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for
wildlife



British
High Commission
Gaborone

Combating the Illegal
Wildlife Trade in Southern Africa

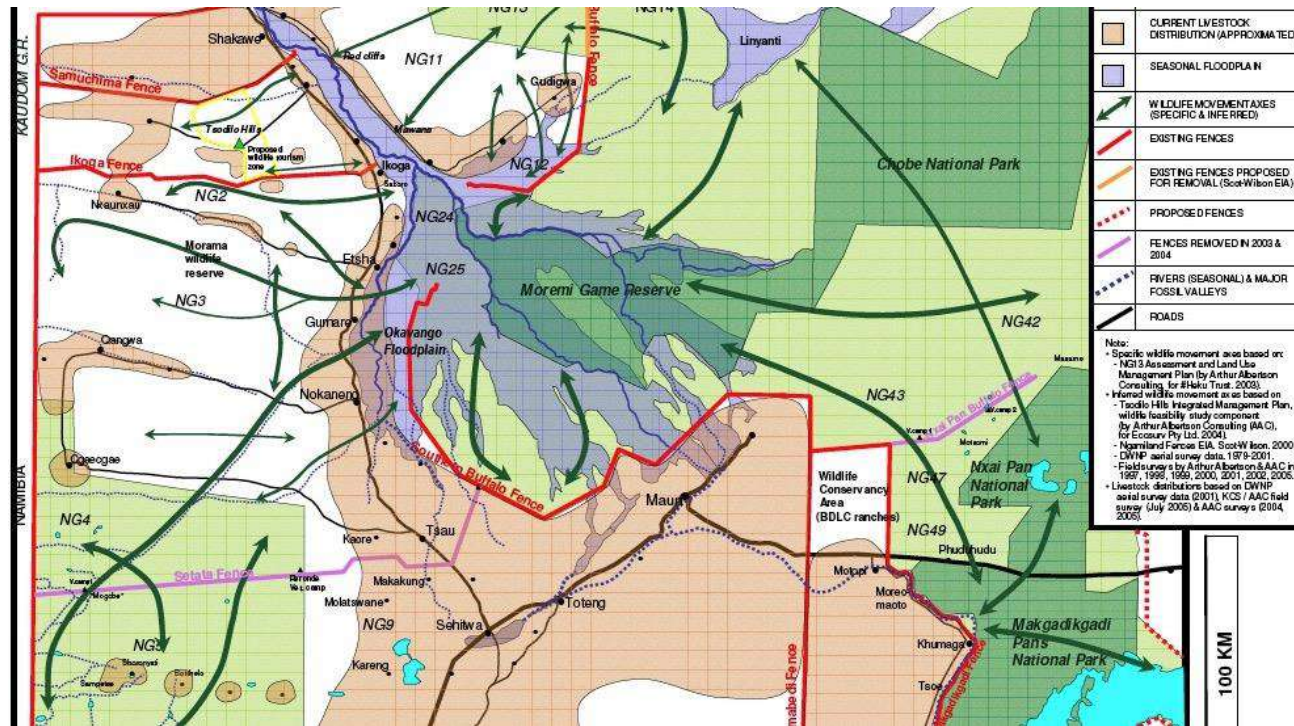
Zambia

CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

A close-up photograph of elephant skin, showing a complex, cracked, and wrinkled texture in shades of brown. The skin is the background for the text.

Kai Collins
Senior Strategic Advisor
National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project

Scale of the illegal bushmeat poaching in Botswana and the economic implications



North-West Botswana: Fences & Wildlife Movement Patterns
 Source: *Kalahari Conservation Society Assessment Report 2005*

- **Bushmeat poachers bring bushmeat across veterinary cordon fences designed to keep cattle and wildlife apart to prevent foot and mouth disease outbreaks in cattle which cause significant impacts on regionally economy due to not being able to export beef**
- **In at least 80% of cases the meat is used in commercial bush-meat trade**
- **There are significant cost implications of conducting arrests and collecting evidence in remote parts of wildlife areas like the Okavango Delta**



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biological Conservation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon

Illegal bushmeat hunters compete with predators and threaten wild herbivore populations in a global tourism hotspot



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^f Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Fort Hare, Private Bag X1314, Alice 5700, South Africa

^g Centre for Ecosystem Science, School of Biological, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW2052, Australia

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Anti-poaching

Poaching

Protected areas

Community-based natural resource

management

Tourism

ABSTRACT

Illegal bushmeat hunting is a global threat to wildlife, but its secretive and unregulated nature undermines efforts to mitigate its impacts on wildlife and wildlife-based industries. We investigated the scale of illegal bushmeat hunting in the Okavango Delta, Botswana (~20,000 km²) to assess its potential contribution to wildlife population declines. Approximately 1,800 illegal hunters each harvest an average of 320 kg of bushmeat annually, though some reported harvesting \geq 1000 kg. While impala were the most commonly hunted species, buffalo and greater kudu accounted for most bushmeat. Hunters remove ~620,000 kg of medium-large herbivore biomass (equivalent to 15,500 impala) annually from the delta and humans are the fourth most prominent predator in the delta. Cumulative harvest by humans and other predators likely exceeds the intrinsic population growth rate of several species of ungulates in the delta, and helps explain purported declines in ungulate populations. Competition between humans and other apex predators for limited prey reduces the ecosystem's carrying capacity for large carnivores. Illegal bushmeat hunting represents an economically inefficient use of the delta's wildlife and a threat to the region's tourism industry. Strategies are required that provide clearer avenues for communities to benefit legally from wildlife, while concurrently curbing illegal hunting through effective law enforcement.

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Researchers investigated the scale of illegal bushmeat hunting in the Okavango Delta to assess its potential contribution to wildlife population declines.

- Approximately **1,800 illegal hunters** each harvest an average of **320 kg each of bushmeat annually** (some harvesting ≥ 1000 kg).
- Hunters remove **~620,000kg** of medium-large herbivore biomass (equivalent to 15,500 impala) **annually** from the delta
- **Humans were the fourth most prominent predator in the delta.** Cumulative harvest by humans and other predators likely exceeds the intrinsic population growth rate of several species of ungulates in the delta, and helps explain purported declines in ungulate populations.
- Competition between humans and other apex predators for limited prey reduces the ecosystem's carrying capacity for large carnivores.
- Illegal bushmeat hunting represents an economically inefficient use of the delta's wildlife and a threat to the region's tourism industry.

The decline in herbivore populations on the periphery of the Okavango Delta has significant implications for the Tourism Industry and the apex predators, herbivore population declines results in:

- Insufficient prey for key predators, predator numbers decline negatively impacting the Photographic Tourism Industry
- Predators move into livestock areas and there is an increase in human-wildlife conflict
- Foot and mouth disease outbreaks in livestock areas from transporting bushmeat has had severe financial implications in Ngamiland for the past decade





Tourism plays a very significant role in the national economy and society

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was BWP 25 billion in 2019 (USD 2.3 billion), 12.6% of total^[L]_[SEP]GDP.

- **And forecast to rise by 4.5% pa, from 2017-2027, to BWP 34 billion in 2028**
- **In 2019 Travel & Tourism directly supported 92,300 jobs representing 10.9% of total employment in Botswana**
- **Commercial, syndicated illegal wildlife crime poses a very significant threat to Botswana's economy and needs to be curtailed as soon as possible**



COVID 19 Impacts on Ecotourism and Conservation

- **The pandemic has hit those who most depend on nature the hardest, including those who live far from life-saving health services, employment and income opportunities**
- **Economic downturns and the collapse of the tourism industry are reducing funding for conservation drastically**
- **Loss of employment and income has resulted influxes of people into rural areas in parts of the continent are causing elevated threats to wildlife as well as an increase in illegal bushmeat poaching**
- **Reduced tourism has not only significantly reduced incomes to Parks and Conservation Areas but it has also severely impacted incomes to local communities and businesses**
- **As we move past the pandemic diverse models of funding Africa's wild places are needed, such as carbon credits and payment for ecosystem services**



- **Significant challenges in apprehending and prosecuting lower tier bushmeat poachers, often linked to ivory trade and associated corruption driven by the wildlife crime syndicates.**
- **There is often a lack of forensics capacity in remote parts of countries making it difficult to build strong evidence for prosecution**
- **In some cases having a dedicated wildlife crime court with associated forensic capacity can make a significant difference – e.g. Skukuza in Kruger National Park**
- **Effectively processing crime scenes and collecting sufficient evidence in remote parts of protected areas often requires significant manpower and resources**
- **Poachers often have very high-priced lawyers representing them**

- **There is a need to ensure conservation safety nets through diversifying funding sources and creating financial reserves for conservation.**
- **It is important to support law enforcement and Financial Investigation Units in their work and if we come collectively together we can be more efficient and prosecute in a timely fashion with significant impact.**
- **Our opportunity over the next 24hrs is to come together and work on solutions around collecting sufficient evidence and intelligence and following the money in order to apprehend and convict the higher tier crime syndicate members of financial crimes and seize assets**





Introduction
Role Reach and Scope of
United for Wildlife

David Fein

Chair, United for Wildlife Financial
Taskforce

Aims and objectives



**Raise
awareness**



**Intelligence
led action**



**Facilitating
innovation**



**Sharing
best practice**







Collaborative engagement

Private sector
Transport and Finance

Industry bodies

Government

Law enforcement

NGO's





The UK's Position in the Global Fight Against the Illegal Wildlife Trade

Sian Price

Her Majesty's British High Commissioner to the
Republic of Botswana and Special Representative
to SADC

A close-up photograph of a pine cone, showing the intricate, overlapping scales. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, creating a textured, almost abstract pattern. The colors range from dark brown to a lighter, golden-brown.

Public Private Partnerships

Chaired by: David Fein

Chair, United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce

Panellists:

Gerald Byleveld

Head of Financial Crime Compliance,
Investec

Xolisile Khanyile

Director, SAMLIT

A close-up photograph of a horse's coat, showing a pattern of brown and white speckles. The fur is dense and the lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the hair.

A Reflection on country's implementation of FATF Recommendations

Alexandria Reid

Senior Research Fellow, Organised Crime and
Policing, Royal United Services Institute
(RUSI)



Reflections on the Implementation of Financial Action Task Force's IWT-specific Recommendations: Evidence from the UK

Alexandria Reid, Senior Research Fellow, Organised Crime and Policing

Whitehall Report 1-22

Illegal Wildlife Trade and Illicit Finance in the UK

Alexandria Reid and Cathy Haenlein



Royal United Services Institute
for Defence and Security Studies

ILLEGAL
WILDLIFE
TRADE CHALLENGE FUND



Whitehall Report 3-19

Turning the Tide?

Learning from Responses to Large-Scale Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Five Countries

Charlie de Rivaz, Cathy Haenlein, Alexandria Reid and Veerle Nouwens



The Blue Economy Bites Back: The Role of the Blue Economy in the Kenya–Somalia Maritime Dispute

Alexandria Reid and Michael Jones
RUSI Newsbrief, 22 May 2020
Horn of Africa, Law and Ethics



Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade: Financial Action at Last?

Tom Keatinge
Commentary, 28 August 2019
Centre for Financial Crime and Security Studies, AML/CTF, Organised Crime

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Pangolin survival: How 'following the money' could save lives

By Alexandria Reid, Cathy Haenlein & Tom Keatinge
Royal United Services Institute

© 10 October 2018

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Whitehall Report 1-22

Illegal Wildlife Trade and Illicit Finance in the UK

Alexandria Reid and Cathy Haenlein

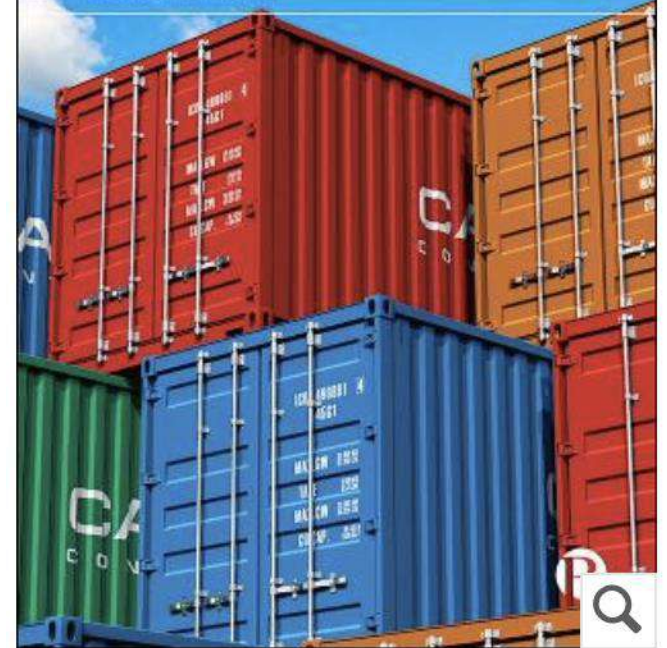


BRISTOL SHORTS RESEARCH

PORTS, CRIME AND SECURITY

Governing and Policing Seaports in a Changing World

ANNA SERGI, ALEXANDRIA REID, LUCA STORTI AND MARLEEN EASTON



A Missing Page: Strengthening the Response to the Illegal Wildlife Trade

Tom Keatinge, Cathy Haenlein and Alexandria Reid
Commentary, 11 October 2018
Centre for Financial Crime and Security Studies, Terrorism and Conflict, Organised Crime, Organised Crime, Africa



PODCAST EPISODE

The Illegal Wildlife Trade: Not Just a Talking Point

Suspicious Transaction Report

Background and Methodology

G7 Nature Compact, June 2021

FATF recommendations, June 2020

UK is a leading international voice and donor in counter-IWT arena



1. Literature review



2. Primary data analysis



3. Open 'call for evidence'



4. Semi-structured interviews



5. Validation workshop



6. Independent peer review



FATF REPORT

Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade

June 2020



- “Financial information is not being regularly or proactively collected, developed, and disseminated to initiate or support financial investigations into wildlife crimes.”

