



USAID REDUCING DEMAND FOR WILDLIFE

COUNTER WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING PARTNERSHIP FORUM II

EXPANDING PARTNERSHIPS, NETWORKS, AND COLLABORATION

December 13, 2022

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Cover Photo Caption: USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife focal species. Photo Credit: USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIPP	Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact
AIYP	Asian Indigenous Youth Platform
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AYIPN	Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of Parties
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CSSIA	Civil Society and Social Inclusion Assessment
CWT	Counter Wildlife Trafficking
DNP	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Thailand
ENV	Education for Nature Vietnam
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
POA	Plan of Action
PPTF	Pandemic Prevention Task Force
PROSPECT	ASEAN-USAID Partnership for Regional Optimization within the Political-Security and Socio-Cultural Communities
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
SBC	Social and Behavior Change
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SHERLOC	Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime Database
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organization

Wildlife TRAPS

WIRE

WJC

WWF

Wildlife Trafficking, Response, Assessment and Priority Setting

Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement

Wildlife Justice Commission

World Wildlife Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wildlife trafficking is a serious transnational environmental crime that poses a significant and growing threat to national and international security, economic prosperity, long-standing conservation efforts, local livelihoods, and public health. With impacts spanning a wide range of sectors, significant gaps in understanding and a need for improved coordination hamper efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. In 2021, development partners came together at the first Regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Partnership Forum. The event culminated in the release of the “Development Partner Dialogue Highlights” which helped provide a concrete path towards improved regional collaboration. Building on the 2021 Forum, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) co-hosted the 2nd Regional CWT Partnership Forum alongside a range of partners to continue strengthening collaboration, planning, and cooperation towards ending the trade in illegal wildlife and protecting biodiversity.

The event was a half-day webinar on December 13, 2022, with the following objectives: strengthen political will and coordinated resource mobilization for CWT efforts across Southeast Asia and beyond; address challenges and opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination and collective action; and expand and strengthen the participation of civil society groups, indigenous peoples, forest-reliant communities, academia, youth, and other marginalized groups in CWT efforts.

Approximately 260 people based in 34 countries registered to attend the forum, with 150-165 people participating consistently throughout the forum. Representatives from almost 70 organizations attended the virtual event. Participation was balanced between genders with 48.66 percent male, 48.66 percent female, and 2.68 percent other/prefer not to say.

Prathiba Juturu, Natural Resources Officer, Sustainable Energy and Safeguards Team, Regional Environment Office, Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID; Nermalie M. Lita, Chief, Wildlife Regulation Section, Biodiversity Management Bureau and Representative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Wildlife Enforcement; and Rungnapar Pattanavibool, Deputy Director General, DNP, welcomed participants and emphasized the importance of regional partnerships, collaboration, and national leadership.

The meeting included five sessions:

- Session 1 focused on taking stock and reviewing the evolving CWT landscape. This session included a keynote presentation and panel discussion on global trends, changes, and highlights. Panelists discussed recent encouraging results in Asia and Africa, along with trends showing the imperative for continued support for CWT efforts globally. They also discussed the need for shared terminology among different sectors and stakeholder groups, which supports a shared understanding of CWT issues and collaboration.
- In Session 2, presenters shared research findings and how those findings could inform CWT programming. This included four USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife studies covering political economy, civil society, One Health, and demand reduction; the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) work on how community forests boost pandemic resilience; and research by TRAFFIC using supply chain analysis as a lens for integrated risk management.
- Session 3 provided an overview of recent international events and how their outcomes are positively shaping CWT responses and amplifying regional action. This included the 17th

ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement Meeting; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) Conference of Parties (COP); Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ); CITES COP19; and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Wildlife Crime Working Group.

- In Session 4, panelists discussed the challenges of engaging and strengthening the voices of civil society organizations, indigenous people, forest-reliant communities, and youth. Participants emphasized the importance of involving indigenous people and other underrepresented groups in the planning and implementation of activities. Involving local communities can increase the impact and sustainability of CWT efforts.
- Session 5 included a discussion of the challenges of multi-stakeholder coordination and information sharing, and potential solutions. Panelists noted that trust and competition are long-standing barriers to collaboration, but new tools and a regional coordination platform can help donors and implementers identify priorities, reduce overlaps, leverage capacities, and increase efficiency and effectiveness.

Peter Collier, Chief of Party, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife, concluded the meeting and encouraged participants to continue discussions at the upcoming in-person Regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partner Coordination Meeting on January 12, 2023, in Bangkok.

INTRODUCTION

Wildlife trafficking is a serious transnational environmental crime that poses a significant and growing threat to national and international security, economic prosperity, long-standing conservation efforts, local livelihoods, and public health. With impacts spanning a wide range of sectors, significant gaps in understanding and a need for improved coordination hamper efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade.

In 2021, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) teamed up with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and other key partners, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Global Environment Facility (GEF), and United Nations Development Programme, to organize the first Regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Partnership Forum. The event culminated in the release of the “Development Partner Dialogue Highlights” which helped provide a concrete path towards improved regional collaboration.

Building on the 2021 Forum, USAID and DNP co-hosted the Regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Forum alongside a range of partners in Asia and beyond, including ADB, Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Asian Indigenous Youth Platform (AIYP), Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network (AYIPN), Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV), Freeland, GlobeScan, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Panthera, Solutions Lab, TRAFFIC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United States Department of Justice, WildAid, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC), and WWF to continue strengthening collaboration, planning, and cooperation towards ending the trade in illegal wildlife and protecting biodiversity.

The event was a half-day webinar on December 13, 2022, which will be followed by a one-day in-person CWT Regional Coordination Meeting on January 12, 2023, to further discuss the creation of a coordination platform. The full agenda is available in Annex 1 and a summary of participation and engagement is in Annex 2.

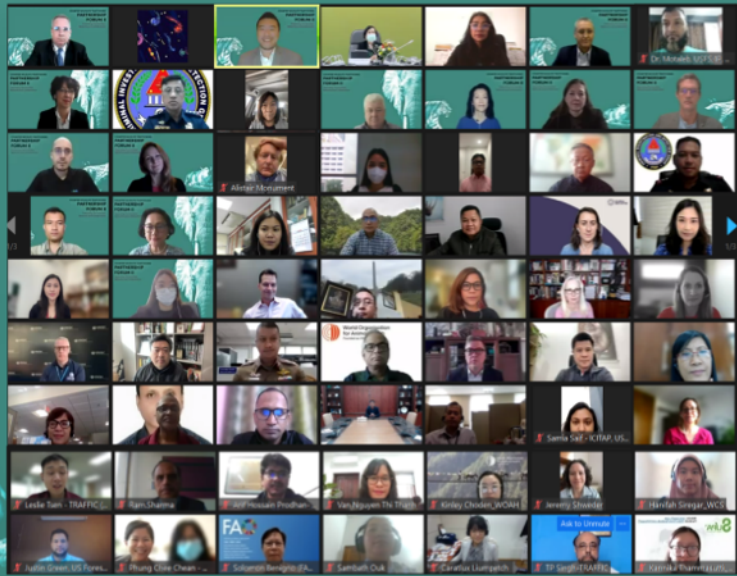
Objectives

1. Strengthen political will and coordinated resource mobilization for counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) efforts across Southeast Asia and beyond;
2. Address challenges and opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination and collective action to more effectively counter wildlife trafficking; and
3. Expand and strengthen participation of civil society groups, indigenous peoples, forest-reliant communities, academia, youth, and other marginalized groups in CWT efforts.

COUNTER WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

PARTNERSHIP FORUM II

*Expanding Partnerships,
Networks and Collaboration*



OPENING SESSION

PARTICIPATION BRIEFING

Hermes Huang, Co-Founder, InsightPact and Forum MC

Thank you for joining us today. I'll be your moderator and MC for all sessions. We had our first CWT Partnership Forum last year and it's great to be back here alongside a whole range of partners in Asia and beyond as well. We'll be aiming to tackle three objectives today: strengthen political will across the region; address challenges and opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination; and expand and strengthen participation of civil society, youth, and other marginalized groups. To get us started today we have a number of opening remarks.

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

Prathiba Juturu, Natural Resources Officer, Sustainable Energy & Safeguards Team, Regional Environment Office, Regional Development Mission for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development

USAID is honored to be supporting the 2nd Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Coordination Forum in partnership with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, and would like to extend our thanks and appreciation to all the organizations and agencies involved in this important event.

It is good to see the momentum has been maintained since the 1st Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Coordination Forum in September 2021, and that the commitment to expanding and sustaining partnerships is strong. It is also very encouraging to see so many stakeholders coming together to share, collaborate and coordinate with their counterparts in the region. It is a clear reflection of the growing recognition that, collectively, we can make a greater impact towards ending the illegal wildlife trade. I am personally excited to note that representation at these events has grown from a handful of organizations a decade ago and is now broader and more inclusive. Not

only is the community of stakeholders growing, but also becoming increasingly active and influential which is a very positive development.

There are still, however, many challenges and coordination is not always easy. This Forum, therefore, provides a critical platform to have frank and open discussions about the barriers to coordination and also explore potential solutions that will underpin the development of strong and cohesive networks needed to turn the tide. Wildlife trafficking—the poaching and illicit trade of marine, freshwater and terrestrial animals—affects every country in the world, and Southeast Asia is no exception. The illegal trade of wildlife has far-reaching economic, national security, and ecological consequences that are undermining decades of development gains. The loss of iconic wildlife and the presence of violent elements linked to trafficking affect the safety of rural communities and diminish their economic prospects.

Ending wildlife trafficking continues to be one of USAID's highest priority concerns. Over the past 17 years, USAID has been a steadfast regional leader investing in a series of continuous back-to-back largescale counter wildlife trafficking projects amounting to almost \$50 million, including the current USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife. This ties in and is geared towards supporting priorities towards a free and open Indo-Pacific region which include strengthening democratic systems, improving the management of natural resources, and supporting nationally driven development solutions and strategies. As USAID develops its next large CWT activity, it will be very much looking at opportunities to promote and enhance cooperation and collaboration.

