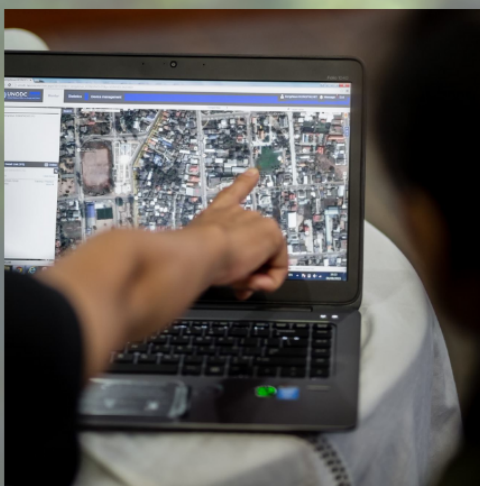




TOGETHER AGAINST
WILDLIFE CRIME

MENU OF SERVICES



THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



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WHAT IS ICCWC?

Established in 2010, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) is a collaborative effort of five inter-governmental organizations working to bring coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and 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 (UNODC), the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO).



WHAT WE DO

ICCWC provides wildlife law enforcement with the tools, services and technical support needed to build the capacity of criminal justice systems to better deter, detect, detain, and dismantle criminal networks. ICCWC partners work together to identify synergies, avoid duplication and ensure that their work is coordinated.

Our Vision

A world free of wildlife crime.

Our Mission

To strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at the national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime.



ICCWC PARTNERS

The five organizations signed a [Letter of Understanding](#) on 23 November 2010. United under the banner of ICCWC, these organizations form a unique pool of technical and programming expertise, presenting the opportunity for a novel approach to address and overcome the multi-faceted challenges posed by wildlife crime.



The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) sets the rules for international trade in wildlife, which have to be enforced by countries that are signatories to the Convention. <http://www.cites.org>



INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization with 196 member countries cooperating across borders to share and process criminal information globally.

<http://www.interpol.int>



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) leads the global fight against illicit drugs and transnational organized crime with an extensive network of field offices worldwide.

<http://www.unodc.org>



The World Bank Group (WBG) works to create a world free of poverty on a liveable planet. In more than 170 countries, the WBG provides financing, advice, and innovative solutions that improve lives, create jobs, and confront the most urgent global development challenges.

<http://www.worldbank.org>



The World Customs Organization (WCO) facilitates cross-border trade by promoting best customs practices, enforcing standardized regulations, and combating illegal trade.

<http://www.wcoomd.org>

Through their respective country or regional offices and bureaus, ICCWC partner agencies have access to an extensive global network that allows the Consortium to provide targeted support to national law enforcement agencies.

THE ICCWC MENU OF SERVICES

This document provides an indicative list of training courses, tools and services available through ICCWC. Delivery, mobilization and implementation of these are subject to availability of resources and identified priorities.

The activities listed in this menu of services are not exhaustive. They present examples of what could be implemented by ICCWC in different countries or regions upon request and in collaboration with relevant national authorities or regional bodies and networks. Other tailored activities and interventions can also be developed based on specific needs identified and requirements of countries and regions.

ICCWC provides targeted capacity building and operational support based on needs identified through, for example, the implementation of various ICCWC tools and services, regional and global activities and law enforcement operations. An activity delivered by ICCWC is normally led by one lead ICCWC partner. This partner takes responsibility for implementation of the activity, whilst closely coordinating and collaborating with other relevant ICCWC partners and stakeholders in its delivery. In some instances, when circumstances require, multiple ICCWC organizations, can also jointly lead an activity, taking collective responsibility for its implementation.

CATEGORIES

As illustrated in the infographic below, this menu of services is structured against seven headings in accordance with the type of activity that can be delivered or supported, noting that some interventions are cross cutting and may happen at various stages.