- 13/45 countries received one IWT-related SAR in past 5 years

FATF, 2020

IWT in the UK: What is Known

Wildlife crime writ large is assessed biannually, however, there is no official UK IWT threat assessment

The UK is a transit and destination country for IWT, as well as a source country in some cases

Border Force made 6,100 seizures involving CITES-listed species in the UK between 2013–20

Cyber-enabled IWT is recognised as ‘a substantial risk’, but the threat is unquantified

IWT-linked illicit finance in the UK: What is known

The National Wildlife Crime Unit's (NWCU) *Strategic Assessment* found 'a considerable intelligence gap within the UK in relation to the distribution of illicit financial flow[s] from IWT' (November 2020)

The UK NRA acknowledges IWT-linked proceeds 'are generated in and moved through jurisdictions around the world, including the UK', but does not quantify these flows (December 2020)

Attempted *wildlife crime* assessments fail to adequately distinguish between *products* and *proceeds*

Efforts to assess exposure also suffer due to a lack of conceptual clarity regarding what constitutes IWT

Legislation: Powers to Tackle IWT and Associated Economic Crimes

The UK has all necessary legislation needed to charge IWT offences and associated economic crimes

IWT offences

Customs and Excise Management Act
(CEMA) 1979

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Theft Act 1986

Fraud Act 2006

Control of Trade in Endangered Species
(COTES) Regulations 2018

Associated economic crimes

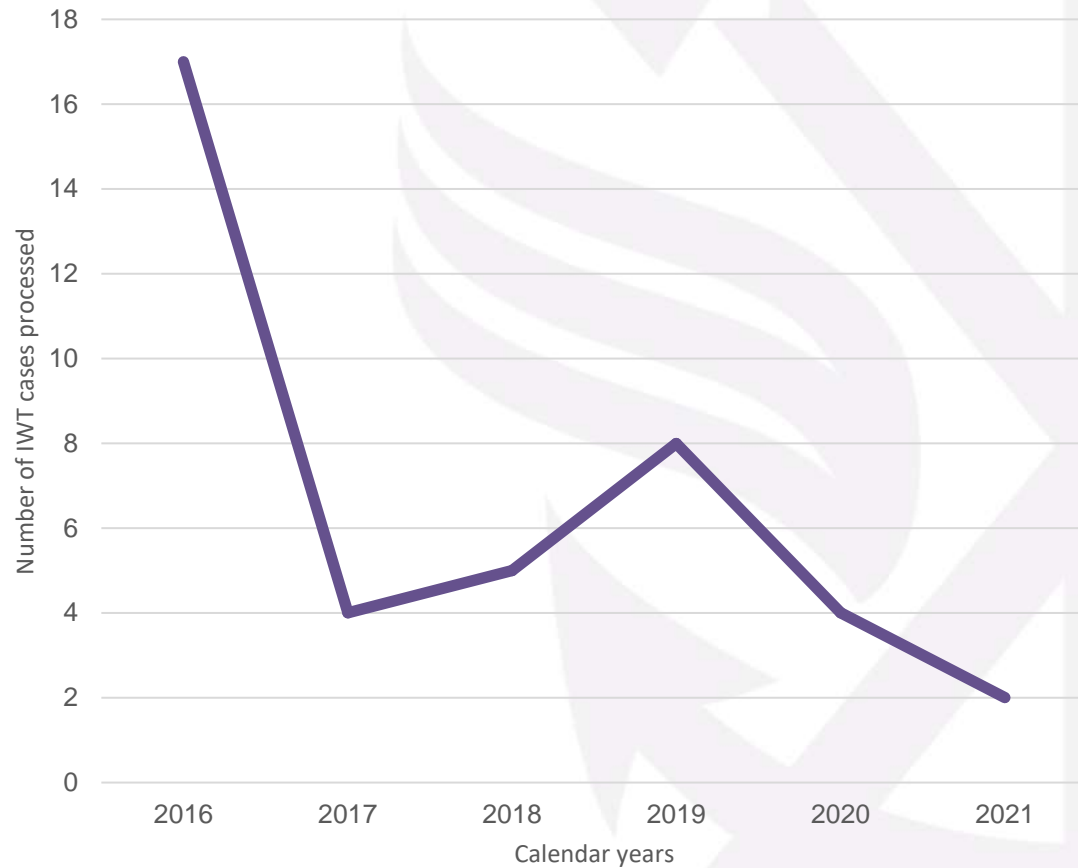
Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002

Bribery Act 2010

Criminal Finances Act 2017

Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act
2018

Number of Convictions under the Control of Trade in Endangered Species (COTES) Regulations January 2016-July 21

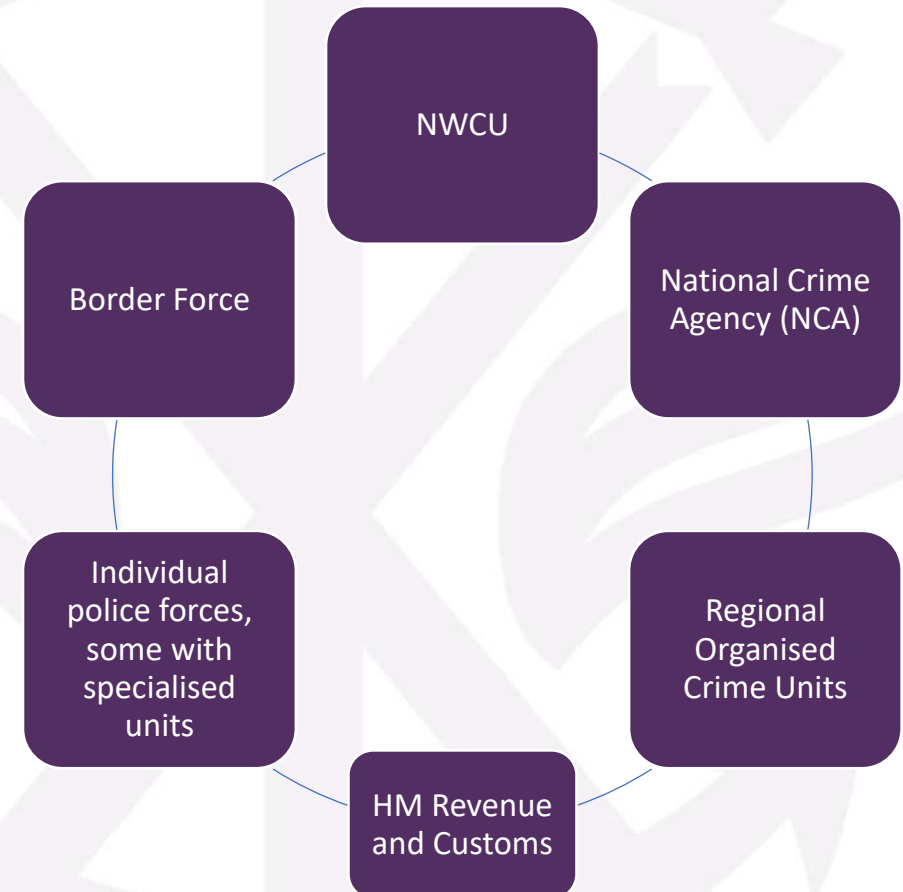


Enforcement and Parallel Financial Investigations

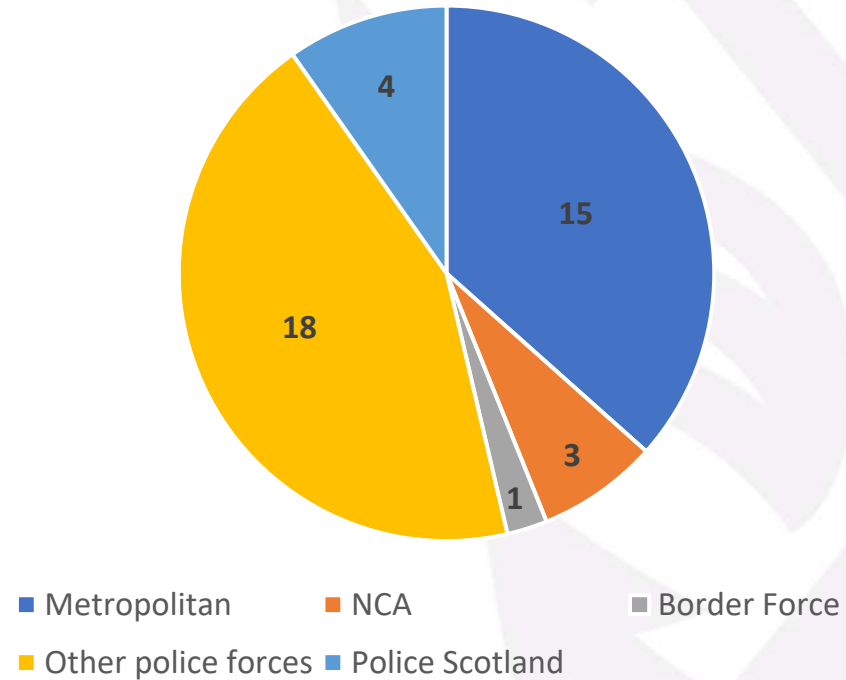
The NWCU's ability 'to identify and investigate the most serious and organised IWT is significantly impaired by lack of capacity'²

Border Force and the NWCU rely on frontline policing agencies to initiate cases

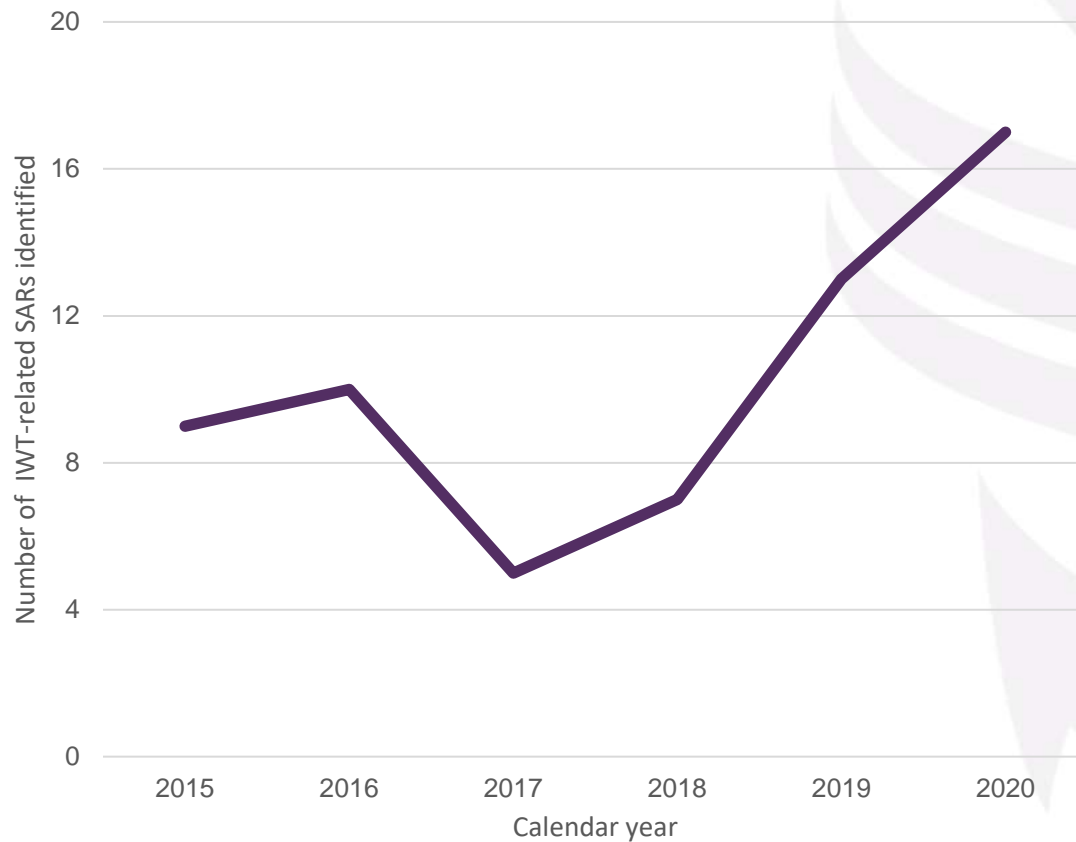
The NWCU has no in-house financial investigator and therefore no access to suspicious activity reports (SARs) received by the UKFIU



Investigating Law Enforcement Agency in the 41 COTES convictions secured January 2016-July 2021.