More broadly, we look forward to supporting regional civil society organizations and platforms, continuing to strengthen the rule of law, and cultivating the growth of constituencies for collective action as we strive to protect biodiversity, safeguard species from extinction, and prevent future pandemics. Working collaboratively as one community, which is what has brought us together today, is the approach needed to ensure that wildlife trafficking does not remain a major global threat to species loss, ecosystem degradation, human health and security.

I have no doubt that the outcome of this event will help pave the way for more open, inclusive and informed networks of stakeholders united by the common goal of ending wildlife trafficking and recognizing this, the U.S. Government will continue to be a faithful partner in the years to come.

Nermalie M. Lita, Chief, Wildlife Regulation Section, Biodiversity Management Bureau and Representative of the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement

As the Chair of the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement, it is my honor to welcome all of you to the Forum. Wildlife trafficking is considered a significant threat to biodiversity. For many years we've earnestly strived to curb this threat and its repercussions on our biodiversity. However, as we pursue this objective, the potential value of wildlife has continuously attracted the interest of organized criminal syndicates who have their diversified networks and technological innovations, creating deceptive means for illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and to illicitly trade high-value species. For this reason, IWT has become a substantial growing issue concerning both national and international sectors.

This second Forum will serve as an avenue to convene the CWT partners in Asia and beyond to further strengthen our collaboration, planning, and cooperation towards ultimately putting an end to illegal wildlife trade and protecting our remaining wildlife resources. As much as I encourage everyone to make use of this opportunity to acquire new learning, I also look forward to new insights and valuable recommendations on how we can address the challenges and opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination in order to advance and improve our strategies towards effectively

countering wildlife trafficking. I look forward to your continuing support to develop robust responses to the increasingly sophisticated wildlife crime syndicates. Together let's make a collective goal to send a strong message to halt the demand of illegal wildlife trade.

Rungnapar Pattanavibool, Deputy Director General, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Thailand

The illegal wildlife trade threatens living species and fauna for communities, the global economy, livelihoods, and global health and stability. The biggest challenge is eliminating criminals along the supply and demand chain. Above all, people who are close to the resources should be given attention. Interdisciplinary collaboration at the international and local levels can help combat IWT.

Thailand has established proactive policies and implemented relevant conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES. As a consequence, various amendments were made into law, including ensuring the public's access to existing natural resources, and ensuring those resources are used sustainably. This includes the Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 and the Wildlife Community Act, both enacted in 2019. The Government of Thailand has strived to improve laws to combat IWT and to strengthen the role of communities in this work. These laws serve as a strong societal driving force to conserve and enlarge wildlife areas, emphasizing a buffer zone for animals by promoting improvements in local communities' incomes and reducing dependency on natural resources. It also aims to educate locals on the unsustainable exploitation of wildlife resources. Local communities have become increasingly involved in the protection and conservation of natural resources. The most effective way to prevent IWT at the national level is to establish preventive measures at the local level.

IWT continues to pose a serious threat to wildlife resources. I sincerely hope this wildlife forum will provide an opportunity for us to scale up efforts to protect our endangered species, wild habitats, and local livelihoods. On this auspicious occasion, I wish you a successful forum and fruitful deliberations and successful planning for the in-person event in January.

FORUM OVERVIEW

Peter Collier, Chief of Party, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife

This forum will build on the outcomes of the first Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Forum held last year. The forum is organized into five sessions:

- Session 1 - Taking stock on the evolving CWT landscape, including global trends and highlights, and the imperatives for our continued efforts
- Session 2 - Applying research findings to CWT programming
- Session 3 - Recent advancements in the CWT agenda
- Session 4 - Broadening stakeholder engagement, including strengthening the voice of civil society and other groups often not involved in decision-making in CWT work
- Session 5 - CWT coordination and cooperation, where we'll hear from two groups of experts discussing the challenges and solutions in improving multi-stakeholder cooperation

The results of these discussions will be brought forward and addressed among regional CWT partners in a meeting in January in Bangkok, with the goal of providing those partners the opportunity to address and apply solutions to align and coordinate our work more effectively. Again, I'd like to thank all of our partners who have been involved in these efforts.

SESSION I: TAKING STOCK

The Evolving CWT Landscape: Global trends, changes and highlights, and the imperative for continued support to counter wildlife trafficking efforts globally

KEYNOTE

Vanda Felbab-Brown, Brookings Institute

Thank you for the opportunity to give this keynote address. We are meeting three years into the coronavirus disease (COVID) pandemic. As much as it was a tremendous tragedy, it was a wake-up call to rethink how we interact with nature, and to counter threats of wildlife trafficking of both plants and animals. Yet sadly, this is a lost opportunity and we have not learned the lessons that zoonotic diseases threaten our economies and public health. The imperatives of strengthening biodiversity conservation and smartening legal trade in wildlife and countering wildlife trafficking remain large and pose challenges.

COVID has caused 6.6 million deaths globally, a rather stunning number. In the first 25 weeks, it wiped out 25 years of anti-poverty efforts. In the first year it pushed more than 100 million people into poverty and many will not come out of poverty. Participating in the illegal economy will be their only opportunity, including poaching and wildlife trafficking.

During the past three years, we've seen significant changes to wildlife trafficking. We saw many decreases in trafficking because of COVID shutdowns in transport, but the collapse of tourism impacted the livelihoods of forest rangers and communities supported by tourism. On the positive side, we saw decreases in poaching and trafficking of elephant, rhinos, pangolins, and other iconic species. Prior to the closure of important markets in China, sales of ivory had started shifting to Southeast Asia and the trade also saw changes. Tourists carried smaller products rather than large tusks or horns, and new special economic zones became new IWT hubs.

[During the pandemic] there was a sense that the threat was waning globally, but this is a dangerous sense of complacency. Both threats of poaching and trafficking remain very large, and some of the gains of the past years already seem ephemeral.

- Vanda Felbab-Brown, Brookings Institute

We saw significant improvements in law enforcement and strengthened capacity of law enforcement officers. With these improvements, and sadly the depletion of large populations of animals, poaching and trafficking became more difficult. Other changes in the global markets include a rise of replacement species, such as giant clams instead of elephant ivory. There was a sense that the threat was waning globally, but this is a dangerous sense of complacency. Both threats of poaching and trafficking remain very large, and some of the gains of the past years already seem ephemeral.

I would like to highlight China policies that were positive, including the closing of urban wildlife markets and farms. Sadly, this was not replicated in large parts of the world, including in Asia. Large wildlife markets where zoonotic diseases can emerge continue to thrive. Even in China, we are already seeing challenges to the legislation. The reemergence of wildlife markets shows the need for continuing law enforcement.

Other significant sources of trade in wildlife includes the intensification of logging and weakening of logging regulations. In Indonesia, Brazil, and the Congo basin, very intense deforestation continues. The encroachment of humans into wildlife habitats increases the risk of the spread of zoonotic

diseases. Another factor is traditional Chinese medicine, which is expanding into Asia and Africa. It involves protected and unprotected plant species. The legal traffic becomes a laundering mechanism for the illegal trade. Only five percent of trade that crosses U.S. borders is examined for zoonotic diseases. In practice, U.S. policy has focused more on the suppression of outbreaks rather than on detection and prevention. Prevention and suppression are critically important, but more attention is needed on protecting habitats and smartening legal trade, making it subject to more inspections and other measures.

During the three years of COVID, we've seen an increase in traffic to Latin and North America. In Mexico, drug cartels are supplying Chinese traders with many poached species, including a wide set of marine species, products from illegal logging, and reptiles. Asian and African trafficking persists as well.

I'd like to illustrate the connection between poly-crime organized criminal groups, such as the Mexican cartels, and wildlife trafficking. Because of the potency of fentanyl, very small amounts of precursor chemicals that mostly originate in China and India can be used to supply a very large market. It has become common for drug trafficking groups to pay for precursor chemicals with wildlife products and avoid anti-money laundering regulations. In time, we may see this dangerous nexus between synthetic opioids and wildlife trafficking in Asia.

In conclusion, I'd like to reflect on a comment I made earlier, that there is a danger of complacency. According to the Game Rangers Association of Africa, this year we are already back to seeing the worst numbers ever on record of rhinos poached in KwaZulu-Natal Province in South Africa. In Namibia, which had earlier seemed to escape waves of poaching and had been seen as an exemplar of conservation, 65 rhino carcasses have been found. What this means for all of us is the need to persevere and take advantage of this important forum and the work that comes of it, to focus on reducing demand, greater education, smart law enforcement, and strengthening relationships with local communities.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Panelists:

- **Grace Gabriel, Asia Regional Director, IFAW**
- **Scott Robertson, Executive Director, Counter Wildlife Trafficking, WCS**
- **Steve Carmody, Director of Programs, WJC**
- **Jenna Dawson-Faber, Program Officer, Global Program on Crimes that Affect the Environment, UNODC**
- **Rob Parry-Jones, Head, Wildlife Crime Program, WWF International**

Hermes Huang: *Steve, what's changed in the CWT space over the past year and why? What do you think are the implications of those changes moving forward?*

Steve Carmody: In the last 12 months we've seen a massive reduction in seizures from Africa coming into Asia. This is primarily because of enforcement and intelligence, with more seizures occurring in Africa. Asian networks that are working in Africa are being disrupted and we're seeing a reduction in the activity of those networks. To give you an example, in 2019, there were a 130 tons of pangolin scales seized coming out of Nigeria. Within the last two years, the Nigeria Customs Service, working with WJC and other non-government organizations (NGOs), have seized nearly 20 tons of pangolin and arrested 17 people. We've only had two major seizures of pangolin coming out

of Nigeria since 2021. We're seeing this change in the dynamics of trafficking because of the focus on source networks. As recently as last week, a major rhino horn trafficker was arrested in possession of 10 kilos of rhino and 300 kilos of ivory, and a Vietnamese trafficker was arrested the next day. So we're seeing some positive results through law enforcement activity. Small, vetted units are having a disproportionate result given their size, and they're having an impact on the global trade.