1. Wildlife crime scene management and forensics

Activity	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
1.1 Wildlife Crime Scene Management and Investigation (Basic and advanced course)	Techniques and procedures to apply when attending a wildlife crime scene, including collection and preservation of wildlife evidence, digital evidence and case file preparation and follow-up. Training duration can be adapted based on needs identified (basic/advanced).	Wildlife/forestry enforcement authorities	Role play, theory and practice	3-10 days	INTERPOL UNODC
1.2 Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation (WCSI)	Training on investigative techniques in combating wildlife trafficking and best practices, including digital evidence; wildlife forensics; wildlife crime scene processing; and field interviews. Participants are trained to use field equipment that supports wildlife investigations.	Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries Investigators, Law enforcement, Prosecutors, Customs Officers	Theory and labs; crime scene processing practical exercise	5 days	UNODC
1.3 Ivory Sampling	Training based on the content of the Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis .	Port/border authorities, police, customs	Theory and practical exercises	1-2 days	INTERPOL UNODC
1.4 Wildlife Forensic Science	Introduction to wildlife forensic science; planning a wildlife forensic investigation; evidence collection, storage and transfer; accessing wildlife forensic services. A shorter module (half-day) can be tailored for delivery as part of a broader training.	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	2-5 days	UNODC
1.5 Species Identification	Identify and demonstrate the main tools available on forensic and investigative analysis, especially techniques related to species identification to strengthen wildlife crime investigations, as well as promote the exchange of experiences between forensic experts and investigators.	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	3 days	INTERPOL
1.6 Timber Identification	Training based on the content of the Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification .	Port/border authorities, police, customs	Theory and practical exercises	1-2 days	UNODC

2. Wildlife crime investigations

	Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
2.1	Intelligence and Information Management	Data, information and the intelligence cycle; the purpose of intelligence-led law enforcement; collecting information and information security; evaluating and acting on information and intelligence; recording information; and sharing information and intelligence.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	5 days	INTERPOL
2.2	Open-source Investigations and Intelligence Analysis on Wildlife and Forest Crime	The course covers a wide array of essential topics, including the elements of a sound investigation, online safety, digital security, and field investigation techniques. Participants will gain hands-on experience in setting up undercover accounts for online investigations, understanding the trade craft in wildlife smuggling, and leveraging peer-to-peer platforms and cryptocurrency in investigations. The curriculum also addresses mapping and geolocation tools, basic intelligence analysis, and methods for effective intelligence sharing. Special emphasis is placed on collecting and documenting digital evidence from electronic devices.	Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries Investigators, Law enforcement, Prosecutors, Customs Officers	Theory and practical	5 days	UNODC
2.3	Investigations into Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet	The training course focuses on creation and use of undercover online accounts. Participants learn to craft credible online personas that can be used to infiltrate criminal networks engaged in wildlife crime linked to the Internet. The course emphasizes techniques for gathering intelligence through these undercover accounts, monitoring illegal activities, and identifying key players in the wildlife trafficking arena.	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	2.5 days	UNODC

		Additionally, the course provides practical strategies for transitioning from online investigations to real-world enforcement actions. This includes organizing and executing raids and arrests, leveraging the intelligence gathered online. The training ensures that participants are well-versed in both the technological and legal aspects of such operations, preparing them to effectively disrupt wildlife trafficking networks and enforce wildlife protection laws.				
2.4	Cyber-enabled Wildlife Crime Investigation Course	The training aims to enhance investigators skills on online search and detection of illegal wildlife trade activities on the internet, conduct online covert operations to gather evidence and intelligence on wildlife criminals; develop operation planning skills to effectively combat cyber-enabled wildlife trade as well as learn capture evidence techniques which could be presented in court.	Investigators and intelligence analysts	Theory and Practical exercises	5 days	INTERPOL
2.5	Standardized Enforcement Training Field (SET-FIELD)	Preparation for crime scene investigation (CSI); conduct of a CSI: note-taking and interview of witness, debrief on CSI, operational planning, decision-making, identification of goal, objectives and indicators, information collection plan; operational planning: choice of enforcement action, risk assessment, operational plan – preparation for a search: obtaining a warrant, team preparation; conduct of a sear, debrief and post-search procedures; communication tools, court brief and testimony, SET field evaluation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	5 days	INTERPOL
2.6	Use of Software to Develop Criminal Intelligence	Advanced course for selected participants from previous group.	Wildlife/forestry police	Computer-assisted course	3 days	INTERPOL UNODC
2.7	Operational Support Team (OST)	Deployment of OST to provide case-specific investigative and technical support through teams consisting of officers and analysts with specialized forensic, analytical, technical skills and subject	Wildlife and law enforcement authorities	Based on needs identified	1-5 days	INTERPOL