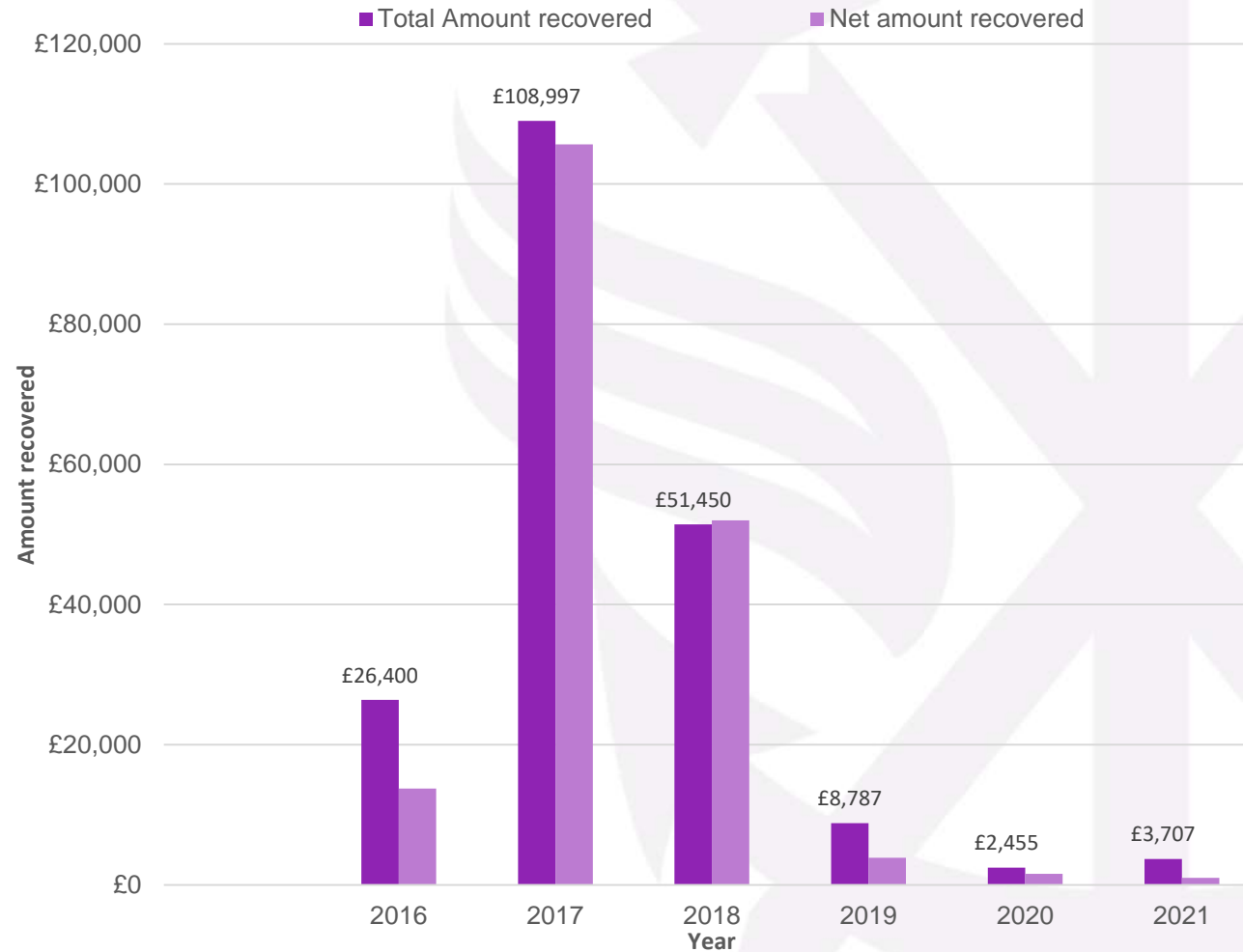


The identification of IWT-related SARs



Sectoral breakdown of identified IWT SARs, 2015–20	
Sector	Number of SARs filed
Banking	41
Building Society	1
Bureau de Change	2
Other Entities Regulated by FSA	2
Insurance	2
Solicitor and Legal (other)	2
Money Transmission	4
Security	1
Other	6
Total	61

Amounts recovered in IWT cases with POCA convictions



Recommendations

1. Conduct a logically coherent, multi-level IWT threat assessment
2. Establish a bespoke national-level multi-agency taskforce team to ensure a whole-of-system approach to IWT and related illicit finance
3. Incentivise and ensure the initiation of parallel financial investigations
4. Bolster public-private sector cooperation
5. Enhance information sharing with the private sector



Thank you

Contact: alexandriar@rusi.org

Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Southern Africa

Chaired by: Robin Brown
Co-Founder, Zambesia Conservation Alliance

Panellists:

Amos Gwema
Principal Intelligence Officer, Zimbabwe Parks and
Wildlife Management Authority

Mulanga Pangani
Manager, Wildlife Criminal Justice Programme

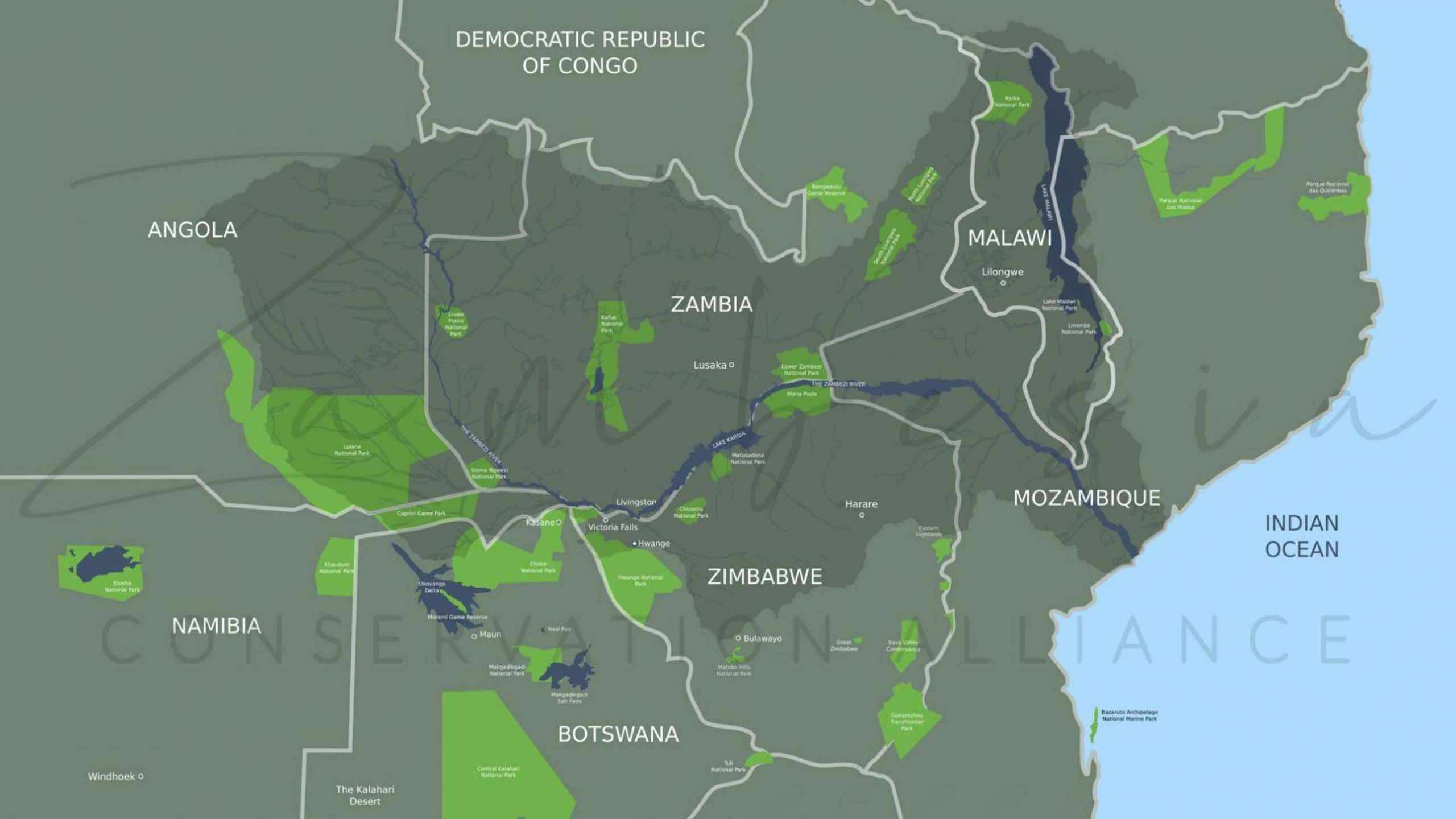
Ever Chinoda
Founder, Speak out for Animals



Zambia

CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

#WESHARE
#AFRICA



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

ANGOLA

MALAWI

ZAMBIA

MOZAMBIQUE

INDIAN OCEAN

ZIMBABWE

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

Windhoek

The Kalahari Desert

Democratic Republic of Congo

Lilongwe

Lusaka

Harare

Livingston

Kasaneo

Victoria Falls

Hwange

Bulawayo

Maun

Beal Pin

Makgadikgadi National Park

Makgadikgadi Salt Pans

Central Kalahari National Park

Nyika National Park

Bangweulu Game Reserve

Lower Zambezi National Park

Savannah National Park

Parque Nacional da Niassa

Parque Nacional da Quirimbas

Lake Malawi National Park

Liwonde National Park

Lower Zambezi National Park

Mana Pools

Lake Kariba

Matusadona National Park

Chizarira National Park

Eastern Highlands

Lulama National Park

Sioma Nyirwezi National Park

Caprivi Game Park

Khibum National Park

Chobe National Park

Hwange National Park

Okavango Delta

Moremi Game Reserve

Great Zimbabwe

Save Valley Conservancy

Genarezhou Transborder Park

Bazaruto Archipelago National Marine Park

CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

Our Panel for “Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Southern Africa”

- Amos Gwema : Principal Intelligence Officer, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
- Malunga Pangani: Manager, Wildlife Criminal Justice Team, Wildlife Crime Prevention, Zambia
- Ever Chinoda : Founder, Speak Out for Animals Zimbabwe

Amos Gwema – Principal Intelligence Officer for Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Advanced Certificate in Intelligence and Cyber Security – ZIMPARKS 2019
- 2) Certificate in Intelligence – ZIMPARKS 2012
- 3) Certificate in Wildlife Intelligence – Mweka College of Wildlife Tanzania 2007.
- 4) Police Training certificate 1997

AWARDS WON

1. Winner 2020 Tusk African Ranger of the year Award
2. Winner 2019 Africa Rhino Award in the Endangered Species Wildlife Protection.
3. First runner 2018 Africa Rhino Award in the Endangered Species Wildlife Protection.
4. Certificate of Achievement in Wildlife Conservation – ZIMPARKS 2014.
5. 2004 third place winner of Police Manicaland Province Detective of the month award.