Hermes Huang: *Grace, hearing of that success and thinking about your behavior change work, what would you like to add to this?*

Grace Gabriel: From the demand reduction side, I've noticed an encouraging change in consumer attitudes on the social acceptability of wildlife consumption, which is that it is increasingly unacceptable. Using USAID Wildlife Asia campaigns in China as an example, from 2018-2021 among actual and potential consumers the perceived social unacceptability of buying and using products significantly increased for elephants from 2 percent to 46 percent, for rhinos from 7 percent to 60 percent, for pangolins from 4 percent to 66 percent, and for tigers from 5 percent to 53 percent. Making wildlife consumption unacceptable is particularly meaningful in collectivism societies. In Asian societies, our consumption makes a social statement, to help demonstrate wealth and status, and to fit into one's social group. These reductions show that social and behavior change communication (SBCC) campaigns do work, especially when we target specific wildlife consumers and expand the circle of influence to create behavior change. Another important element of this change is stronger policies against wildlife trafficking and consumption, vigorous enforcement, and meaningful penalties. This combination stigmatizes wildlife consumption and reinforces the message that wildlife consumption is unacceptable. Social unacceptability is the first step in demand reduction.

Hermes Huang: *It's encouraging to hear about these successes in Africa and Asia. On the other side, let's talk about the gaps remaining. Scott, could you talk about that?*

Scott Robertson: There are very active live animal markets selling bats, civets, owls, and poultry, all mixed together, happening right now in some of the mega-capitals of this region. There have been political statements that they're going to address this, and nothing has happened. Go to some Asian capitals and you will see that the next pandemic is ready to happen. All the components are there: high density, big populations, urban centers, all of the high-risk taxonomic groups all mixed together from farms and the wild. That's the gap that I'm pretty concerned about now for our public health and what's happening in this global recovery right now, but also for conservation.

Hermes Huang: *Rob, what's your reaction to what we've heard so far?*

Rob Parry-Jones: The one word that's coming to my mind is "convergence". We've heard about the convergence of the illegal trade with legal, the convergence of drugs and wildlife trafficking, but we also see convergence and greater coherence in policy. IWT is an environmental crime and cannot be addressed without thinking about corruption. CITES, the UN Convention Against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Kyoto Declaration from the UN Crime Congress, and the UN General Assembly resolutions on IWT all now recognize the importance of addressing corruption. And corruption is a human rights issue. The recent recognition of the right to a healthy environment articulates the link between human rights and the environment: it charts a way forward, positioning the integration of human rights and human rights-based approaches as conservation strategies. It provides direction on how we can think about addressing wildlife crime. Within that approach is the importance of inclusivity, of engaging marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples and local communities, and of integrating gender as

integral components of CWT and counter-environmental crime strategies. This inter-connectivity and this convergence are important; it is a positive development.

Hermes Huang: *So far, we've heard about a number of issues at the international and national levels, and it's a lot for various stakeholders to pay attention to. Jenna, how do we keep the attention on counter wildlife trafficking when there are so many things to celebrate, to be worried about, especially given COVID and the economically, politically, and environmentally fragile contexts that we're working in now?*

Jenna Dawson-Faber: We have to keep in mind that we're not actually separate from nature, which the pandemic emphasized to everyone. We need to keep this in mind when trying to integrate these big-picture agendas to identify how we can better align the climate change, public health, and global security agendas, which I'll discuss more in Session 3 later. The critical key to success in addressing this is to treat wildlife trafficking as a serious crime through proactive policing and all the way through the criminal justice chain. We also need to integrate the broader issues the other panelists were talking about. Wildlife trafficking needs to be viewed as a serious crime, and by addressing the serious crimes of corruption and money laundering, we can make a difference on a broader scale.

Hermes Huang: *Steve, I'd like to bring it back to you, since you were discussing crime and law enforcement.*

Steve Carmody: Jenna hit the nail on the head. Look at the UNODC Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) meeting last week where law enforcement practitioners from Africa, Asia, and South America came together. This was an opportunity for operational practitioners to come together and share intelligence, and we saw the results of that almost immediately. Within four days of intelligence being shared, a major trafficker was arrested in Mozambique. It's this communication and collaboration that's key. Law enforcement on its own won't work. The criminal justice system on its own won't work. You need demand reduction and harm minimization. But if you continue to work on law enforcement and judicial processes, it makes it easier for other strategies to work.

Rob Parry-Jones. The points Jenna made are absolutely critical. There's a need to treat wildlife crime as a serious crime. There is a need for strong and coherent enforcement. But there is also a need to recognize inclusiveness and participatory approaches at the source, to address structural factors that give rise to crime and illegality. This is coming more into the global narrative and policy response, and it's important that we keep in mind that multiple and diverse approaches are required. Bringing in indigenous communities, recognizing their rights, and fulfilling their rights is absolutely essential to success. It's also important to recognize the participation of non-traditional actors coming to this space. Recently, we saw the adoption of the International Maritime Guidelines for the Prevention and Suppression of Wildlife Crimes. This is a massive step. It's critically important to have these public-private partnerships, and again speaks to greater recognition of the relevance of environmental crimes—including IVT—to all elements of society.

Hermes Huang: *We have a question from the chat: "The word 'prevention' is used and abused in many corners of the world, but there's not enough translation to policy and enforcement." Are there any reactions from the panel?*

Grace Gabriel: I'll bring it back to the danger of complacency. We've already seen an increase in rhino poaching and there is a concern that trade bans could be lifted, laws could be weakened, and after the lockdown is over, there is the pent-up demand to travel and consume. In the long term, to get back to the question of prevention, we need to get consumers to change their behavior by choice, not just by force. If we're looking at choice, we have to pay attention to consumer psychographics – what are the underlying values, the beliefs, lifestyles, and the social status that makes them desire these wildlife parts and products? That's the next step that SBCC can address.

Scott Robertson: I really like this question. Our sector uses and abuses “prevention” and “deterrents”. We pretend we know what they are and there's a gap between academics and implementers, and we need more “pracademics”, the practitioner-academic mix. We need to address the chasm between the scientific fields—whether that's criminology, crime science, behavioral economics, psychology—in terms of how we address this. We have a very scientific approach in how we are changing behaviors at the demand end of the scale, and we could be applying that all the way along the supply chain. It doesn't have to be just consumer behavior we're trying to change. A criminal justice response is trying to change the behavior of criminals. I agree that these terms can be abused. We need to engage and understand what these terms mean in our interventions and strategies.

Hermes Huang: *It's important to look at the meaning of words in different cultures, what a word means to different stakeholders, and how to be efficient and impactful with our words in various contexts. We've seen this during the pandemic as well, with science communication in particular. We have another comment from the audience: “Regarding the priorities of donors, we need to focus more on money flow and money laundering.” Jenna, what are your thoughts on this?*

Jenna Dawson-Faber: I'll pick up on the comment from Steve on the WIRE meeting in Bangkok. One of the outcomes of that meeting, where we had prosecutors, customs officials, and investigators, was the need to focus more intensely on financial investigation. We should think of financial investigations as a technique that's been applied to other serious crimes for decades and which we need to use more closely. This involves an area of expertise that people think of as very sophisticated and complicated. People shy away from it, but we need to break it down and make it easier for people to use in addressing CWT along various points of the supply chain. It can also enhance our engagement with the private sector, including financial service providers, or other parts of the government that currently may not be as engaged in environmental activities.

Hermes Huang: *Before we wrap up, we'll have a lightning round for the panel. What would you like to leave the audience with, in two or three sentences?*

Grace Gabriel: We need to apply the SBCC approach to change behaviors all along the supply chain, not just to reduce consumer demand.

Scott Robertson: Let's be far more specific and tell governments and different agencies exactly how political commitment is manifested. Do we want them to increase the state allocation of resources, budgets, and people to CWT? Do we want them to upgrade legal mandates of certain agencies? Do we want them to apply integrity measures to certain agencies or to add

In the long term, to get back to the question of prevention, we need to get consumers to change their behavior by choice, not just by force. That's the next step that SBCC can address.

- Grace Gabriel, IFAW

performance incentives? Let's get very specific. Because right now, people think that standing up and saying you're committed is a demonstration of political commitment, and we all know that that is not true.

Steve Carmody: It's very important to understand what we mean when we're talking about wildlife trade. Are we talking about localized wildlife poaching? Or are we talking about transnational organized crime? Because there are different actors and stakeholders that will be involved. We need to work with the appropriate partners and agencies at each level, rather than trying to make one agency fit all crime types.

Jenna Dawson-Faber: We need to do a better job of connecting the top-down and bottom-up approach. We need to bring people together from both sides and give guidance so that they can make better decisions.

Rob Parry-Jones: We've seen the recognition of the right to a healthy environment. We need to think of human rights as a conservation strategy and, with that, the application of the principles of inclusiveness, transparency, participation, and non-discrimination.

SESSION 2: APPLYING RESEARCH FINDINGS TO CWT PROGRAMMING

What's the Research Saying and What Does it Mean: How can the findings support CWT programming and to streamline and amplify impact at national and regional levels?

USAID REDUCING DEMAND FOR WILDLIFE RESEARCH

Suzanne Kelly, Founder and Managing Director, Solutions Lab

We saw these studies as in discussion with one another, which were the *Political Economy Assessment*, *Civil Society and Social Inclusion Assessment (CSSIA)*, and *One Health Landscape Assessment*. We wanted to identify the common themes, and we had specific questions for the studies:

- For the *Political Economy Assessment*: Is there evidence to suggest improvements in CWT? What impact did the pandemic have? Has political will at the regional level changed since the initial study in 2017?
- For the CSSIA: How can we improve collaboration with indigenous communities, strengthen the mechanisms that exist, and identify new ones for CWT efforts?
- For One Health: How can regional and international strategies support CWT?