		matter expertise, who support national law enforcement authorities in ongoing transnational investigations.				
2.8	Undercover Operations for the Investigation of Wildlife Crime	A scenario-based training programme aimed at equipping law enforcement officers and investigators with specialized skills for tackling transnational wildlife smuggling networks. The course blends theoretical presentations with a field-based investigation scenario, featuring role players as members of a criminal network. This setup allows participants to apply learned techniques in real-time, focusing on online investigation, surveillance tactics, informant recruitment, and the strategic insertion of an undercover officer into a transnational organized crime network. The scenario evolves based on the participants' ability to effectively execute these components, providing a comprehensive and practical training experience.	Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries Investigators, Law enforcement, Prosecutors, Customs Officers	Role play, theory and practical exercises	3-5 days	UNODC
2.9	Basic Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training	ANACAPA is the international standard methodology for criminal intelligence analysis. This ANACAPA course equips students with the skills to analyze diverse data, present them in simple, comprehensible formats (such as association charts, link charts etc.), and to draw inferences and offer recommendations based on their interpretation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	2 weeks	UNODC
2.10	Criminal Intelligence Analysis	Introduction to data management and analysis as well as intelligence development.	Wildlife/forestry police	Theory and exercises	10 days	INTERPOL UNODC
2.11	Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment	Creation of national threat assessments against serious and organized crimes.	Strategic intelligence analysts	Theory and practical exercises	5 days	UNODC
2.12	Interview Techniques	Introduction to the course – planning an interview: objectives and legal considerations, choice of interviewer; preparing the interview: data to consider, when and where, questioning plan;	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	2-5 days	INTERPOL UNODC WCO

		conducting the interview: attitudes of questioner, judge's rules, definitions, deceptive behaviors, interview techniques (theory); conducting the interview (practical); communication tools – course conclusion. This course can also be tailored for delivery as a shorter module as part of a broader training programme.				
2.13	Development of Suspects' Profiles	Familiarize wildlife enforcement officers with the best techniques to conduct profiling of suspects and improve the quality of their investigations, by collecting information from open sources, databases, etc. The course also includes digital forensics (mobile data extraction, data processing etc.)	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	3 days	INTERPOL

3. Border control (physical inspection, risk management and risk profiling)

	Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
3.1	Profiling Illegal Wildlife Containers	Risk indicators to recognize illegal shipments of wildlife travelling through ports.	Customs, wildlife/forestry police, CITES authorities	Theory and exercises	3 days	UNODC WCO
3.2	Concealment Methods	Wildlife smuggling: body packing and use of containers; vehicle inspection: disguise, and CITES permit inspection.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	1 day (briefing) 2.5-3 days (training)	INTERPOL UNODC WCO
3.3	Controlled Deliveries and/or Electronic Surveillance	Domestic controlled delivery and advanced surveillance through GPS trackers.	Wildlife/forestry police, provincial/district police and forestry administration	Role play and theory	3-5 days	INTERPOL UNODC WCO
3.4	Anti-Smuggling Training Course (AST)	Basic anti-smuggling techniques, including wildlife ID, surveillance, interviewing etc.	Land border authorities ¹	Role play and theory	4-5 days	UNODC
3.5	Training on Fraudulent CITES Permits	Identifying and detecting fraudulent permits.	Port/border authorities, police, customs	Theory and practical exercises	½ day	CITES WCO
3.6	Safe Wildlife Handling Techniques for Frontline Officers	The objectives of the training course are to provide the participants with the latest information and updates on the need to use and correctly apply and remove PPE before and after handling or seizing live wildlife and wildlife products. The course also demonstrates to participants the proper procedures and techniques to use when examining a crime scene involving wildlife and other evidence as well as how to properly obtain/collect wildlife DNA samples for forensic DNA analysis.	Wildlife, Forestry and Fisheries Investigators, Law enforcement, Prosecutors, Customs Officers	Theory and practical exercises	3-5 days	UNODC
3.7	Wildlife Seizure Training	Overview of wildlife identification, seizure authority, inspection techniques and evidence handling at port of entry environments.	Customs Officers, Law enforcement, Biosecurity,	Theory and practical	3 days	UNODC

¹ Police, customs, forestry administration, etc.