EFFECTIVE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

FUNDING

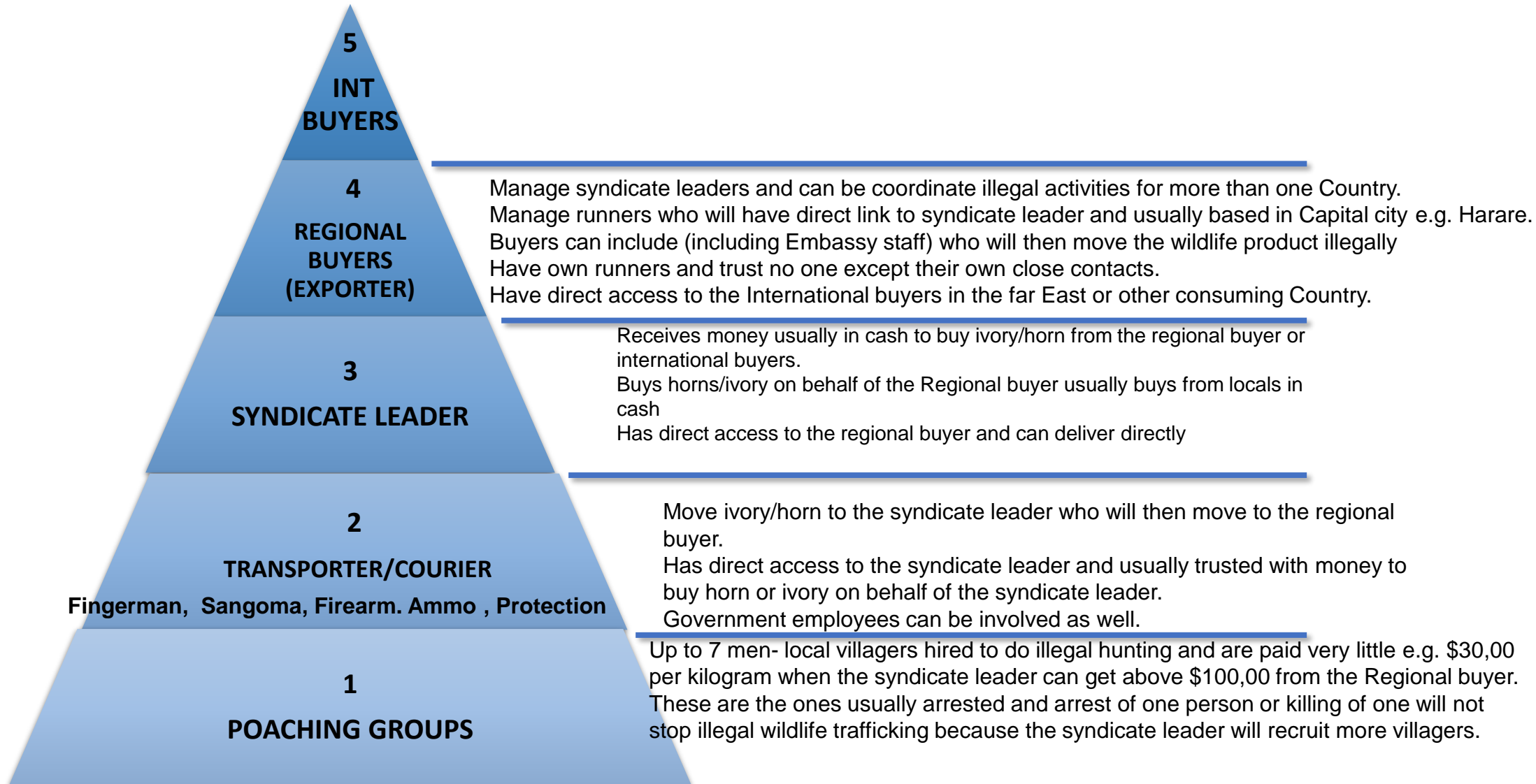
COMMUNITY

INTELLIGENCE

LAW

JUDICIARY

Elephant/Rhino Crime Syndicate Organogram



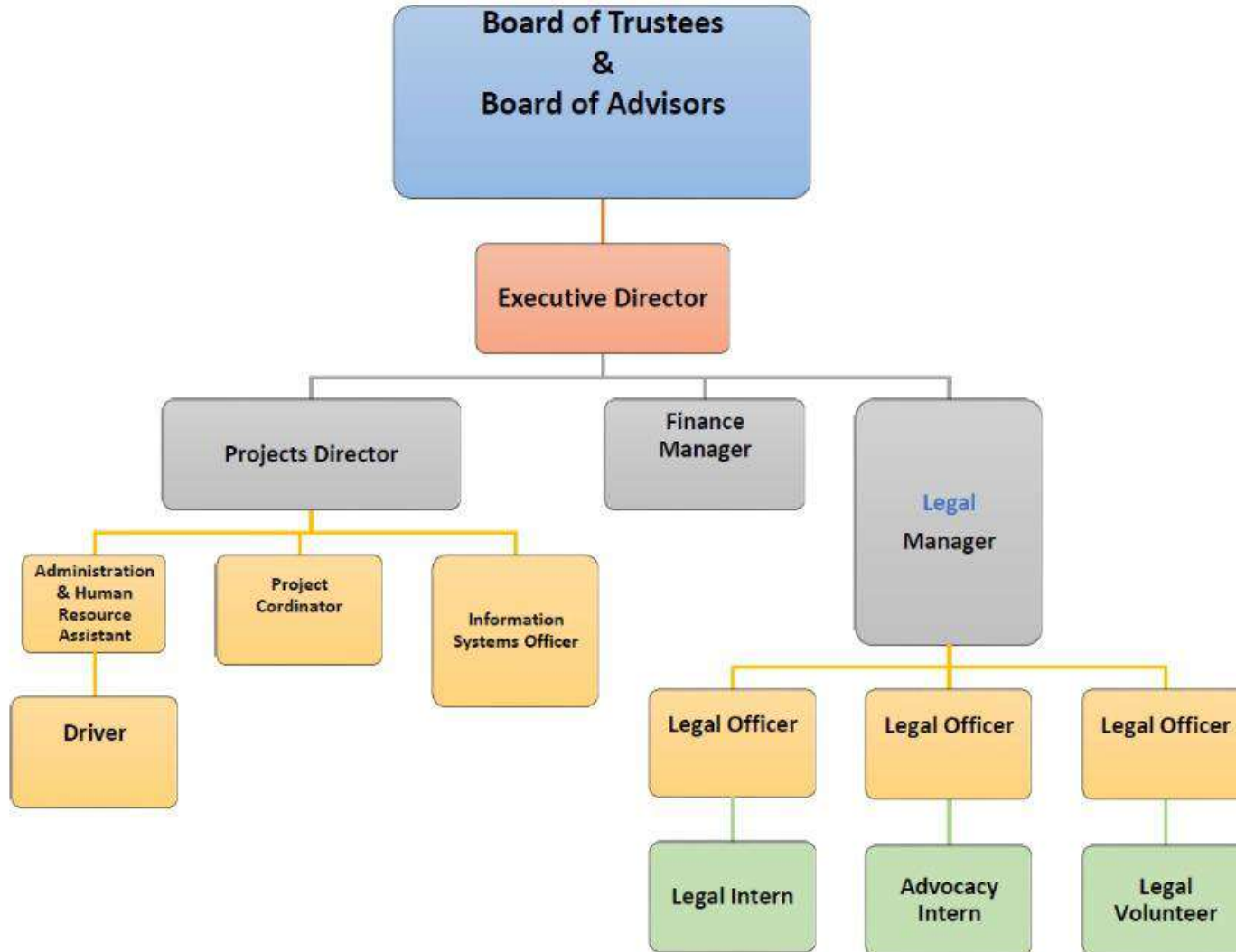


“Together, we can make hostile environment to wildlife traffickers”

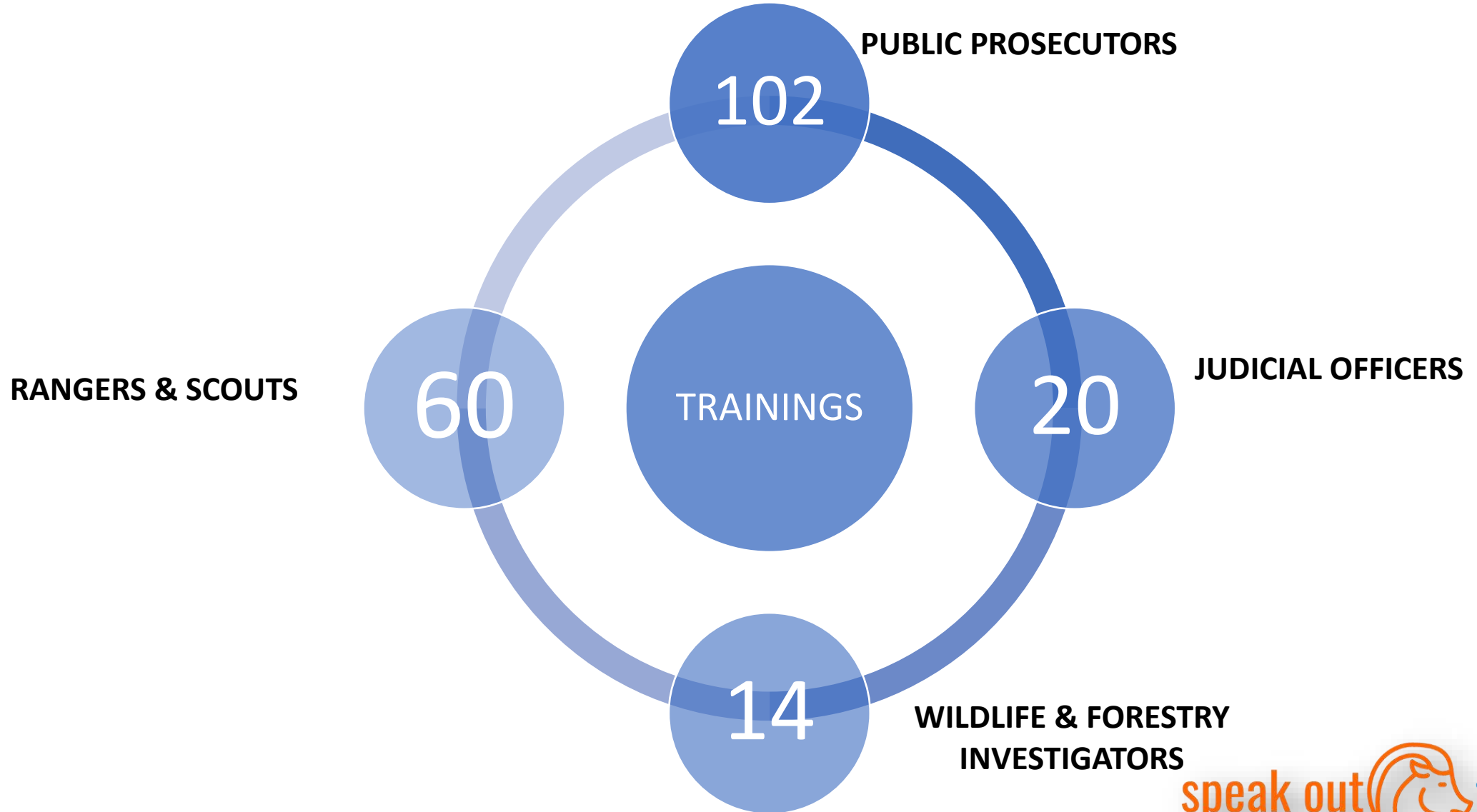


Ever Vimbai Chinoda is an International Animal Law Advocate. She is the Founder and Co-director of an International Non-Profit Organization called **Speak Out For Animals (SOFA)** that seeks to protect animals through the legal system.

SOFA Organogram



NUMBER OF TRAINED PERSONNEL



EFFECTS OF GAPS IN THE LAW

Largest confiscation of smuggled monkeys sheds light on African trafficking network

Twenty-five monkeys captured in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and seized by Zimbabwe officials were bound for export from South Africa.

Twenty-five monkeys captured in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and seized by Zimbabwe officials were bound for export from South Africa.



Malunga Pangani Manager, Wildlife Criminal Justice Team, Wildlife Crime Prevention, Zambia

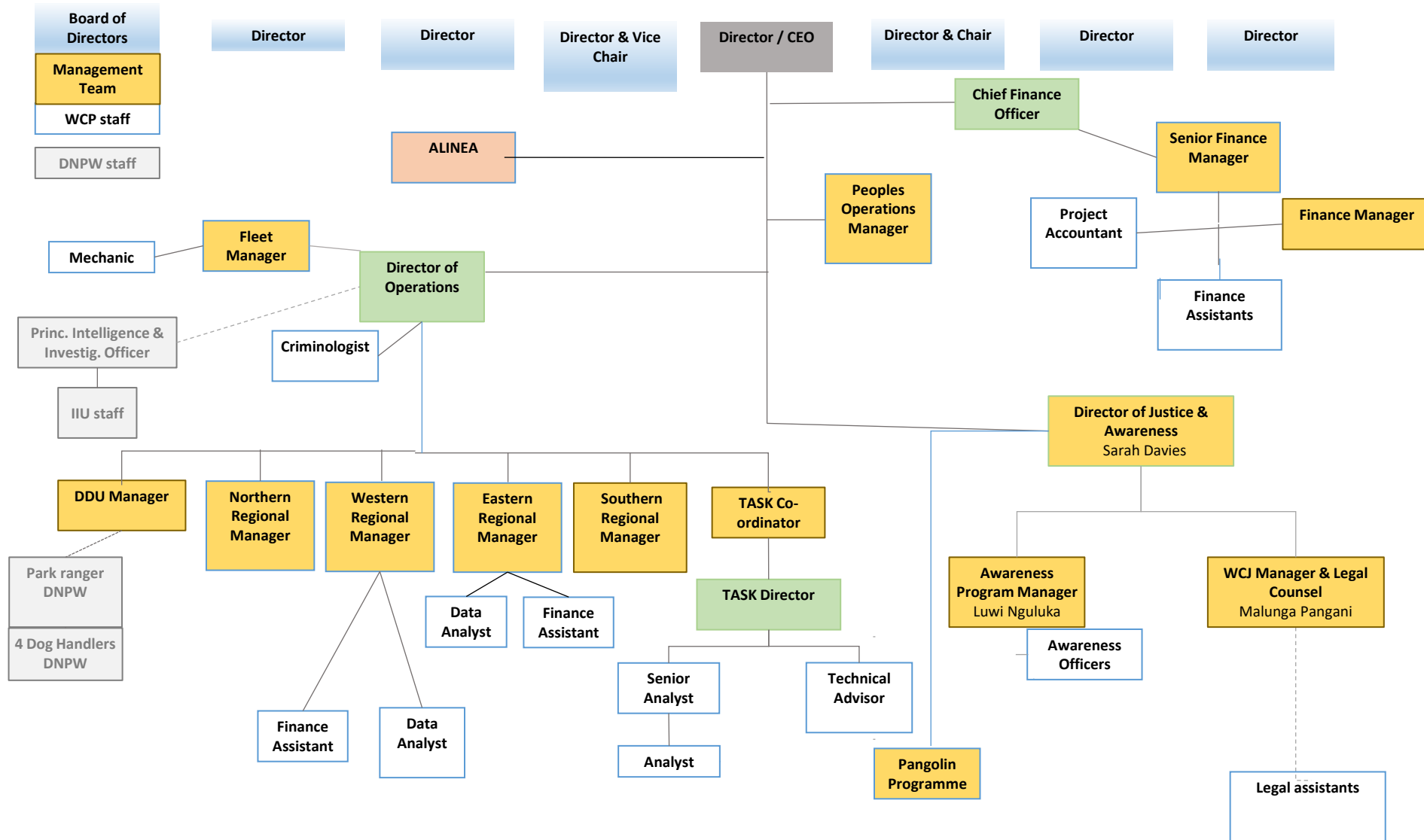
In 2016 she joined Wildlife Crime Prevention (WCP) as a legal assistant, motivated by her keen interest in Zambia's conservation efforts.

Now an Advocate of the High Court and Superior Courts of Zambia, she leads the Wildlife Criminal Justice program. This is a highly specialized wildlife law unit consisting of ten Zambian lawyers that support the Zambian government's prosecution of wildlife criminals. Malunga provides technical and logistical support to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and the National Prosecutions Authority (NPA).

WCP Organizational Chart



Key:



Rhino horns land law enforcers in prison for 7 years

November 27, 2018 1 Min Read



ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL READERS FORUM
 You want your views to be **HEARD?**
 Send your letters or analytical articles to editor@dailymail.co.zm
 We provide this platform.