One thing that is very important to understand is the regional context and changes since 2017. The most significant common finding across all three studies is that the regional context has changed in the wake of the pandemic, and China's political and economic influence has expanded. COVID forced greater awareness of zoonotic disease transmission among decision-makers and the public. China is the greatest source of demand for wildlife products, and this contrasted with the very important economic relationship between ASEAN and China. It is ASEAN's leading trade partner with 14.6 percent of trade in 2020.

Why does it matter? These considerations influence policy agendas in each country. The ASEAN countries working to recover from the pandemic are very focused on economic recovery and political stability. At the beginning of the pandemic there was a lot of hope about greater awareness on IWT and CWT, but our research found that the prioritization of economic recovery pushed it to the wayside. China's economic clout could overshadow the work of development partners if ASEAN countries prioritize trade over the risk of future zoonotic transmission. We should be thinking of how to engage with those priorities.

During the period between 2017 and 2022, the region underwent a period of political autocratization. COVID has added increased economic and social stress, which we see in new laws that constrain civil society, rights defenders being targeted, and other constraints. It's now more difficult for smaller NGOs and international NGOs to operate as freely as they did in the past. And as a result, conservation organizations rely more on government partners rather than community partners. Also, government partners are less likely to support CWT policies if the policies are perceived to constrain economic recovery. This message came through from all stakeholder groups we interviewed.

Themes that emerged across the research studies include the following:

- The regional decline in democracy contributes to new challenges to CWT.

- Government decision-makers are now primarily focused on economic recovery and political stability.
- China is a critical actor in regional power dynamics, but some of the sensitivities of the U.S.-China relationship complicates meaningful cooperation on CWT and One Health.
- The U.S. and ASEAN led progress on regional CWT cooperation with demonstrable outcomes such as the *Chiang Mai Declaration* in 2019. I hear some of the cynicism about these formal documents not always translating into specific and measurable outcomes, but we should not dismiss them. They are important and did not exist six years ago.
- CWT efforts need greater inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples and forest-reliant communities to be effective. Indigenous peoples and forest-reliant community youth networks are engaging with environmental issues including climate change and biodiversity that could intersect with CWT programming. Reaching out and meeting them where they are is an important pathway forward.

We can reframe IWT/CWT in cost-benefit terms for decision-makers. The valuation of natural resource management as part of conservation that is inclusive of community, species, and habitats is important. We should make the business case for why IWT has high social and economic costs, and that's why it doesn't make sense in the long-term.

Selected findings and considerations include the following:

- One Health is a potentially transformative framework although there are gaps, especially the need to engage economic sectors and actors given the strong focus on growth and trade in ASEAN. Cross-sectoral tools for knowledge exchange are underdeveloped, and a common and inclusive vocabulary is needed to discuss shared interests.
- From the *Political Economy Assessment*, we've seen progress on the formal regional and subregional mechanisms on wildlife trade. Political constraints on the operating environment for conservation organizations and other civil society organizations have seriously impacted their work, and the broader civil society in general.
- The CSSIA has shown that we need to better understand indigenous and forest-reliant communities and how they are already engaging in conservation and CWT. Multi-faceted exclusion, for example lack of citizenship or recognition by governments, limits their access to basic services including healthcare and education, as well as limiting participation in CWT activities. Opportunities for cooperation on CWT do exist, if woven into some of the pre-existing areas of interest, including climate change and biodiversity. We found this to be particularly true among indigenous youth networks. In Cambodia and Thailand, youth and indigenous community members expressed a high level of awareness of the laws that directly affect their communities. This knowledge transmission is taking place between local authorities and communities, and through civil society intermediaries such as WCS and WWF. This is a change that should be expanded and celebrated, along with other successful examples.

New partnership opportunities and considerations to take forward include the following:

- Indigenous and forest-reliant community partnerships are going to be key in joining the bottom-up and top-down approach needed to effectively address CWT in the region.
- New regional frameworks in health and governance are needed to have a more comprehensive approach.

- New public-private sector engagement can help economic recovery, such as responsible transport, tourism, agriculture, and construction.
- International, regional, and national interest in One Health opens new pathways for cooperation and funding with public health, medical research, and biodiversity communities. As long as they can develop a shared lexicon, there is potential for interesting and new partnerships.

Links:

- [Political Economy Assessment: Regional Cooperation in Counter Wildlife Trafficking in Southeast Asia - Summary](#)
- [One Health Landscape Assessment](#)
- [Civil Society and Social Inclusion Assessment](#)

HOW COMMUNITY FORESTS BOOST PANDEMIC RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL COHESION AND TACKLE NATURAL RESOURCE EXPLOITATION ACROSS ASIA-PACIFIC

David Ganz, Executive Director, RECOFTC

This research is focused on the contributions of community forestry during and after the pandemic, both for disaster resilience, considering the pandemic as a major shock to local economies, as well as biodiversity conservation in the Asia-Pacific region. This RECOFTC and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) research looked into how community forestry resources increased resilience for communities, and why recovery plans should strengthen community-based forest management and biodiversity conservation. After hearing how communities were faring better with good governance, we wanted to look at how cohesive local institutions are well equipped to handle shocks. The research covered seven countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam. We view this as providing insights for practitioners and also policy recommendations on how economic recovery should be set up for the future.

The surveys revealed negative impacts on livelihoods and food security during and after the pandemic. Lockdowns were widespread across all seven countries, and 80 percent of interviewees reported impacts. Travel restrictions, export bans, lockdowns, and food price increases hurt household budgets. Large numbers of migrants moved from urban areas and returned to villages, and this created additional economic burdens on local villages.

Our hypothesis was that community forestry contributed to the resilience of forest-reliant communities across five classes of assets: natural, social, human, physical, and financial. When communities have stability, they're less likely to join criminal syndicates and less likely to take part in illegal activities that contribute to IWT.

First, I'll talk about human and social assets, and how community forests are centers of knowledge, people power, and networks of support. Community forest committees have applied their communication and coordination skills to access and distribute information and supplies, and also to mobilize and enforce health and travel restrictions. In addition to these health measures, they continued their duties of regulating access to forest resources, resolving conflicts, managing funds, organizing patrols, and protecting wildlife from poaching. These activities ensured that locals could continue to use forest resources and access support without borrowing from black sources of

finances. While the study did not focus on criminal syndicates, a dependency on these black sources of funding aligns with how these syndicates prey upon the most vulnerable.

Looking at the positives, people gained skills on forest product harvesting, protection, regeneration, agro-forestry techniques, vegetable farming, and beekeeping. Forest knowledge comes from peers and family members, and by being part of a formal community forest, members may also receive training from NGOs and government agencies. Across the countries we studied, community cohesion translates into high levels of compliance with public health advice. Forest communities with good external relations also generated financial and material support from NGOs and government agencies. Community patrolling also helps with things like forest fire patrolling, which in turn helped cohesion. However not all community forest groups experienced this.

Community forests acted as providers in a time of need by providing natural assets for food, medicines, crops, firewood, and other materials. This helped to generate income, which was very much needed during the pandemic. In general, the most vulnerable community members are the most dependent on forest resources. During and after the pandemic, some community groups modified their rules so members could more easily benefit from forest resources or access financial resources. They felt that the quality of the forest increased when they themselves managed it. They attributed this to active management, community compliance with rules, tree planting, fire prevention, and forest patrols that deter and report illegal activities, such as logging and poaching.

Community forests can be a financial safety net. We estimate that income-generating activities from the forests helped approximately three million people in the lower Mekong countries to cope with first months of lockdown. Many groups also manage community forest funds, a collective fund, or revolving credit schemes that provide low-interest loans and helped members avoid black sources of funds. With income down and economic activity curtailed, they provided lifelines to pay for food, household needs, farm inputs, and medical care. This was especially true for people who struggle to access bank loans. These community funds grow as borrowers repay loans. Some groups also benefited from external finance. For example, the government of Vietnam paid regular payments to communities for the forest environmental services, rewarding communities that protect forests

because they ensure water supplies for downstream users.

Boosting community forests should not only help countries as they emerge from the pandemic, but also strengthen resilience to future shocks, including future pandemics and climate change.

- David Ganz, RECOFTC

Across the countries surveyed, there are limiting and success factors, including tenure and rights, forest size and quality, community forest leadership, external relations, access to training, and the capacity to manage funds.

The findings reveal implications for regional approaches, specifically that community and social forestry can strengthen the five assets that underpin sustainable livelihoods and directly contribute to resilience and CWT. These assets are mutually reinforcing. As each asset improves, the capacity of the community to protect forests and resources increases in a virtuous cycle, leading to enhanced adaptive capacity and strengthens the social safety net. Our research highlights the importance of improving land tenure systems so that local people have strong rights over forest resources and can contribute to CWT efforts. Recommendations include the following:

- Improve tenure and rights
- Create and strengthen revolving credit schemes

- Strengthen forest protection patrols
- Provide training on livelihoods including agroforestry
- Integrate community forestry and agroforestry with forest landscape restoration – enhance the safety net
- Strengthen approaches to boost food security and nutrition

In conclusion, community forests can boost resilience during a crisis but they are not reaching their potential right now. We need to take advantage of the convergence of opportunities to expand social coherence, address the gaps, and replicate the success factors. Boosting community forests should not only help countries as they emerge from the pandemic, but also strengthen resilience to future shocks, including future pandemics and climate change. The science tells us that both kinds of shocks will become more frequent unless urgent action is taken to address forest loss and biodiversity loss.

Link:

[New research shows community forests help people cope with COVID-19](#)

SUPPLY CHAIN ANALYSIS TO PRIORITISE RISK MANAGEMENT IN WILDLIFE TRADE CHAINS

James Compton, USAID Wildlife Trafficking, Response, Assessment and Priority Setting (TRAPS) Project Leader, TRAFFIC

The USAID Wildlife TRAPS project is focused on reducing zoonotic disease risks from trade in wild animals, whether used for meat, medicine, pets, or medical research. Wildlife TRAPS has taken a systems-based structural approach using a supply chain analysis lens to map risks from source to end-user. Through this structured approach we can better understand what and where the risks are, who to target, and how to intervene in order to achieve positive outcomes.