	Programme (WSTP)		Navy, Port/ Border agencies			
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4. Cross-border, regional and international cooperation

	Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
4.1	Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) and Joint Investigations	Anti-Smuggling Training Course (AST) addressing officers on both sides of the border, involved with Border Liaison Offices. It largely focuses on developing practical arrangements to promote joint-operations and real-time information-sharing among border authorities during a smuggling incident.	Land border authorities ³	Role play and theory	4-5 days	UNODC
4.2	Information Exchange and International Cooperation	Raise awareness of the importance of international cooperation in investigations and highlight the role of information exchange as an effective tool to combat wildlife crime.	Law enforcement	Theory	1 day	INTERPOL (CITES and WCO)
4.3	Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement Meeting (WIRE)	WIRE meetings provide a platform for law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners from different countries and regions to establish contacts with their direct counterparts and strengthen collaboration on intercepting, investigating and prosecuting wildlife and forest crime cases. The meetings aim to (i) promote actual exchange of information in relation to operations addressing transnational criminal syndicates, (ii) support the development of operational agreements for the investigation and prosecution of cases, (iii) identify concrete solutions to the challenges in terms of cooperation in the field of investigation, prosecution, and Customs, and (iv) support the organization of bilateral meetings allowing participants to discuss ongoing cases. Note: WIRE and RIACM and other relevant law enforcement/Customs operations meetings can be held back-to-back to ensure synergies and	Law enforcement and criminal justice officials (police, investigators wildlife and forest officers, prosecutors	Plenary discussions, working groups and bilateral meetings	3-4 days	UNODC (WCO/INTERPOL)

		enhance coordination and cooperation between the different groups of professionals involved.	and customs agencies)			
4.4	Regional and Transnational Investigative and Analytical Case Meeting (RIACM)	<p>The RIACM meetings promote and stimulate cooperation between participating countries on ongoing cases of transnational wildlife crimes, it supports investigations and operational analytical work and helps identify and disrupt transnational networks involved in environmental crime through information exchange and the development of operational tactical plans to target the criminal networks.</p> <p><i>Note: WIRE and RIACM meetings can be held back-to-back to ensure synergies and enhance coordination and cooperation between the different groups of professionals involved.</i></p>	Law enforcement	Theory and practical exercises	2 days	INTERPOL (UNODC/WCO)
4.5	Operations to Combat Wildlife Crime	ICCWC partner agencies can deploy their tools and services to provide real-time operational support during national, regional or global operations between member states to combat wildlife crime. For example, ICCWC initiated or supported a number of operations, for example the Thunder Series, Golden Strike, INFRATERRA, INFRA INSPIRE among others.	Law enforcement	Operational support	As required	INTERPOL WCO

5. Combating corruption and money-laundering

	Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
5.1	Corruption Risk Assessments and Mitigation Strategies	Practical working sessions are provided to Wildlife Management Authorities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and prioritize corruption risks (2 days). - Develop strategies to mitigate against these risks (2-3 days). - Support the implementation of identified risks (variable) 	Middle to senior managers from wildlife management agencies, in particular staff from internal audit, risk management and enforcement units. Anti-corruption authority and corruption prevention officers.	Practical exercises	2-3 days	UNODC
5.2	Investigating and Prosecuting Corruption linked to Wildlife and Forest Crime	Highlights how corruption facilitates wildlife and forest crime and helps develop practical skills and networks to combat the corruption enabling wildlife and forest crime. This course can also be tailored for delivery as a shorter module as part of a broader training programme.	Wildlife crime and anti-corruption investigators and prosecutors	Theory and practical exercises	3 days	UNODC
5.3	Financial Investigation Training Course on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT)	Investigation of money laundering proceeds of crime and terrorist financing. Training in financial investigation to identify and investigate money laundering and to trace and seize proceeds of crime, which is key to an overall effective AML/CFT regime. This module provides in-depth training in the current methods used to conduct financial investigations in the fields of AML and CFT. It takes a practical focus on wildlife trafficking cases and can be customized to reflect national and regional issues.	Police, customs, financial investigators	Theory and practical exercises	5 days	UNODC INTERPOL
5.4	Wildlife Crime and Money Laundering Training Program	The course is designed to help Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), investigators, prosecutors and judges to overcome the investigative, legal and procedural challenges	Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), investigators, prosecutors and judges	Theory and exercises	4 days	UNODC

		related to wildlife crime and money laundering cases. It aims to develop capacity to standardise procedures in detecting illegal transactions and suspicious activities, and to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate money laundering cases related to wildlife trafficking. Individual programme modules are being tailored to the needs of the different practitioners, to help them choose effective strategies, understand complex criminal patterns, reconstruct financial transactions, and apply relevant procedures or statutes.				
5.5	The Environmental and Natural Resource Crimes Risk Assessment Module (Module 10)	The course helps countries identify and address their vulnerability to financial crimes in the environmental and natural resource sectors. It can be taken independently or as part of the broader National Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Toolkit.	Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), Customs, police, prosecutors, Environmental ministry, anti-corruption investigators	Workshop with theory and practical exercise	Half day module with follow up sessions	World Bank

