trained more than 2,000 Rangers in the field. GRID-Arendal has had a full time representative in charge of training trainers in the field during the project period. This training has been supplementary to the curriculum at these two institutions, rather than an integral part of the curriculum, which is directed by central government, and for that reason not easily changed. The supplement to the curriculum has been a pragmatic way of conveying the training to as many rangers as possible during the project period.

The objective of the training has been to strengthen capacities for combating wildlife crime and illegal logging in Tanzania through training of field rangers and officers on skills to more effectively apprehend suspects involved in wildlife and forest crime and to secure the evidence required for prosecution.

The field training courses have varied in duration from 3-12 days, focusing primarily on theoretical and practical introduction to tracking and crime scene management. In 2015 and 2016 some training in first aid and land navigation have been added as well. These field training courses have been additional to the curriculum given at Pasiansi Wildlife Institute, which only totals one hour per year of tracking and crime scene management. The extra training has been funded by GRID-Arendal in order to ensure that these critical techniques are taught more comprehensively than what is covered in the government controlled curriculum at Pasiansi. In total 1728 personnel have received training at Pasiansi. Individuals who have received the training have given on-the spot informal and overwhelmingly positive feedback to instructors. This includes feedback from experienced rangers in the game reserves. All training has been done in full coordination with either Mweka or Pasiansi, and with the approval at all times of managers of the parks/reserves and the APUs, as well as approved by the Director of Wildlife.

On June 21th, the Tanzanian Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mr. Lazaro Nyalandu personally, along with the invited presence of the US Ambassador handed over individual course

¹ *Sign and the Art of Tracking: A Guide to Support Law Enforcement Tracking and Anti-Poaching Operations* (INTERPOL and UNEP/GRID-Arendal).

certificates to 400 rangers who had passed the project training course on tracking and crime scene management in an official ceremony with extensive TV and radio coverage.

Number of trained personnel to date:

- 1728 students at Pasiansi
- 179 students at MWEKA
- 130 rangers trained at their duty stations at game reserves and APUs
- 24 rangers from Serengeti and Tarangire national parks.

Poaching of wildlife is still a massive problem in Tanzania. The tracking and crime scene management training program initiated by GRID-Arendal under INTERPOL guidelines has provided more than 2,000 rangers and game wardens with new tools to help reduce the on-going crime since 2011.

Feedback from interviews of rangers, patrol leaders and commanders are overall highly positive. The general feedback from the rangers attending the trainings is that all the topics contained features that have made the anti-poaching work more effective both on illegal logging and wildlife poaching, exemplified by numerous concrete cases. Tactics have been particularly useful for avoiding exchange of fire or conducting arrests prior to exchange of fire, increasing safety for both officers and suspects. Furthermore, it has improved the ethics by further securing the rights and safety of suspects. The training has directly contributed in concrete incidents to also avoiding loss of lives amongst both officers and suspects, and improved their ability to conduct arrests safely without the use of force through improved tactics.

Furthermore, wildlife and forest officers are regularly called on to provide evidence by the prosecution in court, and have informally repeatedly emphasised that the techniques in crime scene management have been useful, not least to give systematic routines into the handling of evidence. According to interviewed law enforcement personnel, the thorough work of securing evidence from the field has proven vital in the process of charging wildlife perpetrators in the judiciary system.

Overall, rangers and commanders are characterized by high motivation, high dedication and willingness to put to use very limited resources to defend forests and wildlife, and revealed upon inspections incidents of excellent skills. However, efforts could be much improved by further tactical training at both command level, patrol leaders and at the ranger level and improve performance even further. The capacity could furthermore be improved by further support of basic equipment including maps, GPSs, vehicles and radios. The situation is worst for forest rangers. The fact that the illegal loggers seem to be very well organized and armed, makes it hard for the forest rangers to confront them. Forest rangers are prohibited from arming themselves according to Tanzanian law; only specially trained wildlife rangers have permits to carry arms. This means that the forest rangers/guards do not have the capacity to confront the armed loggers without support from armed wildlife rangers, that are rarely available. Sometimes a handful of unarmed forest rangers have the responsibility for the protection of vast forest reserves, with limited access to vehicles.