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Zambia Daily Mail
 322,405 views

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- THE OTHER FACE OF BRENDA MUNTEMBA
125 views
- INSULTING PRESIDENT LUNGU IS EGREGIOUS - MPOMBO
106 views
- MUTEMBO NCHITO'S CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST CRITIC FAILS TO TAKE OFF
90 views

Archives



Crime

2 MAGISTRATES APPREHENDED IN CONNECTION WITH KILLING OF WHITE RHINO IN LIVINGSTONE

A view from the Finance Sector

Mpho Calvin Masupe

Chief Executive Officer, Standard Chartered, Botswana

Kate Bedwell

Financial Taskforce Manager, United for Wildlife



A View From The Financial Sector

BOTSWANA HAS THE WORLD'S LARGEST ELEPHANT POPULATION

352 271 ELEPHANTS IN AFRICA

130 451 ELEPHANTS IN BOTSWANA

37% AFRICAN POPULATION



Sources:
• Environmental investigation agency (eia) IWTP report Botswana

This is a global, highly profitable transnational organised crime

4th Most profitable criminal trafficking enterprise

Sources:

- UN Environment Programme, 2017
- Chatham House, 2014

10^x



Ivory price mark-up between slaughter in Africa and sale in South-East Asia

200^x



Rhino horns price mark-up between slaughter in Africa and sale in South-East Asia

The IWT Business Model: An Example

SOURCING

Poachers and Hunters

TRANSPORT

Middlemen, corrupt officials, couriers and freight businesses

CONSUMER

Wholesales, factories, retailers and buyers



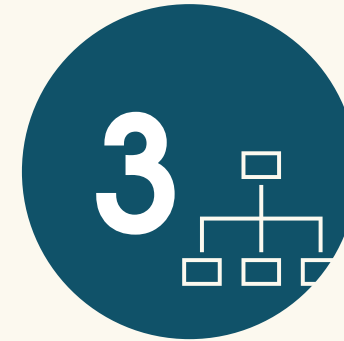
Priorities for Financial Institutions



Understanding the financial flows



Escalating as a key agenda item



Creating a transnational coalition of partners

'Know your Client' is the most effective way for banks to fight Illegal Wildlife Trade



Standard Chartered's Commitment

To make the financial system a hostile environment for criminals and terrorists, **our contribution has to go beyond our own business.** We're helping to raise industry standards, working hand-in-hand with our banking customers around the world. **And in collaboration with governments, regulators and other global banks,** we're taking a lead on forging new models for combating financial crime.

Conclusion: What we can do

1. Complete risk assessments
2. Leading from the top on ensuring that IWT is treated as a serious organised crime
3. Raise Awareness
4. Work with the financial intelligence units and law enforcement
5. Share best practice

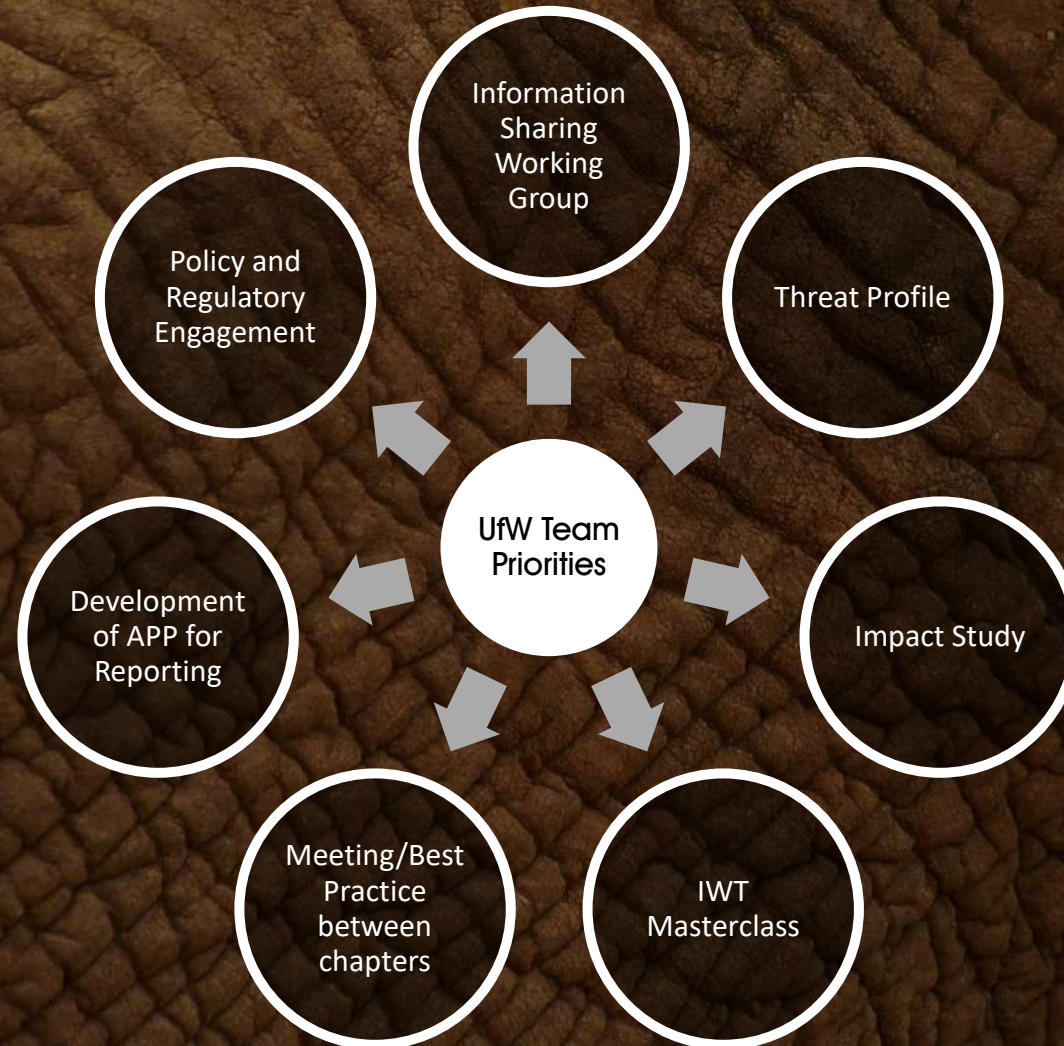
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A photograph of a savanna landscape. In the foreground, two zebras are standing close together, facing each other. To the right, the head and horns of an antelope are visible. The background is a dense thicket of green trees and bushes. The overall lighting is soft, suggesting a late afternoon or early morning setting.

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**Financial Taskforce – What do we do?
March 2022**

Financial Taskforce: Key Projects and Working Groups




ManchesterCF: Anti-money laundering courses


FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE
ILLEGAL TRADE OF
WILDLIFE

FIU CONNECT
WILDLIFE
TRAFFICKING






ManchesterCF
Financial Intelligence



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ROYAL
FOUNDATION
OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS
OF CAMBRIDGE

7 FIU CONNECT
Wildlife Trafficking

1. Wildlife Trafficking

The illegal trade in wildlife is one of six broad categories of environmental crime. Environmental crime occurs at regional, national and international levels, and generates significant profits. In a rapid response assessment, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) provided some statistics attesting to the scale of environmental crime:

- environmental crime is the fourth largest crime in the world after drug trafficking, counterfeit crimes and human trafficking;
- the value of environmental crime is now estimated to be USD91-258 billion (2016) per year;
- the value of environmental crime is rising by 5-7% annually, which is two to three times faster than the growth rate for the global economy;
- the illegal wildlife trade is estimated by some to be USD7-23 billion per year.

While no universal definition of environmental crime exists, it is generally understood to encompass:

illegal activities harming the environment and aimed at benefiting individuals or groups or companies from the exploitation of, damage to, trade or theft of natural resources,

including serious crimes and transnational organized crime.

Though a range of actors perpetrate wildlife trafficking offences, transnational organised crime (TOC) groups are particularly attracted by the high profits and low risks associated with this crime.

Many people perceive environmental crime as a victimless crime, perhaps due to outdated notions that humankind has rightful dominance over the natural world and therefore any destruction of the natural world is also perfectly valid. In reality, however, crimes against the environment victimise imperish biodiversity, threatens the livelihoods and health of people, and impacts national security and economic development.

Environmental crime also undermines the ability of governments to collect tax revenues, which are necessary to provide essential services. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has noted that:

(wildlife and forest transnational organized crime is particularly acute in developing countries as under-resourced Governments often lack the capacity to regulate the exploitation of their natural assets. Rather than promoting economic

8 FIU CONNECT
Wildlife Trafficking

progress, poorly managed natural wealth can lead to bad governance, corruption or even violent conflict.

Alongside the rising involvement of TOC groups, environmental crime is increasingly converging with other crimes, such as corruption, drug trafficking, counterfeiting, human trafficking, cybercrime, financing of non-state militias and terrorist groups, and money laundering. With the awareness that TOC groups and networks profit most from these crimes, there is a growing recognition that financial investigations can play a significant role in combating wildlife trafficking.

For example, members of the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce, composed of an ever-growing number of global financial institutions, signed the *Marriott House Declaration* in October 2016. The signatory financial institutions collectively agreed financial flows that are derived from IWT (illegal wildlife trade) and associated corruption:

Put simply the illegal trade in wildlife is inextricably intertwined with financial crime. Taking a "follow the money" approach to the proceeds of wildlife trafficking can help identify broader criminal support networks.



For instance, those tasked with transporting the goods locally are not the same people as those who process or sell them. This transfer phase is (...) characterized by the involvement of players higher up in the criminal supply chain, such as international traders and companies, who enable the traffic internationally.

Estimated Scale of Different Forms of Environmental Crime*

 <p>Illegal trade in ozone depleting substances USD68m*</p>	 <p>Waste crime USD10-12 billion*</p>
 <p>Wildlife crime USD7-23 billion*</p>	 <p>Illegal fishing USD11-23.5 billion*</p>
 <p>Forestry crimes USD50.7-152 billion*</p>	 <p>Illegal mining USD12-48 billion*</p>

*Estimated annual costs

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE ILLEGAL TRADE
OF WILDLIFE

COMPUTER-BASED TRAINING
FIU CONNECT (WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING)

IWT Risk Framework



Developed by UfW and its Members

The UfW Financial Taskforce has developed a specific IWT AML risk assessment methodology using a well versed and practical framework. The framework looks to identify:

- The inherent exposure
- Residual exposure once controls have been assessed and implemented
- The opportunity to identify further controls that could be implemented to further reduce the residual risk



Pre-Assessment Phase

Is a simple “yes” or “no” question based section. We strongly recommend completion of the full risk assessment if any response is “yes”



Full Risk Assessment

Fully documents risk assessment which enables organisations to determine whether they require additional controls to be implemented to meet their own risk appetite.

Key Events

April 2022:
Americas
Conference

June 2022:
East Africa
Region All
Hands

September 2022: IWT
Masterclass Training
with South Africa
Wildlife College

May 2022: East
Asia Chapter
Meeting in
Singapore

September 2022:
Global Summit in
London

November 2022:
Launch of Americas
Chapter

West Africa
Chapter: Date to
be confirmed

Follow the Money and Investigations

Chaired by:

Ben Jones

Serious and Organised Crime Regional Coordinator – South and East Africa, British High Commission – Tanzania

Panellists:

Yvonne Gittins

Associate Director, Forensic, KPMG South Africa

Rory Corcoran

Director, Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre, Interpol

Anil Gopaul

Head of Intelligence and Surveillance, Absa Group

Maxwell Ntuthuko Mashiyane

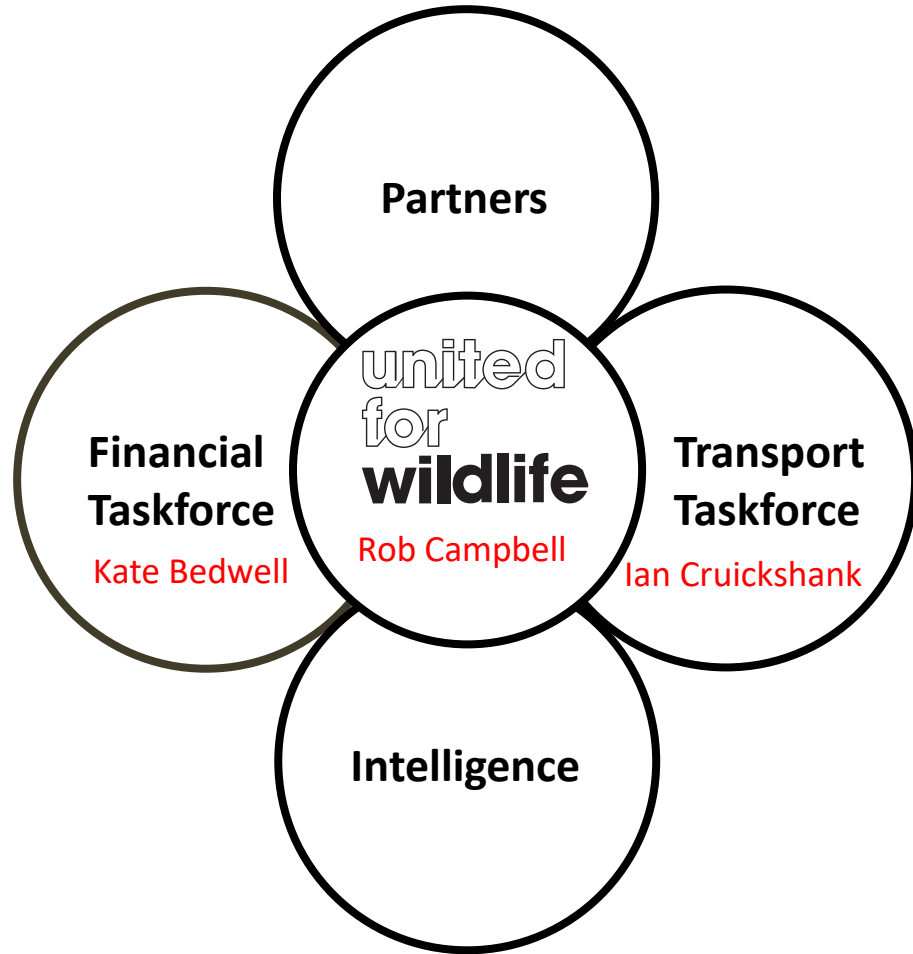
Senior Analyst, FIC

A close-up photograph of a tiger's fur, showing the characteristic orange and black stripes. The fur is highly detailed, with individual hairs visible. The lighting is dramatic, with deep shadows in the stripes and bright highlights on the orange fur.