6. Judiciary and prosecution

	Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
6.1	Wildlife Crime Training for Judiciary	Awareness raising of wildlife crime and need to treat it as a serious crime. Training on relevant tools and decision making.	Judiciary	Theory and practical exercises	3 days	UNODC
6.2	Use of UNTOC and MLA	Training on the use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) including the use of Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA).	Investigators, prosecutors, judiciary	Theory and practical exercises	2 days	UNODC
6.3	Prosecution Skills for Wildlife Crime Prosecutors	Best practices and tools for prosecution of wildlife and forest crimes.	Prosecutors	Theory and scenario-based exercises	5 days	UNODC
6.4	Training on Rapid Reference Guides	Training for national authorities on tailor-made Rapid Reference Guides (RRGs) for investigators and prosecutors of wildlife and forest crime.	Investigators, prosecutors, judiciary	Theory and practical exercises	2-5 days	UNODC

7. Cross-cutting

	Event	Description	Target group	Methods	Duration	Lead organization(s)
7.1	Mentorships, twinning programmes	Promote and support institutional cooperation [twinning] between CITES Parties to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, skills and experiences that will enhance capacity to effectively implement CITES. Provide mentorships to investigators on ongoing cases or to build capacity in preparing and investigating wildlife crime cases. Provide mentorship to prosecutors to build capacity in preparing and presenting wildlife cases in court, applying legislation, including in financial investigations.	Wildlife and law enforcement authorities	Based on needs identified	Based on needs identified	CITES INTERPOL UNODC WCO
7.2	Ethics Training	Identify ethical dilemmas and to provide tools to deal with these ethical dilemmas. Available: course for all staff; Train the Trainer; Advanced course for manager and staff in supervisory positions. Often included as a module as part of a broader training.	Wildlife and forest management and enforcement agency staff	Theory and practical exercises	Half day module	UNODC
7.3	Train the Trainer – Standardized Wildlife Enforcement Officer Training (SWEOT)	This “Train the Trainer” course focuses on operation planning, risk management, interview training, crime scene investigation, review of enforcement actions, preparation and execution of a search, court procedures, communication tools and training evaluation.	Law enforcement	Theory and exercises	13 days	INTERPOL

ICCWC FLAGSHIP PRODUCTS



The **ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit** (2022) provides a comprehensive overview of the main issues related to addressing wildlife and forest crime in a country. The Toolkit provides government officials, customs, police and other relevant enforcement agencies with a framework to conduct a comprehensive analysis of their response to wildlife and forest crime and identify their technical assistance needs.

Available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

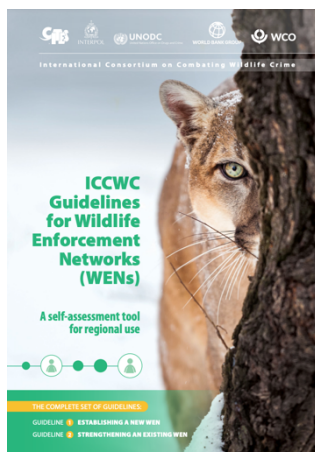
See the information [flyer](#) for more details.

The **ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Indicator Framework** (2022) enables countries to measure and monitor the effectiveness of their law enforcement responses to wildlife and forest crime. It comprises of a comprehensive set of 50 indicators arranged against eight desired outcomes of effective law enforcement and provides a standardized framework to monitor any changes in national law enforcement capacity and effectiveness over time. The Indicator Framework was updated in 2022 to align with the revised ICCWC Toolkit and to include forestry-specific indicators.

Available in [English](#), [French](#), and [Spanish](#).

See the information [flyer](#) for more details.





The **ICCWC Guidelines for Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs)** serve two main purposes. First, they outline the key considerations for establishing a new WEN. Second, they offer a self-assessment tool for existing WENs to evaluate their maturity and operational performance, and identify areas that could be strengthened.

Available in [English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#).

See the information [flyer](#) for more details.



In support of the deployment of forensic technology to combat elephant poaching and illegal trade in ivory, the Consortium developed the **ICCWC Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Analysis** (2014).

To complement the Guidelines, ICCWC has also developed a **training video on ivory sampling**.

The video is available in: [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#) and [French](#).

See the information [flyer](#) for more details.