This impacts negatively on the effectiveness of both wildlife and forest rangers. Since both types of law enforcement professionals are very low in number, relative to the vast areas they are responsible to protect, illegal logging has become largely unchallenged and unless both donors and the government directly prioritize forest rangers substantially, illegal logging and deforestation will continue. In spite of vast resources given to prevent deforestation and illegal logging, this has in no way been reflected at the frontline.

In 2014, UNODC developed computer-based training modules on wildlife and timber trafficking in South East Asia. They form part of the global UNODC eLearning platform. Furthermore two guides, “Wildlife and forest crime: a field guide for frontline officers” and “Manual on wildlife and forest crime for investigators” were developed and widely disseminated in English, and five Mekong languages: Burmese, Khmer, Lao, Thai and Vietnamese.

In Myanmar, a criminal justice system assessment recommended that a mentorship programme among forest rangers should be introduced. Preparations for the creation of a mentorship programme were made. Unfortunately, due to changes in the enterprise management software at UNODC, the launch of this mentorship programme was postponed to 2016.

A manual has been updated and produced in English and Swahili, and courses designed. UNODC has also developed the following guides in English:

- Wildlife and Forest Crime: A field guide for frontline officers;
- Manual on Wildlife and Forest Crime for Investigators.

They have now been translated into 5 Mekong languages (i.e. Vietnamese, Laos, Burmese, Thai and Khmer). The content of these manuals was shared with GRID-Arendal for review and clearance. The field guide for frontline officers and the manual on Wildlife and Forest Crime for Investigators have been widely disseminated.

2. International collaboration and UN REDD: Countries will receive increased support both financially and through expertise and strengthen their domestic training and education programmes to combat natural resource crime

International collaboration to “follow the money” among law enforcement officials and criminal justice practitioners (prosecutors, investigators, customs, police, and financial intelligence units) was enhanced, through national and regional workshops, in Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The result of the series of workshops on “Recovering the proceeds of wildlife and forest crimes” held in Kenya and Tanzania is that in total over 100 participants were trained (40 and 60 in Kenya and Tanzania respectively). Through case studies and lectures participants enhanced their investigative techniques and deepened their understanding of legislative frameworks. In Botswana, a workshop to raise awareness on the importance of financial investigations brought together over 50 law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners from Africa and Asia. A follow-up conference was held in Thailand in 2015, again bringing together actors from different regions, where participants could share experiences, lessons learned and best practices in anti-money laundering. Finally, a regional conference for Caribbean countries with 20 practitioners from Caribbean countries was also held in Panama. Participants at each of these workshops will organise follow-up activities and raise awareness of asset recovery within their respective organisations, thus increasing the number of people sensitised and trained on the issue of “following the money”. Participants of these workshops recognised the importance and necessity of cross-border cooperation to effectively deal with wildlife/timber crime cases and to track and confiscate its proceeds and improved their knowledge on money-laundering activities and prosecutions and the process of case analyses.

ORGFORC contributed with important background information to the report with UNEP, INTERPOL and UNODC, “The Environmental Crime Crisis”, <http://envcrime.org/publications.aspx?id=6074>. This report formed an important underlying foundation for the resolution at UNEA. Another report together with the rainforest foundation was produced and launched in Oslo – State of the rainforest 2014,

<http://www.grida.no/publications/soe-rain-forest/>. The contribution from GRID on forest crime was funded by ORGFORC as part of the information sharing objective

3. Capacity to combat organised crime: improved capacity of customs and enforcement agencies in-country and cross-border to combat environmental crime.

The capacity of customs and law enforcement agencies to combat transnational organised crime, in particular environmental crime has been increased through the container control programme, relevant research on timber, the creation of a transnational organised crime unit (TOCU), and advanced criminal investigative techniques.

UNODC launched the container control programme in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) in October 2013, with a focus on profiling container units transporting wildlife and timber. This programme is implemented in partnership with the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime. Through a range of technical assistance activities, including strengthening legislative frameworks, prosecutorial and judicial capacities, enforcement structures have been set-up to minimise the risk of maritime containers being exploited for trafficking purposes, with a particular focus on wildlife and forest crime.

In Kenya, nearly 200 prosecutors, judges, and wildlife officers in five regions were trained on the application and use of a specifically designed rapid reference guides in Kenya. Further trainings included support for inter-agency coordination to facilitate wildlife investigations, by bringing relevant stakeholders to the same table. Together with the Kenya Wildlife Service Corruption Prevention Committee, UNODC provided an anti-corruption expert at diverse trainings to look at corruption risk mitigation strategies.