This includes looking at how to enhance wildlife governance and law enforcement effectiveness with using social and behavioral change (SBC) interventions to achieve positive shifts in human behavior. Initial TRAFFIC research through a global SBC Situation Analysis revealed several key insights, including that consumers may not be the priority target audience for zoonotic disease risk messaging, and that we should also look further upstream in the supply chain. Other findings included that the perception of disease risk varies considerably by geography, on supply chain actors' awareness, and the relative prevalence of disease. An important conclusion was that behavioral shifts could be best achieved by focusing on systems-based changes in combination with social and behavior change campaigns.

To augment our understanding of supply chain management, TRAFFIC compiled examples of existing wildlife trade systems which already factor in a disease risk management element. These draw from food safety perspective based on the hazard analysis and critical control points approach, which provides a lens through which to identify where interventions could be most effective, for example targeting risk points for zoonotic disease. This systematic approach could be further adapted to less regulated wildlife trade scenarios, targeting zoonotic disease risks together with risks of illegality and unsustainability.

Organization for Animal Health, and UNEP from 2021 on trade in live wild mammal specimens, it is important to have effective regulations and disease risk assessments in place. The conclusion from expert consultation in Vietnam, as well as discussion among the PPTF colleagues, is that we need to collectively focus on wildlife farms, transportation networks, and physical markets as the priority locations for interventions.

In conclusion, effective management comes back to understanding the risk-based priorities, including what taxa are involved, as well as any mixing of species (including with livestock), and the magnitude of trade. We need to know more about the pathogens present, and the various human behaviors around potentially risky practices happening at human-animal interfaces. This CWT forum is an opportunity to further foster multi-sectoral collaboration, thinking about One Health as a framework for integrated wildlife trade risk management systems, helping to reinforce the need for compliance with legal and sustainability requirements, and at the same time increase support for intelligence-led law enforcement to reduce illicit practices.

We often talk about the One Health as a concept. These examples show how we're starting to see multisectoral, interagency collaboration in practice, but it needs to move faster and more comprehensively. We need to understand a shared terminology to support greater links between wildlife and health sectors, which will hopefully lead to a shared responsibility for action.

Links:

- [Review: Options for Managing and Tracing Wild Animal Trade Chains to Reduce Zoonotic Disease Risk](#)
- [Situation Analysis: Social and Behaviour Change Messaging on Wildlife Trade and Zoonotic Disease Risks](#)

REVIEW OF SBCC CAMPAIGNS AND OTHER SURVEYS

Eleanora De Guzman, Team Lead, SBCC/Demand Reduction, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife

This research was a review of nine USAID Wildlife Asia SBCC campaigns to reduce demand for elephant ivory, pangolin, rhino, and tiger products in China, Thailand, and Vietnam. The goal was to provide insights and recommendations for future CWT programming of demand reduction interventions.

Post-campaign surveys found that these campaigns had statistically significant impact on those who were exposed to the campaigns. The campaigns reduced future intention to purchase wildlife products by 50 percent and the perceived social acceptability of wildlife products by 30 percent from 2018. We were also able to leverage \$17.7 million from partners including influencers, the media, and the private sector in the three countries.

SBCC is an evidence-based approach to change behavior and social norms, initially developed for interventions in the health sector. It uses a socio-ecological model to identify the determinants of behaviors and applies three strategies. The three strategies are advocacy, social mobilization, and behavior change communication. Note that the SBCC approach does not necessarily talk about consumers, and it can include law enforcers, vendors, and policymakers. So it depends on who is your target audience.

Based on the review, the key ingredients to success of the campaigns are:

- Current and potential consumers targeted were targeted.
- Messages to counter consumption drivers had emotional appeal and were not really linked to conservation.
- Messages were pretested.
- Locally respected influencers were used as messengers.
- Social media achieved high exposure and frequency of exposure, so people saw messages more than once.
- Engaged local partners were influential with the target audience to amplify messaging.
- Robust monitoring of implementation enabled adaptive management actions.
- Impacts on desired attitudes, social norms, and future purchase intent were evaluated via post-campaign surveys.

A summary of insights and recommendations is shown in the table below.

Insights	Recommendations
1. USAID Wildlife Asia SBCC campaigns reduced intention to purchase by 50%. However, there remains a significant proportion (39%) who intend to buy ivory, pangolin, rhino or tiger products in the future	Continue with and expand demand reduction campaigns using SBCC/behavior change approaches.
2. Among those with future purchase intent, a sizeable proportion are young: 34% age 18-24 years in Thailand; 18% age 18-30 years in China (Guangdong province)	Strengthen campaigns to focus on young people.
3. Campaigns mainly used Behavior Change Communication (BCC) – social media and outdoor advertising - to directly address consumers	Strengthen social mobilization to engage influential groups and advocacy for policy changes to sustain reduced demand and social unacceptability
4. Consumption drivers for some products are the same across countries > status for ivory, rhino, pangolin tiger; spiritual beliefs for ivory, tiger; perceived health benefits for rhino, tiger, pangolin; curiosity/adventure for wild meat.	Strengthen regional coordination to optimize efforts and results e.g., on research, messaging, evaluation
5. Post-surveys determined reductions in demand among targeted consumer groups, but unable to determine trends vis-à-vis demand among the general population.	Conduct large multi-country surveys covering general populations periodically to track trends in demand over the years.

Link:

[Review of USAID Wildlife Asia Social and Behavior Change Communication \(SBCC\) Campaigns](#)

SESSION 3: RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN THE CWT AGENDA

Recent Advancements in the CWT Agenda: How can the outcomes of recent events be positively shaping CWT responses and amplifying regional action?

MAJOR COLLABORATION UPDATES AND INITIATIVES

Cecilia Fischer, Illegal Wildlife Trade Coordinator, ADB, and Wildlife Law Enforcement and Prosecution Officer, WWF

The estimated annual revenue of IWT is \$7-23 billion per year, and the World Bank estimates that \$261 million is invested in combating IWT. This is a disconnect between the funding available and what is needed to combat wildlife trafficking, and there is a need to enhance donor engagement, data collection, standardization of data, and to share that data among partners. There are hundreds of CWT projects ongoing worldwide, funded by different donors, but the exchange of information needs to be institutionalized.

Recent and future funding opportunities include the following and there are many others not listed here:

- GEF-8 funding cycle:
- UK Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round 9
- USAID preparations for a CWT flagship project
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Affairs

Recent and ongoing coordination efforts:

- Nature Crime Alliance
- EndPandemics
- International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade
- Marine Turtle Traceability Toolkit ShellBank
- WWF/International Maritime Organization collaboration
- United for Wildlife Global Summit 2022
- Efforts to advance a CWT Development Partner Coordination Platform for Asia

A key question moving forward is, “How to invest more effectively and institutionalize collaboration?” The building blocks are already in place and the number of alliances is already growing, but each alliance sets a different focus and this further promotes a “silo” approach. Currently missing is a commitment among development partners for regular meetings to share lessons learned, allocate funds to ensure proper coordination of these efforts, and more transparency to exchange information. These coordinated efforts can be used to fill financing gaps and evaluate project effectiveness over the short and long term. It’s important to have performance measures to gauge project effectiveness, and these findings should be communicated to determine the need for follow-up projects and make necessary adjustments.

Link:

[Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade](#)

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY OUTCOMES

17TH MEETING OF THE ASEAN WORKING GROUP ON CITES AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT (MAY 25, 2022)

Klairoong Poonpon, Director of CITES Implementation and Monitoring Sub-Division, Wild Fauna and Flora Protection Division, DNP

The meeting took note of country reports and updates on the Implementation of the Plan of Action (POA) for 2021-2025. Parties agreed to develop the *ASEAN Strategy for Preventing Zoonotic Disease Transmission from Wildlife Trade* as a key deliverable. The POA also identified the need to review the risks of zoonotic diseases being spread through the legal and illegal international trade in wildlife, and to establish a policy and mechanisms to minimize this risk. ASEAN with the support of partners has drafted the *Policy Brief on Prevention of Zoonotic Diseases from Illegal Wildlife Trade through a One Health Approach*. Other issues covered at the meeting included:

- Review of proposals to amend CITES Appendices to transfer or add species such as the straw-headed bulbul, white-rumped shama, and the Siamese crocodile
- Thailand's initiative to organize the technical meeting on the progress of implementation of the POA 2021-2025. The aim of this technical meeting is to identify implementation challenges and opportunities and to increase support to achieve the planned outcome.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (UNTOC) COP (OCTOBER 17-21, 2022) AND THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPCJ) (MAY 16-20, 2022)

Jenna Dawson-Faber, Program Officer, Global Program on Crimes that Affect the Environment, UNODC

In recent years, there has been increased interest in crimes that affect the environment, which includes wildlife, forests, fisheries, mining, and waste trafficking. The UN General Assembly has called for increased attention to IWT and passed a resolution on this in 2021. The Crime Congress takes place every five years and is the largest and most diverse gathering in crime prevention and justice.

UNODC hosts the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Conferences of the Parties to both of these bodies adopted resolutions targeting environmental crimes, as below:

- CCPCJ resolution: "Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife."
- UNTOC resolution: "Outcomes of the joint thematic discussion of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation on the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment." This included 12 resolutions in six categories: making IWT a serious crime, treating it as a predicate offence for money laundering, preventing corruption, technology and research, cooperation and partnerships, and closing the gaps in legal frameworks.

As next steps to implement these resolutions, UNODC will support information collection and work to populate the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) database. We

encourage and invite participants to submit any information on legislation, case law, treaties, and strategies to the database at the link below.