The Transport Sector and the Illegal Wildlife Trade

Dr. Ian Cruickshank
Transport Taskforce Manager, United for
Wildlife

UFW Structure



- Each element within United for Wildlife has a unique capability
- Each can significantly enhance the outputs of the other elements
- Transport is the 'coalface' but without financial investigations, intelligence, resources, follow up and collaboration, traffickers almost never get prosecuted

Collaborative engagement

- Private sector
 - Transport and Finance
 - Industry bodies
- Government
- Law enforcement
- NGO's



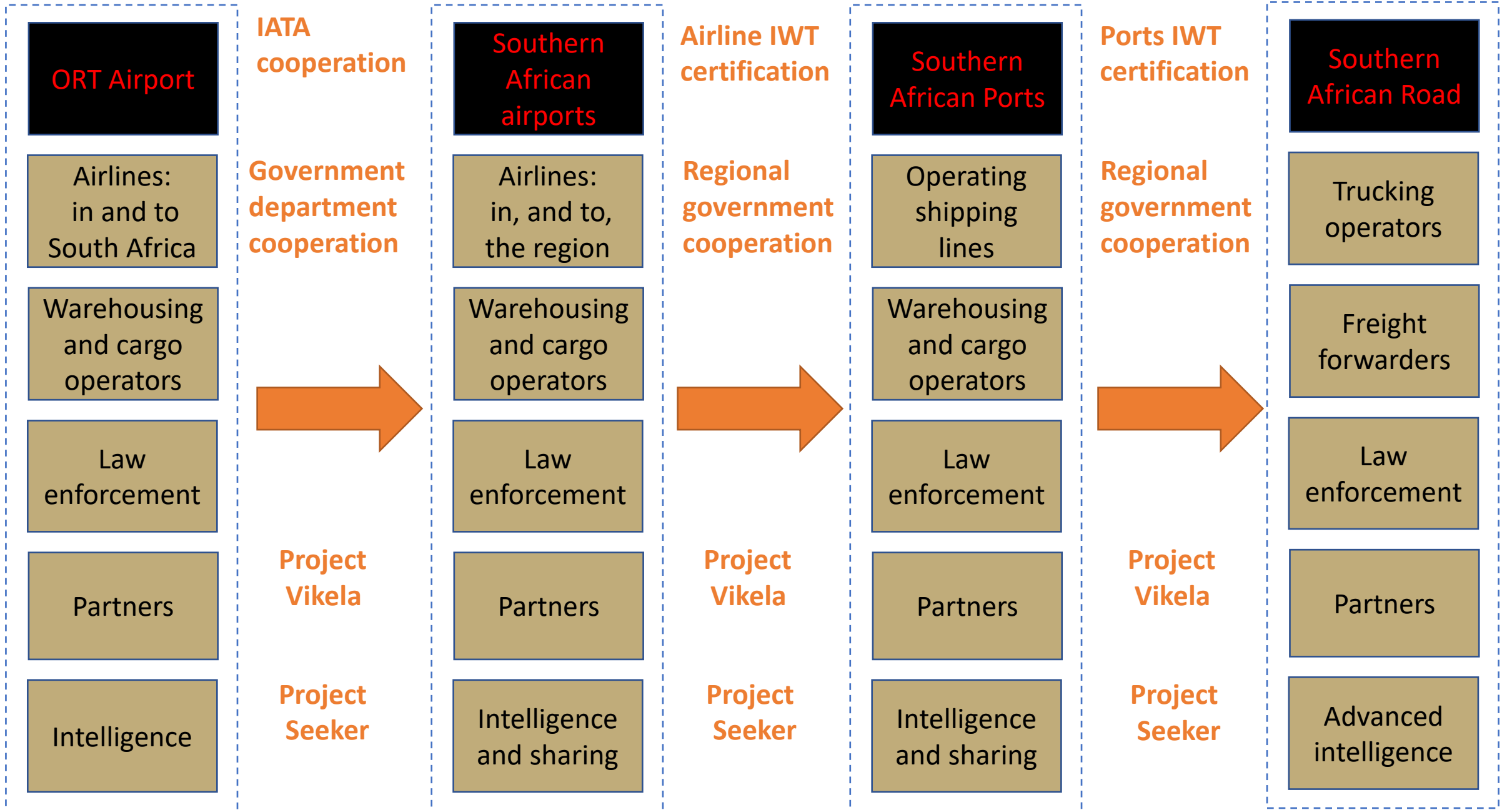


Buckingham Palace Declaration- Commitments

1. Zero tolerance
2. Awareness
3. Promotion
4. Share timely information
5. Enhance data systems, due diligence and risk assessment
6. Identify and promote reporting systems
7. Training of staff
8. Information sharing systems between industry and law enforcement
9. Notify law enforcement and refuse illegal cargoes
10. Establish cross-disciplinary teams with law enforcement to combat IWT
11. Support development of mechanisms to aid in the detection of IWT

united
for
wildlife

FINANCIAL TASKFORCE COOPERATION





Illegal Wildlife and Gender Research

Oumi Kulthum Elkindiy-Ferguson
Researcher, Thought on Motion

A close-up, high-contrast photograph of an elephant's head and trunk. The elephant's skin is highly textured and wrinkled, with deep creases and ridges. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the intricate patterns of the skin against a dark, almost black background. The elephant's eye is partially visible, looking towards the left. The trunk is thick and covered in similar wrinkled skin, extending downwards from the bottom of the frame.

HOW IWT IMPACTS WOMEN

Thought In Motion For UK Gov

Image: James Hammond

WHY ARE WE HERE?

- 15 elephants die every 15 minutes (by the end of my talk, we will have lost one)
- 96 in a day
- Approx. 35k in a year
- And with only 400k of them,

Image: Geran de Klerk



BRIEF HISTORY: LAWS ABOUT WOMEN

- 4000 BC at our highest tech state in human history, we had 100% equality and a class system
- The oldest laws -Sumarian King Ur Nammu III laws
- 2400 BC the UR III dynasty made laws that removed the rights of women even though they were considered "equal members of society"
- E.g.
 - They became the properties of their fathers, their husbands and then their sons unless they devoted themselves to God
 - They had no rights over their inheritances but did inherit their husbands debts and even their crimes and could serve these sentences in their steads

(Troy,2004) Thesis

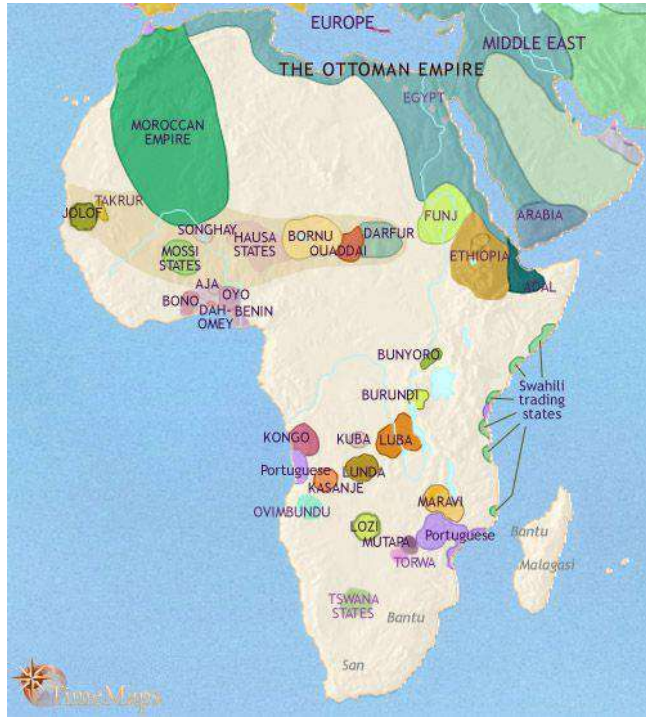


THE CODE OF HAMMURABI

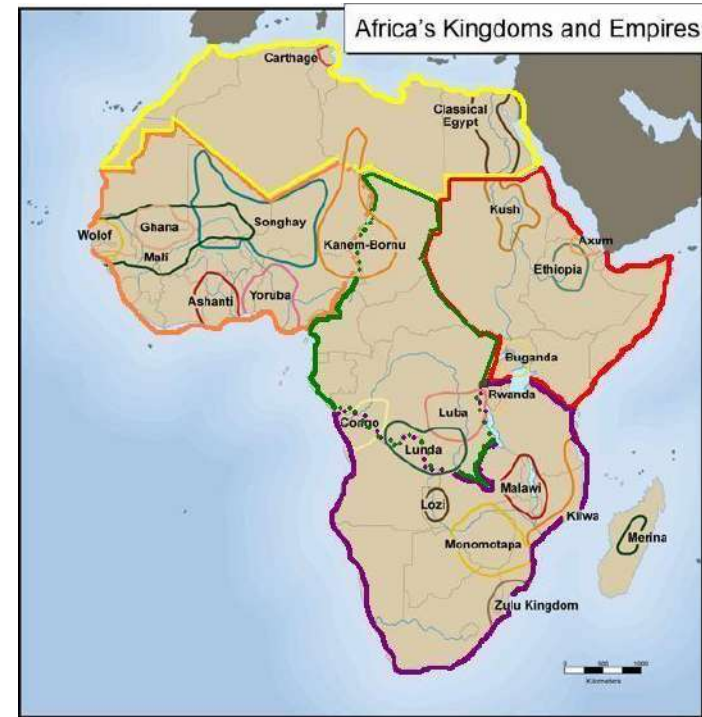
- 1700BC the code of Hammurabi was given to the great king by “God”.
 - A woman is a husband’s asset
 - -If a woman wanted out of a marriage, she was to be drowned law 137-143 (Yang, 2021) website

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS

- Established by Abraham
- Belief that Judaism may have adopted Hamurabi's laws
- Appear to ascribe women as the property of men



Swahili trade route map



African Kingdom map

WHAT HAPPENED IN AFRICA?

- Precolonial Africa
 - Mostly nomadic peoples and the roles of women were
 - Gathering of fruit and berries
 - Gathering of wood
 - Collecting water
 - Men's roles
 - Mostly hunting



ESTABLISHMENT OF KINGDOMS

- As these groups adopted agriculture
- Settled into kingdoms
- Valuable “roles” were tied to wealth generation
- Selected leaders from the wealthy

“Women’s roles became secondary to men”

A DAY IN A MOTSWANA MAN'S LIFE

- Women build
- Women plough
- Women raise the children
- Women cook and clean
- Women fetch the water
- His wealth is tied to his land, his women, his animals and his children

POST COLONIAL AFRICA

- The introduction of new religion*
- One man, one wife (Nuclear family unit)
- The establishment of government, laws and borders
- The introduction of taxes
- Man has to leave to find work to afford his life

MODERN AFRICA

- Societal pressures burden the man
 - He needs a car
 - He needs a house
 - He can barely afford himself
 - His wife and children are his sole responsibility and a massive expense
 - He is driven to try other means to make an income
 - Including crime.
 - He doesn't make enough to leave money at home when he goes on an expedition
 - So if he dies or is arrested, he leaves nothing behind

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE WOMAN?

One section of our
study

DEMOGRAPHICS OF RESPONDENTS

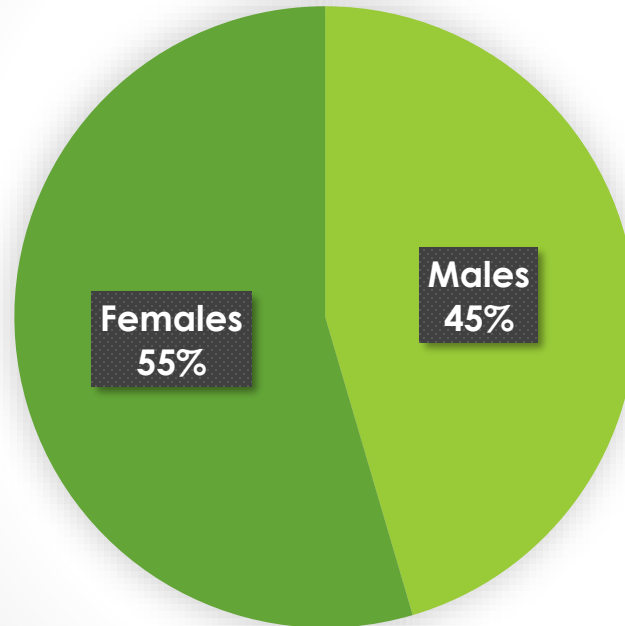
Gender

OCCUPATION FEMALE

4 
unemployed

1 
employed

7 
self employed



OCCUPATION MALES

4 
unemployed

5 
employed

1 
self employed

TYPES OF JOBS USUALLY DONE BY WOMEN

0

House wife, care for children at home

2



Small enterprises: Hawkers, tailors, vendors

3



Maids, office work, shop assistants

1

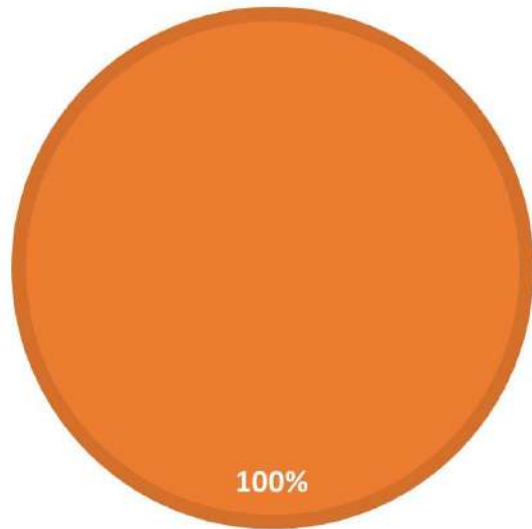


Gardening

Self employed women usually run a small enterprise

CAN WOMEN HUNT?