In Tanzania, capacity to fight transnational organised crime was increased through the establishment of a multi-agency task team. The team includes all relevant agencies in the fight against transnational organised crime, including wildlife crime. Furthermore, a transnational organised crime unit (TOCU) was set up. A chairperson was appointed and a hundred officers have been trained, of which fifty will ultimately be selected to work in the TOCU. It provides a much-needed resource for Tanzanian to exploit sensitive intelligence on illicit trafficking and ultimately bring criminals to justice.

Providing and integrating a law enforcement advisor to the Cambodian wildlife rapid rescue team allowed the team to continue seizing illicitly trafficked wildlife and timber. During the six-month tenure of the advisor, there were over 2000 seizures of dead wildlife, and almost 1500 seizures of live wildlife.

Workshops in South East Asia not only led to new manuals and handbooks for law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners (especially front-line officers at borders and specialised environmental units) but also to the use of new investigative techniques. The techniques include better surveillance and controlled delivery. Specifically, in Thailand, workshops and training on intelligence analysis were held for officers from environmental crime, forest, and parks departments. These officers now have access to material (e.g. GPS trackers) and know how that enables them to enhance surveillance on suspected traffickers. Furthermore, UNODC provided the licence of "Sentinel Visualizer", software that allows link analysis and data visualisation. It will enable intelligence officers in Thailand combat transnational organised crime. Translation of the software in English and continuous training, at least biannually, is still required for the outcome to be fulfilled. With continued support, Thailand is on course to create one of the first specialised units in South East Asia to be staffed with crime analysts to combat wildlife crime through intelligence-led investigations.

UNODC in cooperation with GRID-Arendal, conducted a study on illegal logging documenting the illegal trade in protected rosewood species, using markets in Madagascar, Southeast Asia and Central America as case studies. The study looked at the mechanics and networks involved in transnational trafficking of illegally logged timber and timber products. Besides flowing into the (draft) guidelines for forensic timber sampling, the research also provides countries with the necessary background information to better fight illegal logging.

2.5 Are there any internal and/ or external factors that have affected the project in any significant way?

The largest part of the project is under UNODC and perhaps the most critical component is further delay in the disbursement of funds to UNODC that may have to withdraw staff and terminate prosecutor trainings in Asia and Africa. Planned activities for the second half of 2015 had to be postponed due to delays in financial disbursements and an overhaul of UN enterprise management software.

The first full disbursement didn't happen until October 2013, and project was frozen in June 2014. In spite of this, large progress has been made. There are a number of ongoing activities and plans at highest levels in countries, with approval and commitment from prime minister and minister level in several countries. Hence, there is substantial urgency but also risk of damage if no progression is made on fund dispersal.

The previous discrepancy in GRID-Arendal's former financial routines have been improved including on audits and procurement policies, and contract systems. Lack of dispersals of funds seriously has affected the project significantly and undermined the ability to report on results and outcomes properly for the finalization of project.

Planned activities for the second half of 2015 had to be postponed due to delays in financial disbursements and an overhaul of UN enterprise management software.

Planned evaluation of the training of rangers failed, due to problems with collecting forms from rangers spread around the country.

2.6

a) Please specify deviations from plans.

Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI) did not receive the instalment planned for August 2015 before November 2015, and the "direct training support to 5 forest reserves across the country" (as in the contract) had to be postponed. PWTI and the lead instructor started the scheduled training in December 2016, and will continue the programme through June 2016.

A planned collection of evaluation forms from rangers nationwide Tanzania that have already received training was not possible to execute. The lead instructor in Tanzania was given the task, but due to the fact that not a sufficient number of the rangers were able to send the forms back to PWTI, the evaluation programme failed. GRID-Arendal were though able to interview and follow up a number of rangers around the country, and it has been possible to conclude on the success of the project.

b) Please provide a short assessment of the risks occurred

Delays in financial disbursements significantly affected timely implementation of the Programme.

The failure of collecting the evaluation forms from the rangers received training led to an uncertainty of the results of the training programme, but after the field trips made by GRID-Arendal, it is clear that the project has been a success when it comes to enhancing the rangers' abilities in their work against wildlife and forest crime.