Link:

[Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime \(SHERLOC\) Database](#)

CITES COP19 (NOVEMBER 14-25, 2022)

Edward van Asch, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime Coordinator, Enforcement Unit, CITES Secretariat

Over 160 governments and approximately 2,500 participants attended CITES COP19 in Panama. The main results include: 52 proposals considered, with 46 adopted; over 500 new species added to the Appendices; and a record 365 decisions adopted.

Parties were encouraged, among other things, to ensure corruption risk mitigation policies and strategies and collaboration mechanisms are in place between CITES and anti-corruption authorities to address wildlife crime. Another important issue was wildlife forensics and the directory of laboratories that includes 12 labs that can provide support to countries if needed. CITES has an extensive range of tools and services and materials available for Parties and encouraged Parties to make use of these resources. Other discussions included the CITES Annual Illegal Trade reports, a comprehensive suite of decisions to support efforts to combat wildlife crime in West and Central Africa, the implementation of the outcomes of the Task Force on illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed tree species, an upcoming CITES Big Cat Taskforce, and many other decisions covering various species and enforcement matters.

Key outcomes of the 4th Global Meeting of Wildlife Enforcement Networks from November 21-22, 2022 encouraged Wildlife Enforcement Networks to:

- Use the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime Guidelines for Wildlife Enforcement Networks
- Increase collaboration and engagement with activities and initiatives deployed in their respective regions
- Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between and across networks
- Wildlife Enforcement Networks, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, and relevant stakeholders were also encouraged to consider the key trends, priorities, and species identified during the meeting and explore opportunities to mobilize targeted activities focusing on them.

Links:

- [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#)
- [The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime](#)

INTERPOL WILDLIFE CRIME WORKING GROUP (DECEMBER 5-9, 2022)

Shalini Katna, Assistant Criminal Intelligence Analyst, INTERPOL

The 33rd INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group Meeting convened participants from different regions from law enforcement agencies, wildlife authorities, NGOs, financial institutions, academia, and INTERPOL's Environmental Security Programme. The meeting served as a platform to exchange knowledge and perspectives over current and emerging environmental security issues such as biosecurity threats, frontline officers' safety, public health, financial investigations, forensic techniques, and others.

Panelists introduced and shared information about a variety of innovative digital solutions to overcome the growing challenges of collecting and analyzing large volumes of commercial data such as financial transactions, shipping routes, company entities, images, and posts across social media platforms. The strengths gained through collaborations between law enforcement agencies and NGOs on issues such as communications, raising awareness, capacity building, and policy contributions were emphasized. Most participants welcomed the idea of enhancing cooperation between law enforcement and NGOs.

A major highlight was a presentation of Operation Thunder 2022 results, which mainly aimed to disrupt illegal trading, processing, exporting, and importing CITES-listed wildlife and forestry products, identify individual perpetrators, and companies that are involved with IWT. INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization jointly conducted this exercise in October 2022 with the participation of 125 countries. The exercise identified several categories of plant and wildlife species. Seizures included 389 kg of pangolin scales and 2,800 kg of various wildlife products. There were live animals, bushmeat, various wildlife products, beauty items, clothing, handicrafts, and other categories included.

Around 930 individuals and 140 companies were identified as participating in illegal wildlife product sales. After the presentation, participants discussed approaches on how to encourage other countries to take part in future Operation Thunder events and identify other mechanisms to promote international cooperation, which in turn could maximize the results and the continued success of these global operations.

Link:

<https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2022/Global-crackdown-on-illegal-wildlife-and-timber-trade-INTERPOL-and-World-Customs-Organization-join-forces>

SESSION 4: BROADENING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The challenges of engaging and strengthening the voices of civil society organizations, indigenous people, forest-reliant communities, youth and academia: Identifying options that support meaningful stakeholder engagement

PANEL DISCUSSION ON CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Panelists:

- **Daniel Bergin, Associate Director, GlobeScan**
- **Bui Thi Ha, Vice Director and Head of Policy and Legislation Department, ENV**
- **Michelin Sallata, Representative, Asian Indigenous Youth Platform**
- **Regan Pairojmahakij, Senior Program Officer, RECOFTC**
- **Subodh Kumar Chaudhary, Representative, Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network**

Hermes Huang: *Our first question is about political space for civil society organizations to operate and advocate. It's shrunk significantly in many countries. What other barriers do you see and how do we encourage social inclusion in the CWT space?*

Bui Thi Ha: Policies have been tightened. We have to deal with more complications and red tape. It isn't stopping us from what we're doing. CWT is now higher on the agenda in the government and is allowing a stronger voice from NGOs. We often get consulted by the government during the wildlife policy development process, and we're trying to build capacity and level up CWT in the policy agenda. We're working to gain trust from partners. If the issue gains a higher profile internationally, organizations like ours can engage. When engaging with the public, it's important to build understanding. The public now will not engage if they do not have an understanding of the issue. For example, right now they may not understand how ivory jewelry leads to poaching or killing in Africa, and how it affects their lives.

Daniel Bergin: Talking about creating understanding, we do a lot of facilitating with people whose viewpoints are underrepresented. In our work we ask others what their perceptions are, and we largely do this through panel research online. It's easy for us to get a representative sample for gender or age quotas, but to get a representative sample of rural communities, or indigenous peoples is challenging. They have lower access to, or proficiency with, the internet. To combat this we'll try to use different methods, such as using focus groups or in-depth interviews to make sure they get their voices heard and factored into plans and policies.

Hermes Huang: *Michelin, could you talk to us about bridging and hearing more from particular groups and their engagement in local or national CWT efforts?*

Michelin Sallata: I'm coming from an indigenous community and what I've witnessed firsthand inside my community. I've seen deforestation, land grabbing, and wildlife trafficking. These places are the original home for animals. In Kalimantan there are tigers and other animals, and they've seen traffickers. Indigenous people can't do anything about it because they don't have laws or regulations to

Sometimes there are conflicting laws that don't support indigenous people, their rights, or their lands. Grassroots actors need to be more involved in implementation because they're the front line in wildlife trafficking.

- Michelin Sallata, AIYP

protect them. Sometimes there are conflicting laws that don't support indigenous people, their rights, or their lands. There may be provisions for the use of conservation lands by corporations, and there have been many layers of problems, which have occurred in both the public and private sectors. Grassroots actors may be involved in advocacy but they need to be more involved in implementation because they're the front line in wildlife trafficking. Grassroots actors need more capacity and support. The national level can't implement policies if they don't have local actors and what's needed is the free prior informed consent from local communities.

Regan Pairojmahakij. Approximately 25 percent of land is under local community management. The body of evidence shows that rates of degradation are better in locally managed areas than in state-managed forest areas. Eighty percent of biodiversity is located within indigenous people's territories, and less than one percent of climate finance goes to indigenous groups. The competing and conflicting narratives in state land conservation and general global trends don't always match up with cases on the ground. There is a perception that local communities can be a threat to biodiversity. How do we cut through these narratives of what is taking place and how do we find evidence of what's happening on the ground? Although not all indigenous communities operate the same way, we need to identify the specific conditions that exist where we know that indigenous communities are good wildlife managers. This information can then be used for more effective CWT. It might include specific land rights, cultural characteristics, or incentive structures (both indirect or direct). Understanding these factors will allow us to target them and apply them in CWT, as well as in agriculture, land management, and forest management.

Subodh Kumar Chaudhary: What we've seen in Nepal is that after a wildlife management area was created, wildlife trafficking has increased in that area. In that case, the people who were responsible for wildlife preservation were in fact participating in trafficking. This is because of the large amount of money and because there was low accountability in that position. The indigenous people never trafficked wild animals. We understand the importance of wildlife. The government and other organizations should provide opportunities and incentives to indigenous communities, including awards or other support if wildlife indicators improve.

Hermes Huang: *I'd like to have everyone give their key takeaways on this topic.*

There has been a push to make sure that financing is directed to local communities. That will be one of the best ways to leverage behavior change and ensure that those who have been the traditional stewards of the environment and biodiversity are rewarded for what they've historically been doing for the rest of the world.

- Regan Pairojmahakij, RECOFTC

Bui Thi Ha: Effective stakeholder engagement in CWT must be a top government priority. We need to understand stakeholders and their motives so that we can create effective communication and increase collaboration.

Daniel Bergin: Every situation is different and it's important when approaching problems to make sure the findings are representative of stakeholders. We have to design the methodology from the outset, while making sure the people involved have prior informed consent and that they understand how what they're contributing may affect them.

Michelin Sallata: The national and grassroots levels need to meet and discuss what they're doing, while meeting at the grassroots level with free prior informed consent.

Regan Pairojmahakij: Within the overall forest management and climate space, progress has been slow but materializing. There has been a push to make sure that financing is directed to local communities, and to ensure that direct payments or other indirect benefits reach those on the ground. It seems slower in the biodiversity context, but that will be one of the best ways to leverage behavior change and ensure that those who have been the traditional stewards of the environment and biodiversity are rewarded for what they've historically been doing for the rest of the world.

Subodh Kumar Chaudhary: First, we have conservation areas but they're limited. We have to provide incentives and benefits to indigenous communities so they can benefit. Second, today's world is digital and youth are creative, so we should promote education and competitions for youth to create useful and engaging campaigns. Let youth contribute to the future. Wildlife cannot speak and we have to speak for them.

SESSION 5: TACKLING CWT COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Overcoming the Challenges of Multi-Stakeholder Coordination and Information Sharing: Solutions to enhancing and broadening partnerships and coordinated action

PART I: CHALLENGES

Panelists:

- **Francesco Ricciardi, Senior Environment Specialist, ADB**
- **Yoganand Kandasamy, Regional Lead for Wildlife and Wildlife Crime, WWF Greater Mekong**
- **Sylvia Shweder, Regional Resident Legal Advisor for Counter Wildlife Trafficking in Southeast Asia, Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice**
- **Jane Russell, Counter Wildlife Crime Coordinator, Panthera**

Hermes Huang: *There's a near consensus that we need to coordinate more and be better about it. What are the impacts of not addressing this?*

Francesco Ricciardi: From a development bank perspective, it's more difficult to organize or set up a project with multiple countries. Most of the projects coming from donors are focused on a single country, but we know that IWT is an international problem. So if we address a single country, it's missing a very important part. We need a solid mechanism to finance and implement multi-country projects.