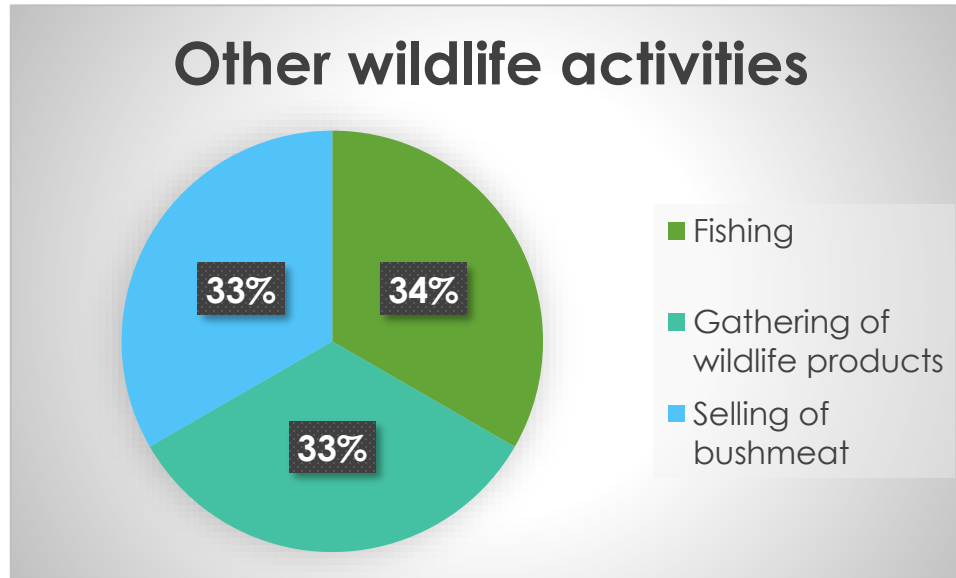
ARE WOMEN ALLOWED TO HUNT IN
YOUR COMMUNITY?



■ Yes

“Hunting is a man’s job.
Women hunt small animals
and they Fish”

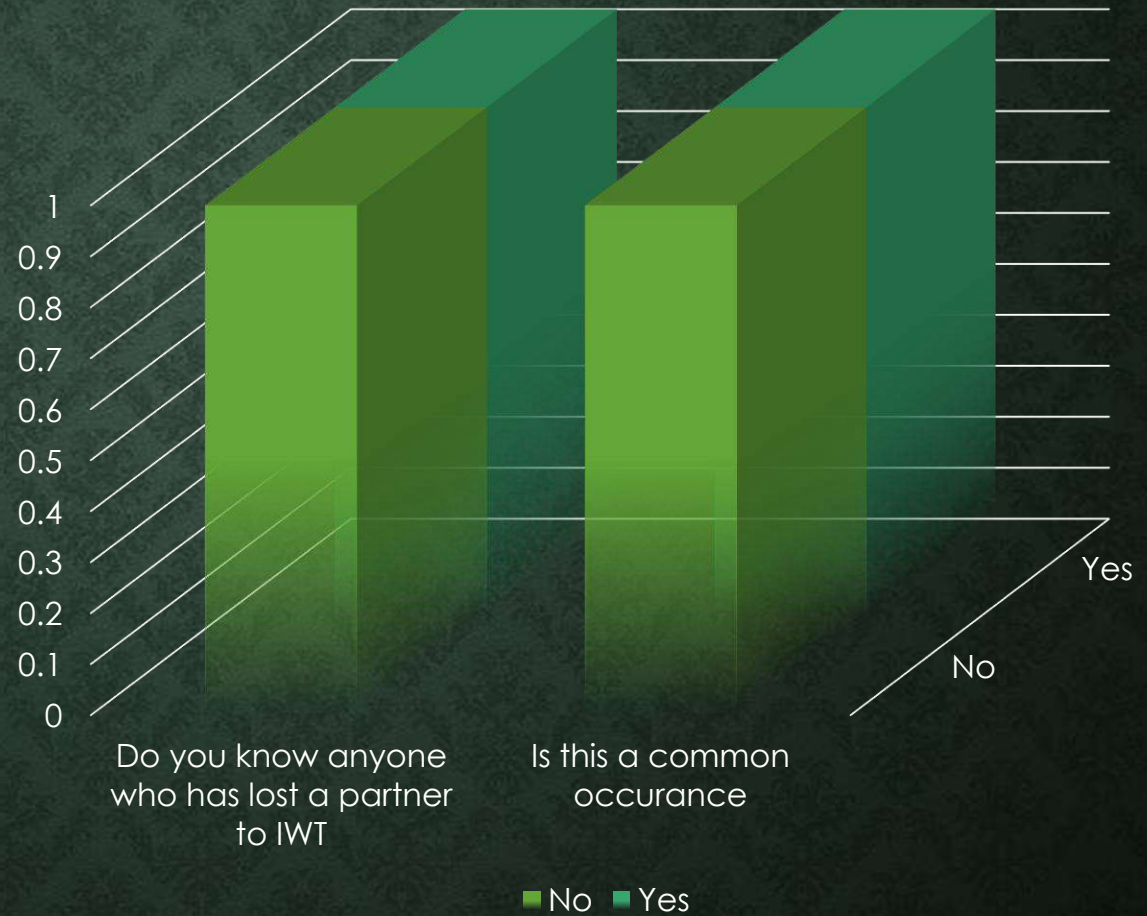
OTHER WILDLIFE BASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



Not all these activities are legal or licenced

Risk of arrest, fines and loss of commodities

KNOWN LOSSES DUE TO ARREST OR DEATH DURING HUNTING?



WHAT HAPPENS TO THESE WOMEN?

- They are considered guilty
- Branded as criminals
- Tusk house

“Some of these women are forced to stop their work to help the men prepare the meat after hunting”

HOW DO THEY SURVIVE?

- They undergo emotional stress
- They struggle
- They start learning to earn for themselves
- They seek advice from other women

“Some women turn to prostitution to make money”

“

ARE THERE ANY SUPPORT STRUCTURES?

”

Depends on the community

HOW CAN WE HELP THEM?

- Training in skills that can make them money
- Mentoring
- Affirmative action
- Start up capital
- Support from civil/ community organizations

- No-one mentioned “Psychological support”

“For men to
have
patience”



The art of Botswana's mud huts ... yourbotswana.com



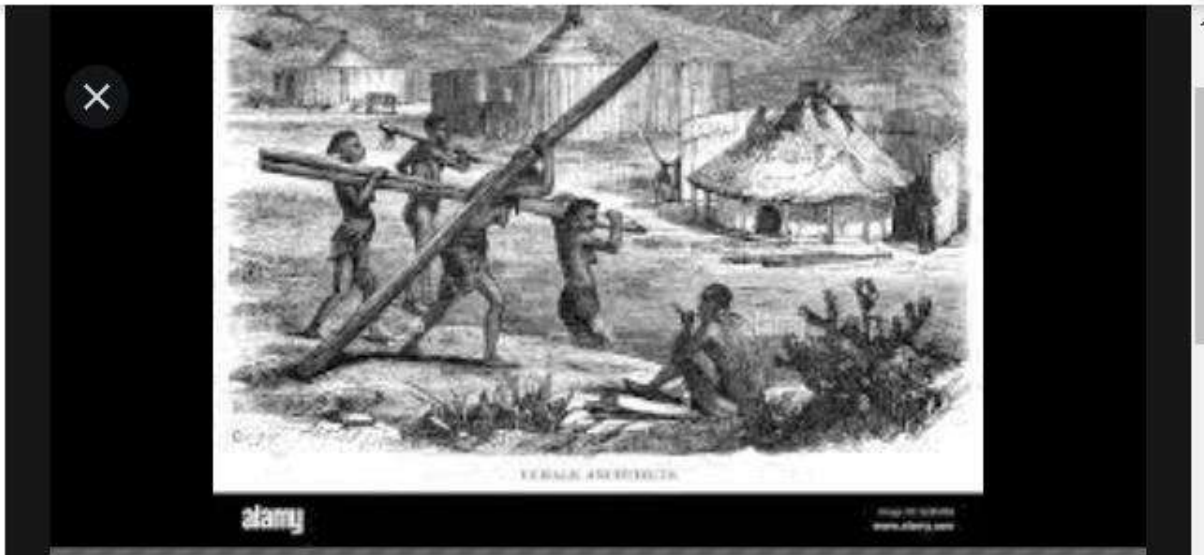
People of Bechuanaland (since 1966 ... alamy.com



The art of Botswana's mud huts ... yourbotswana.com



Review of Traditional Tswana Housing: A ... theheritageportal.co.za



Alamy People of Bechuanaland (since 1966, Botswana) building a hut. A man sits smoking while his womenfolk do the heavy work. Date: 1870 Stock Phot... Visit

Related images See more

REFERENCES

Page		Source
Page 1	Image of elephant	James Hammond, Unsplashd
Page 2	Image of elephant	Geran de Klerk, Unsplashd
Page 3	Image of Ur Nammuk III	https://tourhistory.net/2019/01/05/9-images-of-the-mesopotamian-leader-ur-nammu/
	Code of Ur Nammu	Worldhisotry.org
Page 3	Ur Nammuk Laws	Beth Troy (2004), Legally bound: A study of women's legal status in ancient near east. [Thesis] https://etd.ohiolink.edu/apexprod/rws_etd/send_file/send?accession=miami1101850402&disposition=inline
Page 3	The Ascent of woman	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/1dRznJkKZ6DnG0fXMD2hxNP/catalhoyuk-an-example-of-true-gender-equality
Page 4	Image the steel of Hamurabi	https://www.google.com/search?q=the+steel+of+hammurabi&source=Inms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjDiJXI5Nn2AhUGYsAKHRBcDzwQ_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=1366&bih=625&dpr=1
Page 4	The code of Hamurabi	https://www.123helpme.com/essay/Womens-Rights-In-The-Hammurabi-Code-522183#:~:text=Law%20128%20in%20the%20Code,married%20and%20left%20her%20family.
Page 6	Image map of African trade routes	What is happening in Africa 1648 CE: https://www.timemaps.com/history/africa-1648ad/
Page 6	Image map of African Kingdoms	African Black and Diasporic history. https://diasporicroots.tumblr.com/post/11043131071/precolonial-africas-kingdoms-by-region-please
Page 7	Establishment of African Kingdoms	Late stone age to early stone-age societies in southern Africa. Steemit.com/@rudee
Page 8	Roles of the Tswana woman	Fedelis Nkomazana, (2008), The experience of women within Tswana cultural history and its implications for the history of the church in Botswana. <i>Studia Historiae Ecclesiasticae</i> . 34 (2) 83-116
Page 8	Image of women building a hut	Anita Larsson. (1992) Women's voices in architecture and planning. <i>Journal of architectural and planning research</i> . Pp129-148

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a textured animal skin rug, likely a giraffe or zebra, with irregular patches of brown and white fur. The texture is fibrous and detailed.

Impact of Covid-19 on Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking Trends in Southern Africa

Zara Reid

Head of Climate and Nature, and Regional IWT
Lead in Southern Africa, British High Commission-
Botswana

Parameters

► Geographical scope



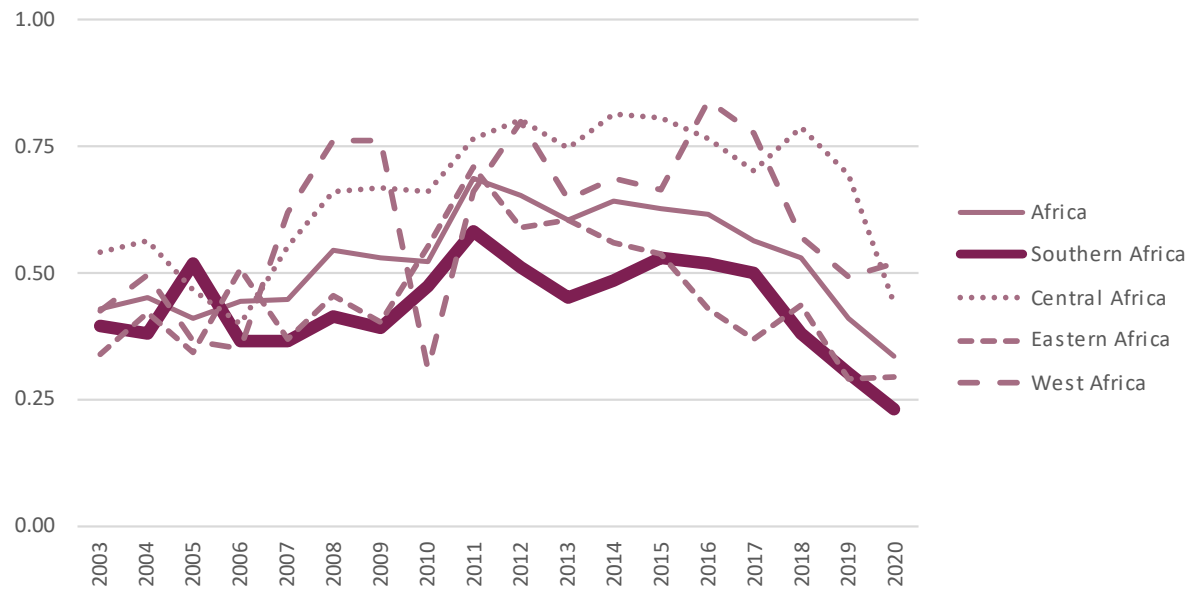
► Data sets

What happened during the pandemic?