All the findings from the field trips in Tanzania in the period from November 2014 to April 2016 can be found in the GRID-Arendal report "***Combating poaching and illegal logging in Tanzania: Voices of the rangers; hands on experiences from the field***".

2.7 Cross cutting concerns. Please report on whether the project has had any effect (positive or negative) on

The project had positive effects on all three cross cutting concerns.

a) Corruption

Awareness was raised and mitigation strategies identified at anti-corruption workshops in Africa and Asia, including interregional workshops bringing together countries from both continents. Further, the rising enforcement focus from an operational, investigative and organized crime angle will likely play a crucial role by increasing the probability of officials receiving bribes getting arrested, prosecuted and convicted.

b) Gender equality

A gender-sensitive approach was ensured throughout the project, in line with established UNODC criteria for the provision of technical assistance and with ECOSOC resolutions 2011/5 and 2011/6, to ensure as far as possible that all activities have a fair percentage of women as direct beneficiaries.

We have specifically emphasized having a gender balance in lead instructors, which is rare in the enforcement community, especially in Africa. Unfortunately, the freezing of the funds led to the loss of several of these instructors. Furthermore, female instructors are particular prone to attacks given their high profile and role in building enforcement. The project will continue to strengthen promotion and embedment of female instructors directly in Pasiansi.

c) Respect for human rights

Human rights are at the core of all work of the United Nations system and represent one of the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations as enshrined in the Charter. UNODC's mandates span the full breadth of the Charter in its work against drugs and crime, including wildlife crime, and in supporting Member States to deliver a safe society founded on the rule of law. UNODC always aims to maximise the positive human rights impact of its work and always takes human rights perspectives into account in its programmes, including the current programme, in line with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces (HRDDP).

We have particularly advocated and emphasized strongly good ethics and tactics to increase the safety of both officers AND suspects, including proper arrest techniques to reduce risks to both parties, high standards of handling of suspects and their rights including in remote field conditions, and the importance of this also from a law enforcement perspective – in contrast to much of the public debate in among other Tanzania. This has been well received in the enforcement community. Securing evidence through proper crime scene management is imperative to suspect rights.

Furthermore, the mapping of the modus operandi of the larger cartels and companies are essential to ensure the rights of indigenous forest-living peoples and workers employed. This will alter play a very significant role in awareness raising amongst governments giving out concessions.

Finally, training of prosecutors and customs is imperative for practical cross-border collaboration on smuggling of timber and charcoal.

2.9 Lessons learned. For final report, please summarize lessons learned for the whole agreement period. Both internal and external factors are relevant. What could have been done differently? How can lessons learned be incorporated in future plans? We are interested in learning based on positive and negative experiences.

These primary lessons have been learnt:

1. Illegal logging takes up a much larger share of deforestation than previously suspected and is near entirely lacking any enforcement, both on timber, pulp and paper – and on charcoal, one of the largest contributors to deforestation in Africa. Addressing this, and in particular finding ways to secure revenues for governments instead is vital for sustainable development. Taxes, respect for laws and mechanisms to combat corruption especially in the forest sector is imperative.
2. A number of financial routines have been improved and implemented in GRID-Arendal related to financial control including audits of sub-contractors, procurement processes (Norwegian government regulations) and contracting.
3. Strengthening gender balance will require extraordinary efforts to secure the safety of female instructors, and subcontractors, including housing near base and additional training to these.
4. Delays in financial disbursements significantly affected timely implementation of the Programme.
5. In 2015, a much stronger emphasis must be put to securing a proper teaching and learning environment by building and supplying beds, roofs/buildings, and proper kitchen and toilet facilities in permanent field camps. The Enforcement training to be transferred in full to Pasiansi institute with a direct contract with the institute. Priority is to ensure a future improved teaching and learning environment beyond the lifetime of this project by building lacking toilet, kitchen and bedroom facilities incl. beds. Currently up to 200 rangers at the school sleep on the floor at a time and lack proper kitchens and toilets in permanent field camps.
6. A full report and feedback on the experiences from the training and usefulness for combating forest crime, including estimates of how much the work contributes to reduction in emissions from deforestation.
7. There are large information gaps regarding the scale of the loss of revenues and the effectiveness of different measures to reduce deforestation.
8. In future, longer term programming would enable larger impact.