Yoganand Kandasamy: At the national level it's good, but at the regional level it's a different challenge. In Cambodia we launched the Zero Snaring program. This involved a collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and NGOs, and it was a successful campaign. In Vietnam, there has been good coordination over the last two years that resulted in lots of advocacy and three different directives from the prime minister. It was targeted and focused at the national level, so it has been easy to get commitments from partners. There are shared interests when there's a specific goal. For regional coordination, there is little opportunity to intervene with civil society. They can be observers and involved with capacity building, but there are different priorities. The goal might look simple and specific, but different organizations have different concerns. When there's a very specific goal and activity, like the Zero Snaring campaign, it can be easier to bring people together. Making formal collaborations is challenging, however, informal collaborations work well and are efficient among NGOs. Bureaucracy and competition for funding can be a challenge, which links to what Francesco was saying that funding agencies need to bring stakeholders and partners together. They have strings to pull when it's attached to larger funding.

Hermes Huang: *Expanding the timescale to the past five or ten years, is there a solution that you've seen work particularly well?*

Jane Russell: I've worked in CWT for just over three years, and previously worked in intelligence for the UK police and the challenges are similar. Some police forces have specialist units for dealing with money laundering, cybercrime, or technical intelligence development. Other forces may not have encountered those threats as often, so police forces with those capabilities could offer it to other forces. Police forces or organizations could determine whether they need to build the capability themselves, or if it's sufficient to have access to that specialist capability. It's important to

train enough to become effective and to get ahead of the ever-changing motives of criminals. It's also important to understand the impact of your interventions. This is true whether you're leading a multiagency response, multi-country, or even with multiple departments in your own organization. It's a question of how agencies or NGOs get credit for what they've done. Recognizing that credit is important, and that credit can attract donors. Coming back to what Yoganand said, engagement between civil society and law enforcement is difficult, but if it's focused it's easier. The request for collaboration or coordination needs to be specific and address a shared interest. Each organization has their priorities. If you do the collaboration there's a risk of straying outside your objectives and capabilities, and not putting your skills to best use. Everyone should do what they're trained to do, and that will be efficient. Only then should they collaborate and coordinate a multi-agency response. You need an action plan, including how to fill intelligence and information gaps. If we can show the purpose and expected outcome from the collaboration, we'll be able to move forward.

Hermes Huang: *This is an interesting challenge when thinking about coordination because you may be losing efficiencies on the things that you're best at, at the individual, team, and organizational level.*

Sylvia Shweder: Something that might have changed is that there's been an influx of funding because everyone sees that this is a chance to save our wild animals and forests. This influx created pressure to spend the money and do something, but there might not have been the capacity to implement all of the activities, especially with the pandemic limiting what could be done. We ended up with the same trainings, the same equipment donated, and the same things happening. So, how can we spend the funds in an efficient and impactful way? To Jane's point, we should use the expertise that people have and make sure they are building needed capacities. We don't need people to be expert in everything. Forensic analysis is an example where each country doesn't need to build a world-class forensic lab, and instead we can coordinate efforts to have experts share that expertise. Another example is that in Laos, we created a spreadsheet detailing all of the different organizations' trainings and equipment donations for the past year. This information is very useful to see where the resources and gaps are.

Francesco Ricciardo: Another point I'd like to make is about domestic resources mobilization. I saw an analysis about how much internal money—taxpayers' money—each country spends on IWT. For most countries, the amount is very low and they rely on external donors and organizations to fund these activities. Most of the domestic funding will cover domestic projects, and very little will cover international coordination. We need to find a way to convince countries to work together, and that funds spent on IWT is money well spent.

PART 2: SOLUTIONS

Panelists:

- **Steve Galster, Founder, Freeland**
- **Kanitha Krishnasamy, Director for Southeast Asia, TRAFFIC**
- **Naomi Doak, Regional Coordinator, Counter Wildlife Trafficking, WCS**
- **Dhannan Sunoto, Deputy Chief of Party, ASEAN-USAID Partnership for Regional Optimization within the Political-Security and Socio-Cultural Communities (PROSPECT)**

Hermes Huang: What is your vision for coordination, including the tools and solutions that you've come across in your experiences?

Steve Galster: Tackling this question through the development of a new online learning platform, specifically for the Counter Transnational Organized Crime training course, we saw the potential for this portal. Because of COVID everything went online and we're still in a very online world. Working with the development team, our partners USAID and INL, and many other partners, we learned what the online portal can do and provide, including law enforcement vetted trainings, podcasts, mapping projects, calendars, and other tools. We can put everything CWT-related in there to be a coordinated CWT network. So why are we still struggling with coordination when we have these tools? There are a few reasons: Time. Is it really worth my time to put my tools and activities onto somebody else's website? Branding. As Jane mentioned, am I losing credit by putting something on another platform. Upkeep. It's a lot of work and maintenance to keep this up and ensure security on the platform. We don't want someone hacking into the system. And finally, sustainability. There are a lot of websites that are no longer active. So we took this on and created a neutral brand, which is also secure, user-friendly, and has a team to maintain it. This "Wildlife Protection Portal" could easily absorb more tools, resources, and information. It could also facilitate more networking on the One Health approach and link to thematic rooms such as climate change and habitat protection, so that we're not working in silos.

Naomi Doak: I agree with what Steve has outlined, but competition and trust remain some of the biggest issues. Similar conversations have happened over the last ten years, but these systemic issues continue to prevent us from effectively dealing with IWT. I don't believe there is a silver bullet for IWT, and I don't think there's a silver bullet for collaboration and coordination. We need to have open and honest conversations about the underlying issues. There are many complicating issues when you're trying to work at the international, regional, national, and local levels. There's no one single model, and we need to find what fits for certain situations. We need to understand the situation before we can look at what fits, and to accomplish that we need to share data and knowledge, which many organizations do not.

Kanitha Krishnasamy: We know there's a good level of overlap and competition. As has been pointed out already, we're dealing with many stakeholders, each with their own objectives, priorities, and resources. There won't be a single solution, and it depends on each particular situation. So how can we plan for this and mitigate it from a donor's perspective? More and more organizations are coming in, so there will be competition and we need to identify how to complement each other. Are donors discussing with each other to coordinate? A planning exercise from donors with implementers and governments is important to understand where there are gaps and overlaps. We're trying to change human behavior, which doesn't happen overnight. Longer term funding is one solution, but funding is trending towards shorter term projects. This gives us

flexibility, but two years is a short amount of time because governments change and things change on the ground, and it sets us up for failure. We need to demonstrate results, but it's hard to do that in a short timeframe. A five-year investment is a better length of time. It allows donors to prioritize where they're investing and reduces overlap. You can achieve a bigger impact on a fewer number of issues.

We're trying to change human behavior, which doesn't happen overnight. We need to demonstrate results, but it's hard to do that in a short timeframe. [A five-year investment] allows donors to prioritize where they're investing and reduces overlap.

- Kanitha Krishnasamy, TRAFFIC

Dhannan Sunoto: All ASEAN members have ratified CITES, and individual members are supposed to internalize these conventions into their national laws. If one wants to do major coordination, it cannot work without having a legal umbrella. Has CITES actually helped push the creation of national laws? I believe that to have good coordination it has to be created under a legal instrument, which provides the political and financial mandate to implement these activities. The ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism is a good example of this, where Member States ratified the convention and immediately afterwards, they created national laws on terrorism. Similar results followed the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons.

Steve Galster: I agree that these trust and competition issues have been around for more than ten years, and let's just assume that they will remain. But we can create a "Team Earth" and try to address these issues through this platform, which can be a hub for collaboration. We need to think beyond the traditional players that are in CWT and bring on new individuals and organizations. We're moving ahead with many partners to develop this solutions hub. It can hold more and can give CWT a broader audience, a higher platform, and a network of partners. It can incentivize specialization and donors can reward collaboration that results in impact.

Hermes Huang: *I appreciate the movement to action, thinking about the steps that we can all take in our work to take this a step forward. There are things that need to be changed and we can see if there's an experiment or an action that can be taken at the scale that we're capable of. It's just the start of a conversation today and there's more to come.*

WRAP-UP

Peter Collier, Chief of Party, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife

We'll provide everyone with the reports, assessments, and presentations from today. Thank you to the dignitaries, panelists, presenters, and participants for joining us at this 2nd CWT Forum. We hope this forum was useful and look forward to meeting you all in person in January in Bangkok. Thank you.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. AGENDA



DRAFT AGENDA

COUNTER WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING PARTNERSHIP FORUM II

December 13, 2022, Bangkok, Thailand (Virtual)

Zoom Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82640810798>

In 2021, USAID teamed-up with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and other key partners, including the ASEAN Secretariat, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to organize the first Regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Forum. The event culminated in the release of the “**Development Partner Dialogue Highlights**” which helped provide a concrete path towards improved regional collaboration.

The Regional Counter Wildlife Trafficking Partnership Forum II aims to build on the 2021 Forum and will again bring together CWT partners and stakeholders in Asia and beyond, including ADB, Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Asian Indigenous Youth Platform (AIYP), Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network (AYIPN), Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), CITES Secretariat, Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), DNP, Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV), Freeland, Globescan, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), INTERPOL, Panthera, Solutions Lab, TRAFFIC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), United States Department of Justice (USDOJ), WildAid, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) and WWF to continue strengthening collaboration, planning and cooperation towards ending the trade in illegal wildlife and protecting biodiversity. The event is being planned as a half-day webinar on Tuesday December 13, 2022, followed by one-day in-person CWT Regional Coordination Meeting to further discuss the creation of a coordination platform/mechanism on Thursday January 12, 2023.