ICCWC has also delivered a **Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification** (2016) which facilitates the use of forensic science to combat illicit trafficking in timber, and covers the whole chain of custody, providing information on best practices and procedures from the crime scene to the court room, to ensure that forensic data are credible and admissible in court.

Available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).

See the information [flyer](#) for more details.



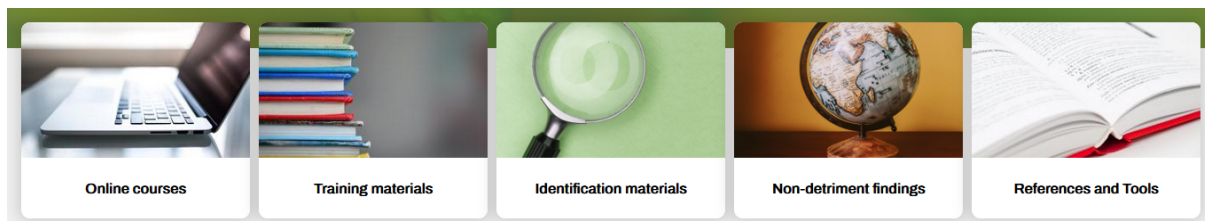
The **World Wildlife Crime Reports (2016, 2020 and 2024)** take stock of the wildlife crime situation with a focus on illicit trafficking of specific protected species of wild fauna and flora, and provides an assessment of the nature and extent of the problem at the global level. UNODC draws on information from the CITES Illegal Trade Database as well as data contributed by ICCWC partners, uncovering patterns and trends, and outlining policy implications.

TOOLS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH ICCWC PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Links to publicly available tools are provided. Some tools are restricted and only available to law enforcement officers. For additional information please contact the CITES Secretariat or the relevant partner.

CITES Secretariat

The [CITES Virtual College](#) includes a broad range of online courses, training and identification materials, tools and other relevant reference materials on a variety of CITES-related topics in the three working languages of the Convention (also in other languages for some resources).



It includes general courses on CITES matters, and specialized courses, including for wildlife law enforcement. It further also includes a variety of identification materials for Fauna (aquatic and terrestrial) and Flora.

The CITES Enforcement Authority Forum has been integrated with ENVIRONET. For details, see CITES [Notification to the Parties No. 2015/039](#).

The [Checklist of CITES Species](#) allows the exploration of more than 40,000 species of animals and plants and their degree of protection under CITES.

[Species+](#) provides a centralized portal for accessing key information on species of global concern. In particular, Species+ contains information on all species that are listed in the Appendices of CITES and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), as well as other CMS Family listings and species included in the Annexes to the European Union (EU) Wildlife Trade Regulations.

A list of [national CITES Authorities](#) and [country profiles](#) for all CITES Parties as well as [directories of enforcement focal points](#) on a number of specific enforcement issues between agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement in different countries and Wildlife Enforcement Networks is available on the CITES website.

A [directory of laboratories conducting wildlife forensic testing](#), able and willing to carry out wildlife forensics analyses upon request from other countries and meeting specific criteria, is available on the CITES [Wildlife forensics](#) webpage.

Materials relevant to enforcement matters are also available on the CITES Secretariat website webpages on:

- [Enforcement](#)
- [Wildlife crime linked to the Internet](#)
- [Annual Illegal trade reports; and](#)
- [The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime \(ICWC\)](#)

Targeted support is also available through the [CITES National Legislation Project](#) and the [Compliance Assistance Programme](#).

INTERPOL

[INTERPOL Notices](#) are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information. There are 8 type of notices:



Red Notice

To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to extradition or similar lawful action.



Yellow Notice

To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.



Blue Notice

To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime.



Black Notice

To seek information on unidentified bodies.



Green Notice

To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries.



Orange Notice

To warn of an event, a person an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.



INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice

Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Security Council Sanctions Committees.



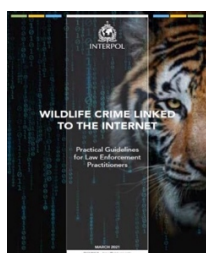
Purple Notice

To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

[I-24/7](#) is a secure network linking all INTERPOL member countries and giving access to INTERPOL's criminal databases. It enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

[I-link](#) helps officers in INTERPOL member countries to exchange data. It assists officers to make connections between seemingly unrelated investigations by identifying common threads.

[Eco-message](#) is a system for reporting all international environmental crime cases. It facilitates real-time information exchange in a standardized format, creating a reliable, searchable platform for officers to use.



[INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet – Practical Guidelines for Law Enforcement Practitioners \(2021\):](#)

These guidelines are key part of INTERPOL's support member countries in the fight against wildlife crime linked to the internet. The document introduces concepts of technology used for online investigations and their applicability to disrupt this dangerous online crime trend.

Available upon request to INTERPOL (restricted document)



[INTERPOL Wildlife Enforcement Pocket Guide \(2021\):](#)

This manual will provide law enforcement officers with a user-friendly version of the Standard Enforcement Training (SET) - Field course developed by INTERPOL Environmental Security Programme (ENS). It also offers additional content from other INTERPOL ENS courses such as, Intelligence and Information Management Course, SET- Operational Planning, and Interview Techniques.

Available upon request to INTERPOL (restricted document)

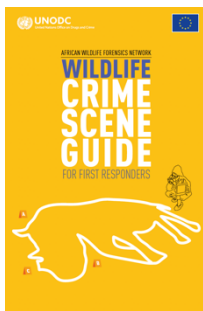


[INTERPOL-WCO Concealment Methods \(2023\):](#)

This guide was produced by INTERPOL and WCO analysts based on the reported data by countries during Op Thunder 2022. It compiles the most relevant concealment methods used by criminal organizations trafficking wildlife and flora.

Available upon request to INTERPOL or WCO (restricted document)

UNODC



[Wildlife Crime Scene Guide for First Responders and Instructor's Manual:](#)

This Guide provides practical guidance to first responders on how to manage a wildlife crime scene and preserve the evidence it contains, to allow for the reconstruction of events and ensure that perpetrators are effectively brought to justice. The Guide is the product of successful collaboration between experts of the African Wildlife Forensics Network (AWFN), the Netherlands Forensic Institute, TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and UNODC. An accompanying Instructor's Manual was also developed.

Available upon request to UNODC.



[Guide on Drafting Legislation to Combat Wildlife Crime:](#)

The Guide is a tool for Member States to amend or adopt legislation to better address the challenges posed by wildlife crime. It includes model provisions and guidance, which States can adapt to fit local conditions, constitutional principles, legal culture and structures, as well as existing enforcement arrangements. This practical tool enables countries to draw from existing international agreements and instruments whilst considering national circumstances and policies as well as the composition and structure of national sectors.

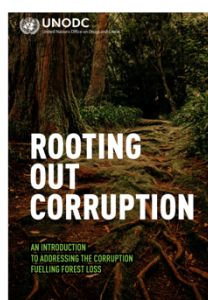


[Guides on Addressing Corruption for Wildlife Authorities:](#)

UNODC has developed a series of tools on addressing and preventing corruption in the wildlife sectors.

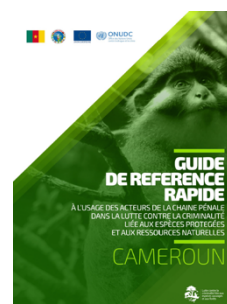
The Guides outline a corruption risk-based approach for authorities to strengthen internal mechanisms and systems to prevent corruption from occurring. This approach is a modified version of ISO 31000. It is designed to set achievable goals to significantly reduce the likelihood that specific corruption risks will occur, while at the same time gradually strengthening institutional capacity to identify and prevent future corruption risks.

- [Rotten Fish: A Guide on Addressing Corruption in the Fisheries Sector](#)
- [Scaling Back Corruption: A Guide on Addressing Corruption for Wildlife Management Agencies](#)
- [Rooting Out Corruption: An Introduction to Addressing Corruption Fuelling Forest Loss](#)



Rapid Reference Guides for Investigators and Prosecutors:

UNODC has developed a series of Rapid Reference Guides, which lay out the different points and steps required to build strong cases against perpetrators, set out the ancillary powers available to court members and provide guidelines to assist investigators and prosecutors with the drafting of charging documents. These tools are tailored to the national context, developed in partnership with the relevant national authorities.

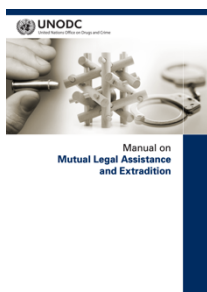


SHERLOC:

This is an online knowledge management portal for sharing electronic resources and



laws on crime and disseminating information on how States implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). SHERLOC aims to promote communications between States, police enforcement agencies, civil society and other organizations, and has been developed to easily provide access to legal cases related to countries' implementation of the Convention. Since its creation in 2013, SHERLOC has grown to include information on over 1,800 individual cases and 2,100 instances of legislation concerning national laws. It comprises 4 areas which aim to facilitate cooperation: Legislation Database, Case Law Database, Bibliographic Database and Directory of Competent National Authorities. SHERLOC is also home to the EDU4U materials, for academics and lecturers to teach on crime-related topics, including wildlife and forest crime.



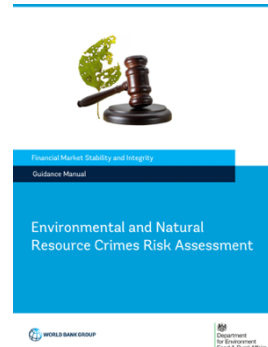
Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition: practical guide to facilitate the drafting, transmission and execution of requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance. The manual is intended for by central and other competent national authorities, policy makers and criminal justice practitioners including lawyers, investigators, judges and magistrates who are involved international legal assistance.

Mutual Legal Assistance request writer tool:

This tool assists States to draft requests for international cooperation. The MLA Tool requires virtually no prior knowledge or experience with drafting requests for mutual legal assistance, by simply guiding users step-by-step through the process with a series of templates.

World Bank Group

The [National Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment \(NRA\)](#) Toolkit has been developed by World Bank Group (WBG) to support countries and jurisdictions in self-assessing their money laundering and terrorist financing risks. The NRA Toolkit contains guidance manuals; Excel worksheets and the formulas therein; PowerPoint presentations; and any other materials provided as part of the NRA Toolkit. Jurisdictions are advised to use the NRA Toolkit with technical assistance from the WBG to ensure proper application.



The [Global Wildlife Program \(GWP\)](#), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and led by the World Bank, is one of the largest global partnerships created to combat wildlife crime and promote wildlife-based economies. The GWP brings together 38 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. GWP is helping align ICCWC efforts and ICCWC tools roll out to address wildlife crime at national level. GWP knowledge products aim to

complement ICCWC tools such as:

- The [Guidance Note on Lessons Learned and Good Practices in Strengthening National Inter-Agency Coordination to Combat Wildlife Trafficking](#);
- The [e-library](#) on countering corruption in wildlife trade, a comprehensive collection of resources encompassing reports, case studies, courses, and more, all dedicated to countering corruption in the field of wildlife trade and wildlife conservation.

The World Customs Organization



[INTERPOL-WCO Customs-Police Cooperation Handbook \(2018\)](#): The Customs – Police Cooperation Handbook aims to foster increased cooperation between the two agencies at the national level. It highlights the need for customs – police cooperation and offers professional insight on how to strengthen the collaboration between these institutions.

The [Customs Enforcement Network Communication Platform \(CENcomm\)](#) is a tool that facilitates the exchange and use of data in a timely, reliable and secure manner with direct access available 24 hours a day. The application is hosted by the WCO Secretariat and users can access it via the internet using an ID and password issued by the WCO.

The [CLiKC! Platform](#) developed by WCO provides e-learning modules on environmental guides including modules to combat illegal wildlife trade, CITES, and to improve customs officers' understanding of what they should observe during inspections



and verifications of CITES-listed species. The primary aim of these modules is to offer a comprehensive foundational course on wildlife trade and the CITES Convention, particularly in the context of Customs duties and controls, for frontline Customs officers. These modules also encompass areas such as risk profiling, seizure methodology, enforcement, collaboration, and information and intelligence-sharing mechanisms.

[ENVIRONET](#) is a CENcomm internet-based global communication tool dedicated to environmental protection. This is where the WCO posts media updates related to wildlife crime and other environmental crimes, alerts, manuals, handbooks, and enforcement-related messages.

[The Frontline Customs Officers' Guide to Key Multilateral Environmental Agreements \(Customs CITES Guide\)](#) is intended to supply condensed information to frontline Customs officers on key aspects related to key Multilateral Environmental Agreements: Basel Convention, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Cartagena Protocol, Chemical Weapons Convention, and Montreal Protocol. It should be read in conjunction with the Green Customs Guide on Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

The [Green Customs Guide](#) is a guidebook for trainees and trainers to be used as a core element during the training courses and as a post-course reference document covering the following organizations and conventions: Basel, Cartagena, CITES, Montreal, Rotterdam and Stockholm as well as INTERPOL, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), UNEP, UNODC and WCO.

FURTHER INFORMATION



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