3 Case/success story

Success 1

The Environmental Crime Crisis, a UNEP Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) report, was released during the UNEA. The information document and environmental crime report provided key background information for a detailed resolution on wildlife crime adopted by UNEA, which strengthens UNEP's role in documenting environmental information related to illegal trade and supporting other agencies including the UN Secretary-General's work on the Rule of Law (see Resolution 1/3 Illegal Trade in Wildlife at http://www.uneo.org/unea/UNEA_Resolutions.asp).

Key messages from the RRA were relayed through more than 30 press releases and over 2000 news articles across 112 countries globally, resulting in a combined potential audience of over 3 billion people. It was instrumental in gaining a resolution at UNEA on wildlife and forest crime.

The environmental crime report documented how an estimated 50–90% of the wood in some individual tropical countries is suspected to come from illegal sources or has been logged illegally. The report also highlighted that in Africa 90% of wood consumed is used for woodfuel and charcoal (regional range 49–96%), with an official charcoal production of 30.6 million tons in 2012, worth approximately USD 9.2–24.5 billion annually. The unregulated charcoal trade alone involves an annual revenue loss of at least USD 1.9 billion to African countries annually.

Success 2

The project has identified major gaps in how criminals launder illegally logged timber. For pulp and paper production, networks of shell companies and plantations are actively used to by-pass logging moratoriums under the pretext of agricultural or palm-oil investments, used to funnel illegal timber through plantations, or to ship wood and pulp via legal plantations in order to reclassify pulp or wood as legal production, undermining also legal business and production. These methods effectively by-pass many current customs efforts related to the Lacey Act and the EU FLEGT programme to restrict the import of illegal tropical wood to the US and to the EU, respectively. Based on data from EUROSTAT, FAO and the ITTO, the EU and the US, it is estimated that 62–86% of all suspected illegal tropical wood entering the EU and US arrives in the form of paper, pulp or wood chips, not as round-wood or sawn-wood or furniture products, which have received the most attention in the past. WWF-Germany tested in 2015 a total of 144 different paper products. Tropical timber was found in significant shares in almost 20 percent of the products, although the companies had ruled out this possibility - including APP. As a result, they have filed charges against a number of stationery paper retailers and importers for violation of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR), in force since 2013.

Success 3

More than 2000 rangers have been trained in crime scene management and tracking of wildlife and forest crime suspects. Based on feedback from trained rangers and reserves, the Director of Wildlife responsible for the protected areas subsequently requested training of all rangers throughout the country. In addition, collaboration with neighbouring countries is underway as a part of the UN REDD initiative.



Rangers from Ugalla Game Reserve receive training in tracking in September 2015.

Success 4

HEADLINE: 1,483 live animals rescued by Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team in Cambodia

INTRODUCTION: A sizeable portion of the global illicit trade in wildlife takes place in Southeast Asia, potentially in excess of \$20 billion annually. The Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WWRT) is having a positive impact in the fight against this illegal trade in Cambodia, seizing 2,079 animals, 1,483 live animals and releasing 1,193 of them back into the wild in 2015.

WHY: Wildlife crime is a serious transnational organised crime. It affects all countries, including Cambodia. The trade of wildlife within and across the Cambodian borders has been a major concern for the Forestry Administration and Military Police.

WHAT: A Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT) was established and UNODC has been actively involved with the team since 2015 by providing a law enforcement advisor. Since the involvement of UNODC the team has upped its activity (covert operations, investigating trafficking networks, intercepting shipments, inspections/raids of markets and restaurants and inspections along highways). Once criminals are apprehended a detailed brief is supplied as evidence to the court, where the criminal is then prosecuted accordingly.

HOW MUCH: *we need to add the amount of Norwegian funds, in absolute terms and relative to the amount other donors provided for the WWRT.*

RESULTS: In 2015, 1,483 live animals were rescued. In July 2015 alone, 42 operations were conducted over 12 of the 25 provinces in Cambodia. These operations led to the issuing of fines worth 43,892,000 Cambodian Riel (10,973 USD). In terms of seizures, 232 live animals from 19 different species, 166.2 kg of wildlife meat from 5 different species and 15 wildlife parts from 7 species were seized. The informant management system is being closely monitored and reviewed to ensure the WRRT is receiving the best possible information. Additional sources of information are being sought to widen the range of possibilities to improve the efficiency of the WRRT. The hotline for informants and the public received 142 calls providing information on various types of wildlife crime. With the Military Police becoming more involved in the investigation processes, the successful results from July 2015 are expected to increase and carry on into the future.