Objectives

1. Strengthen political will and coordinated resource mobilization to counter wildlife trafficking efforts across Southeast Asia and beyond;
2. Address challenges and opportunities for multi-stakeholder coordination and collective action to more effectively counter wildlife trafficking; and
3. Expand and strengthen participation of civil society groups, indigenous peoples, forest-reliant communities, academia, youth and other marginalized groups in counter wildlife trafficking efforts.

TIME	SESSION DESCRIPTION AND SPEAKERS
8:20-8:30am	Participants join; Participation briefing Event MC: Hermes Huang, Co-Founder, InsightPact
Opening Session	
8:30-8:50am (20 min)	Welcome and opening remarks Prathiba Juturu, Natural Resources Officer, Sustainable Energy & Safeguards Team, Regional Environment Office, Regional Development Mission for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development Rungnapar Pattanavibool, Deputy Director General, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Thailand Forum overview Peter Collier, Chief of Party, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife

Session 1: Taking Stock	
8:50-9:30am (40 min)	<p><i>The Evolving CWT Landscape: Global trends, changes and highlights, and the imperative for continued support to counter wildlife trafficking efforts globally</i></p> <p>Facilitated by InsightPact</p> <p>Part A: Keynote Presentation (Vanda Brown - Brookings Institute - TBD) (10 min)</p> <p>Part B: Panel Discussion (20 min)</p> <p>Grace Gabriel, Asia Regional Director, International Fund for Animal Welfare</p> <p>Scott Robertson, Executive Director, Counter Wildlife Trafficking, Wildlife Conservation Society</p> <p>Steve Carmody, Director of Programmes, Wildlife Justice Commission</p> <p>Jenna Dawson-Faber, Programme Officer, Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment, UNODC</p> <p>Rob Parry-Jones, Head, Wildlife Crime Programme, WWF International</p> <p>Q&A</p>
Session 2: Applying Research Findings to CWT Programming	
9:30-10:35am (65 min)	<p><i>What's the Research Saying and What Does it Mean: How can the findings support CWT programming and to streamline and amplify impact at national and regional levels?</i></p> <p>Facilitated by InsightPact</p> <p>Partner Presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife Research</i>: Suzanne Kelly, Founder and Managing Director, Solutions Lab (20 min including Q&A) <i>Applied Political Economy Assessment</i> <i>One Health Assessment</i> <i>Civil Society and Social Inclusion Assessment</i> <i>How community forests boost pandemic resilience and social cohesion and tackle natural resource exploitation across Asia-Pacific</i>: David Ganz, Executive Director, RECOFTC (10 min presentation, 5 min Q&A) <i>Supply Chain Analysis to Prioritise Risk Management in Wildlife Trade Chains</i>: James Compton, USAID Wildlife TRAPS Project Leader, TRAFFIC (10 min presentation, 5 min Q&A) <i>Review SBCC Campaigns and other surveys</i>: Eleanora De Guzman, Team Lead, SBCC/ Demand Reduction, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife (10 min presentation, 5 min Q&A)
Session 3: Recent Advancements in the CWT Agenda	
10:35-11:20am (45 min)	<p><i>Recent Advancements in the CWT Agenda: How can the outcomes of recent events be positively shaping CWT responses and amplifying regional action?</i></p> <p>Facilitated by InsightPact</p> <p>Presentation</p> <p>Major collaboration updates and initiatives and why ongoing, coordinated and targeted investments into counter wildlife trafficking are critical to safeguarding biodiversity: Cecilia Fischer, Illegal Wildlife Trade Coordinator, ADB, and Wildlife Law Enforcement and Prosecution Officer, WWF (10 min)</p> <p>Event Highlights and Key Outcomes (3-5 slides – event highlights, what’s next and how to engage)</p> <p>ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (May 25, 2022): Klairoong Poonpon, Director of CITES Implementation and Monitoring Sub-Division, Wild Fauna and Flora Protection Division, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation</p> <p>UNTOC COP (Oct 17-21, 2022) / Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice May 2022): Jenna Dawson-Faber, Programme Officer, Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment, UNODC</p>

	<p>CITES COP19 (Nov 14-25, 2022): Edward Van Asch, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime Coordinator, Enforcement Unit, CITES Secretariat</p> <p>INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group (Dec 5-9, 2022): Shalini Katna, Assistant Criminal Intelligence Analyst, INTERPOL</p> <p>Q&A</p>
<p>Session 4: Broadening Stakeholder Engagement</p>	
<p>11:20-12:00pm (40 min)</p>	<p><i>The challenges of engaging and strengthening the voices of civil society organizations, indigenous people, forest-reliant communities, youth and academia: Identifying options that support meaningful stakeholder engagement</i></p> <p>Facilitated by InsightPact</p> <p>Panel Discussion on Challenges and Solutions (35 min)</p> <p>Natalie Phaholyothin, CEO, WWF Thailand</p> <p>Daniel Bergin, Associate Director, Globescan</p> <p>Bui Thi Ha, Vice Director & Head of Policy and Legislation Department, Education for Nature Vietnam</p> <p>Michelin Sallata, Representative, Asian Indigenous Youth Platform</p> <p>Regan Pairojmahakij, Senior Program Officer, RECOFTC</p> <p>Subodh Kumar Chaudhary, Representative, Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network</p> <p>Q&A</p>
<p>Session 5: Tackling CWT Coordination and Cooperation</p>	
<p>12:00-12:45pm (45 min)</p>	<p><i>Overcoming the Challenges of Multi-Stakeholder Coordination and Information Sharing: Solutions to enhancing and broadening partnerships and coordinated action</i></p> <p>Facilitated by InsightPact</p> <p>Panel Discussions (20 min per panel)</p> <p><i>Part 1: Challenges</i></p> <p>Francesco Ricciardi, Senior Environment Specialist, Asian Development Bank</p> <p>Yoganand Kandasamy, Regional Lead for Wildlife and Wildlife Crime, WWF Greater Mekong</p> <p>Sylvia Shweder, Regional Resident Legal Advisor for Counter Wildlife Trafficking in Southeast Asia, Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice</p> <p>Jane Russell, Counter Wildlife Crime Coordinator, Panthera</p> <p><i>Part 2: Solutions</i></p> <p>Steve Galster, Founder, Freeland</p> <p>Kanitha Krishnasamy, Director for Southeast Asia, TRAFFIC</p> <p>Naomi Doak, Regional Coordinator, Counter Wildlife Trafficking, Wildlife Conservation Society</p> <p>Dhannan Sunoto, Deputy Chief of Party, USAID PROSPECT</p>
<p>12:45pm (10 min)</p>	<p><i>Wrap-up: Review and synthesis of outcomes, conclusions and next steps:</i> Peter Collier, Chief of Party, USAID Reducing Demand for Wildlife</p>

ANNEX 2. SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Approximately 260 people based in 34 countries registered to attend the forum, with 150-165 people participating consistently throughout the forum. Representatives from almost 70 organizations attended the virtual event.

Total Registrations

260 total unique participants registered in advance of the forum.

Organizations Represented

1. Asian Development Bank
2. American Bar Association
3. Anti-Economic Crime Police Department, General Commissariat of National Police, Cambodia
4. Anti-Money Laundering Office, Thailand
5. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
6. ASEAN USAID PROSPECT
7. Asian Research Institute for Environmental Law
8. Austrac
9. Beijing Normal University
10. Chemonics
11. Center for Environmental Forensic Science
12. Danau Girang Field Centre
13. Department of Fisheries
14. DNP
15. Elizabeth City State University
16. Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
17. ENV
18. Environmental Investigation Agency, United Kingdom
19. Fidelis Global Insights Group
20. FHI360
21. Forest Security Police
22. Four Paws International
23. Freeland
24. Market Monitoring and Friction Unit (MMFU), Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC)
25. Global Initiative to End Wildlife Crime
26. Hambai Wild
27. Homeland Security Investigations
28. IFAW
29. Indonesian forester Foundation
30. INTERPOL
31. International Union for Conservation of Nature
32. Kasetsart University
33. Liance Legal
34. NED Police
35. OCEANA
36. Panthera
37. PNP-CIDG
38. PNP Maritime Group
39. Re:Wild
40. Royal Thai Police
41. RTI
42. Science for Endangered and Trafficked Species (SCENTS) Foundation
43. SIBOL USAID
44. Spring Association
45. SUPA71 Co TH
46. Tetra Tech
47. Thai Customs Department
48. Trends Digital
49. TRAFFIC
50. University of Kent
51. University of Tasmania
52. University of Veterinary and Animal Science Lahore Pakistan
53. UNODC
54. U.S. Department of Justice
55. U.S. Embassy Jakarta

- 56. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 57. U.S. Forest Service
- 58. U.S. State Department
- 59. USAID
- 60. Wildlife Conservation Society
- 61. Wild Parrot Coalition
- 62. Wildlife Conservation Network

- 63. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
- 64. Wildlife Justice Commission
- 65. WildAID
- 66. Wild Tiger
- 67. World Organization for Animal Health
- 68. WWF
- 69. Zoological Society of London

Gender Statistics

- 48.66 % Male
- 48.66% Female
- 1.53% Other
- 1.15% Prefer not to say

Country of Registrants

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Thailand (27%) | 14. Uganda (1%) | 25. Nepal |
| 2. Indonesia (10%) | 15. Australia (1%) | 26. Peru |
| 3. USA (10%) | | 27. India |
| 4. Vietnam (10%) | <i>Remaining 11%:</i> | 28. Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 5. Malaysia (6%) | 16. Switzerland | 29. Malawi |
| 6. Philippines (5%) | 17. Tanzania | 30. Guatemala |
| 7. Bangladesh (5%) | 18. Netherlands | 31. New Zealand |
| 8. Cambodia (4%) | 19. Australia | 32. Mexico |
| 9. China (3%) | 20. Hong Kong | 33. Italy |
| 10. Singapore (2%) | 21. Myanmar | 34. Germany |
| 11. Pakistan (2%) | 22. Canada | |
| 12. Laos (2%) | 23. Japan | |
| 13. UK (1%) | 24. Zimbabwe | |