- ▶ Restrictions on travel impeded the movement of illicit goods
- ▶ Reduced resources for conservation, anti-poaching, and anti-trafficking work
- ▶ Economic hardships incentivised subsistence poaching
- ▶ Reduced presence of tourists gave poachers more freedom
- ▶ Human-wildlife conflict increased
- ▶ Impacts on the demand for wildlife products are mixed

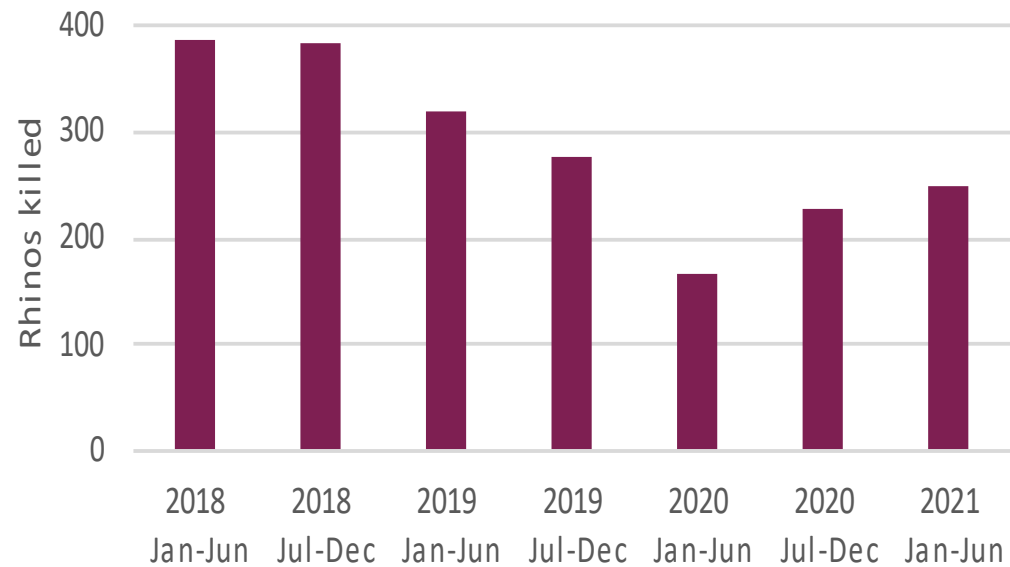
Trends in commercial poaching and trafficking

► Elephant poaching, region-wide



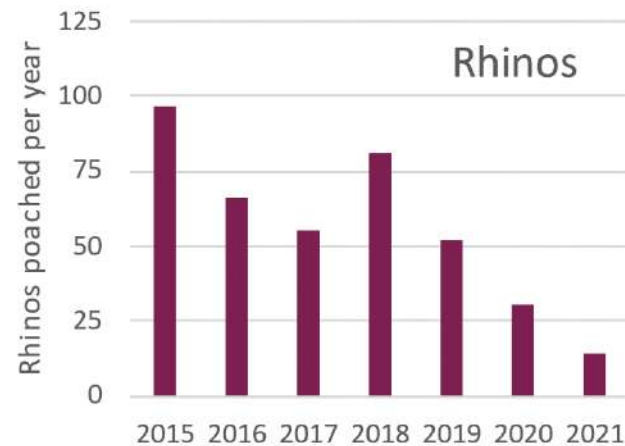
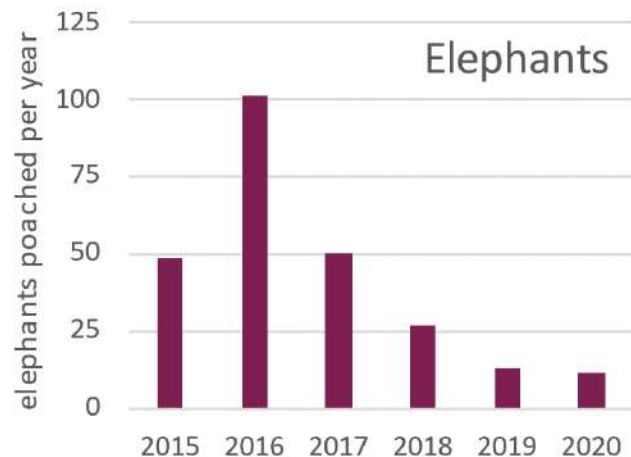
Trends in commercial poaching and trafficking

► Rhino poaching, South Africa



Trends in commercial poaching and trafficking

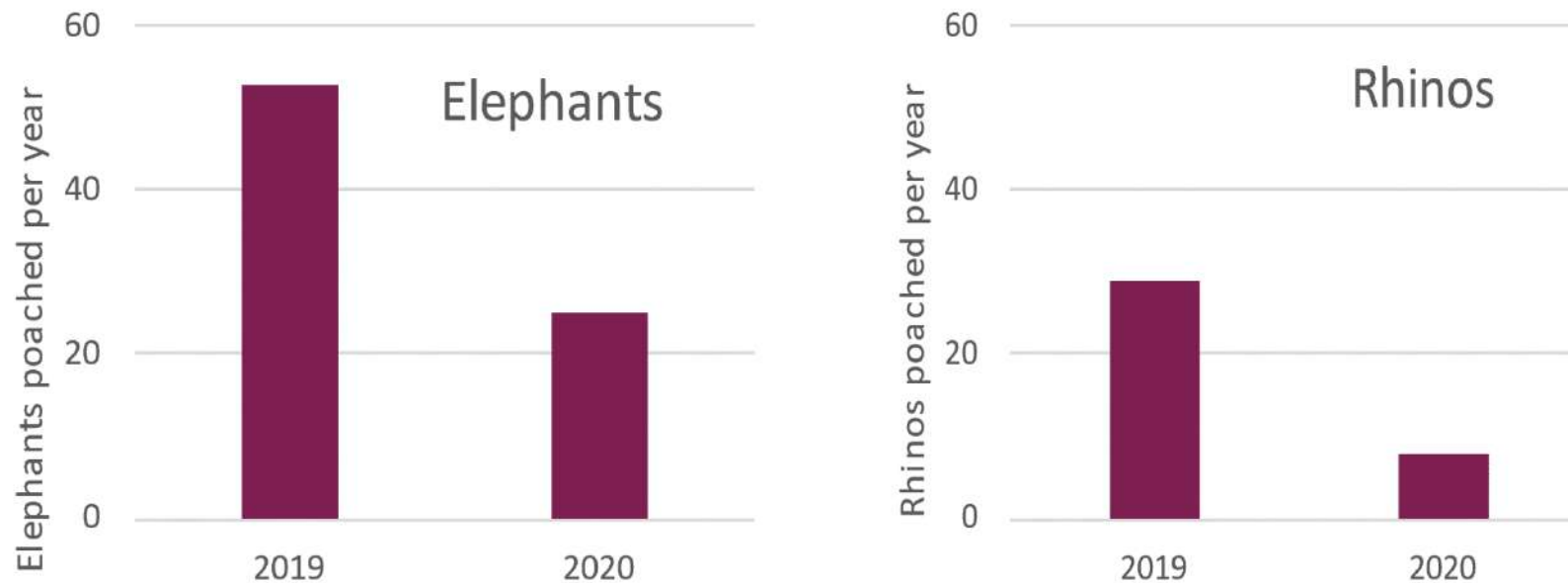
► Elephant and rhino poaching, Namibia



Source: Data for 2015-2020 from (Movirongo, 2021); data for rhinos in 2021 from (Oxpeckers, 2022)

Trends in commercial poaching and trafficking

► Elephant and rhino poaching, Zimbabwe



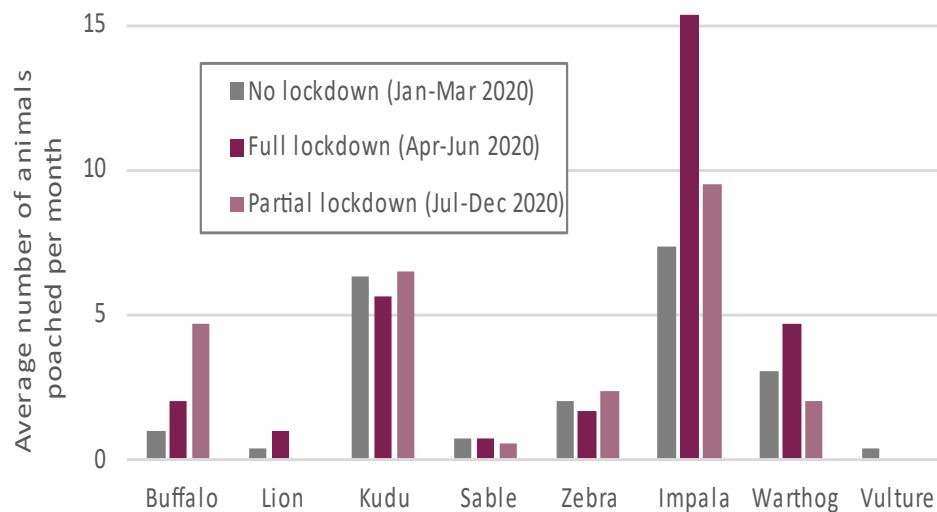
Source: (Ndlovu et al., 2021, p. 5)

Trends in commercial poaching and trafficking

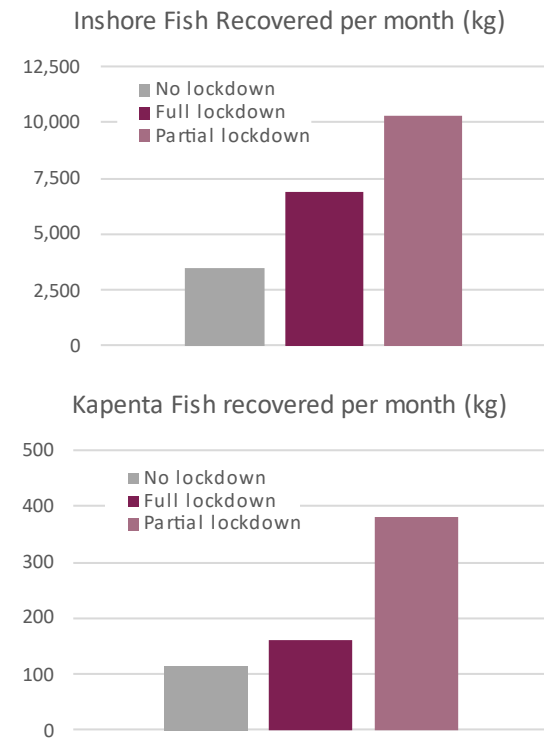
- ▶ Seizures of illicit products at airports, region-wide
- ▶ Seizures of illicit products globally
- ▶ Changes in poaching and trafficking practices

Trends in subsistence poaching

- ▶ Subsistence poaching increased during the pandemic as a way of coping with livelihood disruptions



Game poaching during various lockdown periods, Zimbabwe



Indicators of illegal fishing during various lockdown periods, Zimbabwe

Beneficial impacts of COVID-19

- ▶ Reduced pressure on wildlife and ecosystems
- ▶ Pollution and traffic reduction
- ▶ Freedom of movement for wildlife

Longer-term impacts on poaching and trafficking

Disclaimer: This covers impacts that may arise from the COVID-19 pandemic and be sustained beyond the pandemic. Other long-term trends affecting poaching and wildlife trafficking have not been considered here.

- ▶ Decline unlikely to last
- ▶ Unpredictable restrictions will continue to hinder activities
- ▶ Traffickers will adapt
- ▶ Shift to online trading
- ▶ Global Tourism slow recovery
- ▶ Can Govts maintain commitment to wildlife conservation?
- ▶ COVID-19 may strengthen political will to act against wildlife trafficking
- ▶ More positive attitudes towards outdoor recreation, conservation and protected areas

Summary

- ▶ Poaching for the illicit trade decreased
- ▶ Poaching for subsistence generally increased
- ▶ In the long-term, poaching and trafficking likely to return to pre-pandemic levels
- ▶ Trends in poaching and IWT during the COVID-19 pandemic vary significantly within countries
- ▶ Up-to-date data on recent trends during the pandemic are scarce

Breakout Sessions

30 minutes

FOCUSSED CONSERVATION

Patricia Raxter, Focused Conservation

THE IWT FINANCIAL FLOWS TOOLKIT

Ben Jones, Serious and Organised Crime Regional Coordinator
– South and East Africa, British High Commission – Tanzania

TRANSPORT MODULES

Ian Cruickshank, Transport Taskforce Manager, United for
Wildlife

INTERPOL

Ian Pemberton, Coordinator, Interpol Financial Crime and Anti-
Corruption Centre

Regional Collaboration to Tackle IWT

David Fein

Chair, United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce

Panellists:

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

- Executive Director of the Secretariat

Dean Chivers

Director, Deloitte Risk Advisory

Francisca M. de Brito

General Director, Financial Intelligence Unit Angola



Thank you and Close

David Fein

Chair, United for Wildlife Financial
Taskforce

united
for
wildlife



British
High Commission
Gaborone

Combating the Illegal
Wildlife Trade in Southern Africa

Zambesia
CONSERVATION ALLIANCE