LESSONS LEARNED: Increased attention is required around trans-boundary trafficking to strengthen existing and create new partnerships with relevant government and non-government organisations in order to combat serious transnational organised crime in the region. In particular, attention needs to be paid to traders crossing from Cambodia to Thailand to transport pangolin back to Cambodia, and traders moving significant quantities of wildlife across the Cambodia-Vietnam border. The hotline has proved to be a valuable asset in gathering information for the WRRT to act upon. Getting more organisations and relevant ministries involved should lead to an increased efficiency for the WRRT.

PARTNERS: Government of Cambodia, Wildlife Alliance

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Throughout Cambodia

SOURCES: WRRT Monthly Report for July 2015

PHOTO:

A Macaque being released back into its natural habitat in the wild. *UNODC*



Success 5

HEADLINE: First life sentence for wildlife crime in Kenya

INTRODUCTION: The Office of the Director for Public Prosecution (ODPP) in Kenya was assisted by UNODC to develop and implement a Rapid Response Guide for prosecutors and investigators in order to improve prosecutions of wildlife criminals.

WHY: Wildlife crime is a serious transnational organised crime, and is often linked to various other forms of transnational organised crime (human trafficking, money laundering, arms and drug trafficking etc.). It affects all countries, including Kenya. Due to the diversity and evolution of wildlife crimes, Kenya's capacity to address the issue had to be increased.

WHAT: UNODC assisted the ODPP to develop and implement a RRG for wildlife crime. The guide lays out the requirements needed to build an evidential case against those accused of criminal activities related to wildlife, such as poaching or illicit trading. The RRG contains information on reporting for the purposes of monitoring wildlife crime, guidance on digital evidence, an affidavit template in objection of bail, relevant offences linked to wildlife crime from various acts and sets out ancillary powers. It also includes Standard Operation Procedures for inter-agency collaboration, investigation and prosecution of related cases. UNODC aided in the dissemination and implementation of the RRG, by hosting training workshops in various regions throughout the country.

HOW MUCH: RESULTS: UNODC organised and led regional workshops to train over 180 officers (consisting of judges, magistrates, prosecutors and wildlife and enforcement officers) in the use of the RRG. As a result courts, prosecutors and investigators all across the country have begun to implement the RRG in relation to wildlife crime. There are a number of reports showing the use of

the RRG tool in court cases by prosecutors and investigators. In 2015 the use of the RRG led to a lifetime imprisonment of a criminal, the first time such a sentence was handed down for wildlife crime in Kenya. The RRG has become a common tool used in cases against wildlife criminals and with Kenya's Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013), facilitates appropriate responses to wildlife offences.

LESSONS LEARNED: The use of the RRG has resulted in improved prosecution of court cases regarding wildlife crime. The regional training workshops were an important initiative that led to improved understanding of the RRG for officers involved. However there is further need for capacity building among agencies to enhance the quality of detection, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes. The RRG requires distribution to all agencies at the country-level, so that all relevant stakeholders and actors involved have an understanding of the transnational nature of wildlife cases. Involving all relevant agencies will lead to enhanced implementation of the RRG and understanding of transnational wildlife crime.

PARTNERS: Kenya Wildlife Service, National Police Service (Kenya), Kenya Revenue Authority, Department of Immigration Services, Attorney General's Office and the Judiciary

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Throughout Kenya

SOURCES: Rapid Reference Guide for Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife Related Offences Including Standard Operating Procedures and Sample Charges; A Report from the Inter-Agency Forum on the Development of the ODP Wildlife Rapid Reference Guide (RRG).

PHOTO: Front cover of the RRG. *UNODC*



Wildlife Offences in Kenya **'Points to Prove'**

**A Rapid Reference Guide for the Investigation and
Prosecution of Wildlife Related Offences
Including Standard Operating Procedures and Sample
Charges**



2nd Edition 2016

4 Project's accounts for last year:

4.1 The accounts must relate to the approved budget for the year in question. All deviations (positive and/ or negative) must be clearly shown and explained.

Attachment: Audited accounts and completed form from the accountant for last year's accounts. Only after a contract expires should unspent funds be returned to Norad.

Date

Signature

Attachments:

