



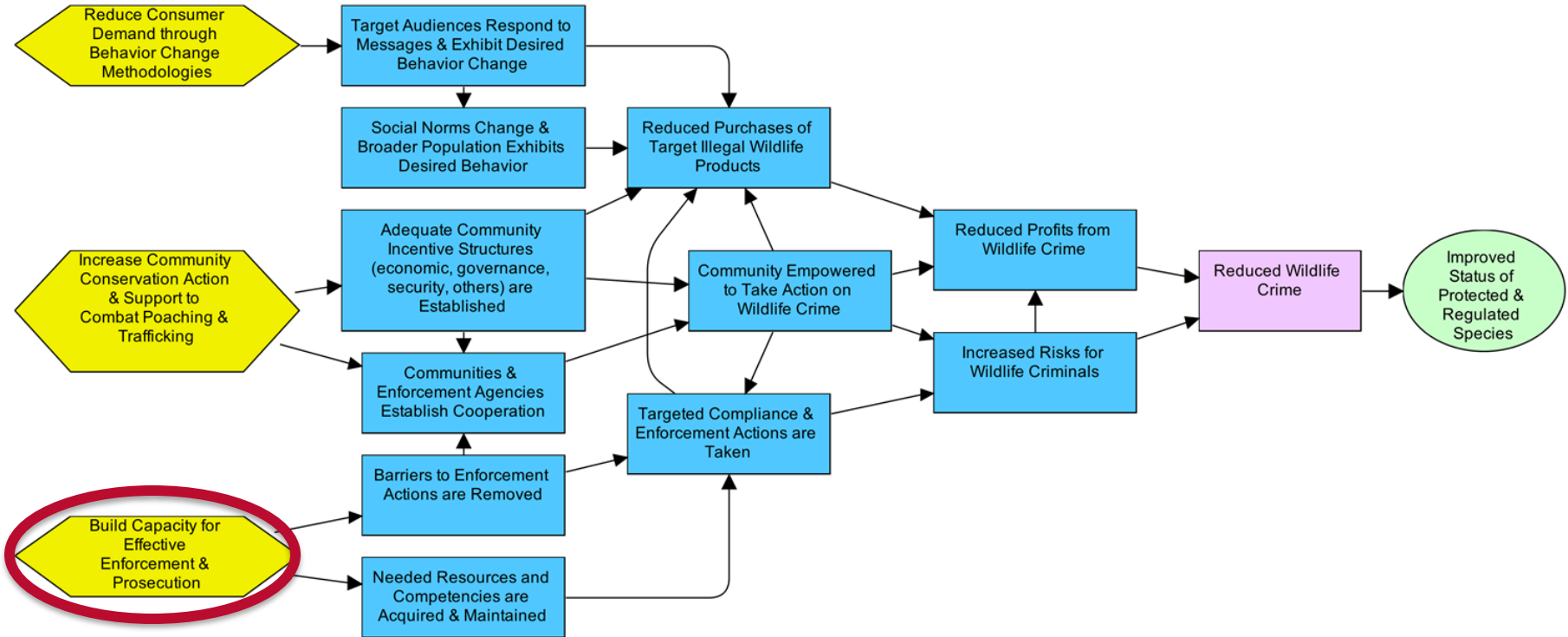
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION OF WILDLIFE CRIME: EXPERIENCE FROM MOZAMBIQUE

JUNE 6, 2019

*This presentation was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development.
It was prepared by Environmental Incentives, Foundations of Success and ICF for the Measuring Impact II (MI2) Contract.*

CWT THEORY OF CHANGE



CWT LEARNING AGENDA QUESTIONS:

Build Capacity for Effective Enforcement and Prosecution

GUIDING QUESTION: What are the characteristics of effective law enforcement capacity building?

- How do institutional arrangements, especially dedicated units and embedded programs, impact the uptake of skills and knowledge?
- What are good examples of systems, particularly judicial systems, that have made improvements in CWT enforcement?
- What factors are necessary for effective cooperation among national, sub-national, and local authorities?
- What are some successful examples of partnerships used to deliver competency-building activities and what made them work?
- Which competency-building methods and content works best, especially for maintaining skills and retaining staff?

TODAY'S SPEAKERS

Artur Chirindja
USAID Mozambique

Danielle Tedesco
USAID Mozambique

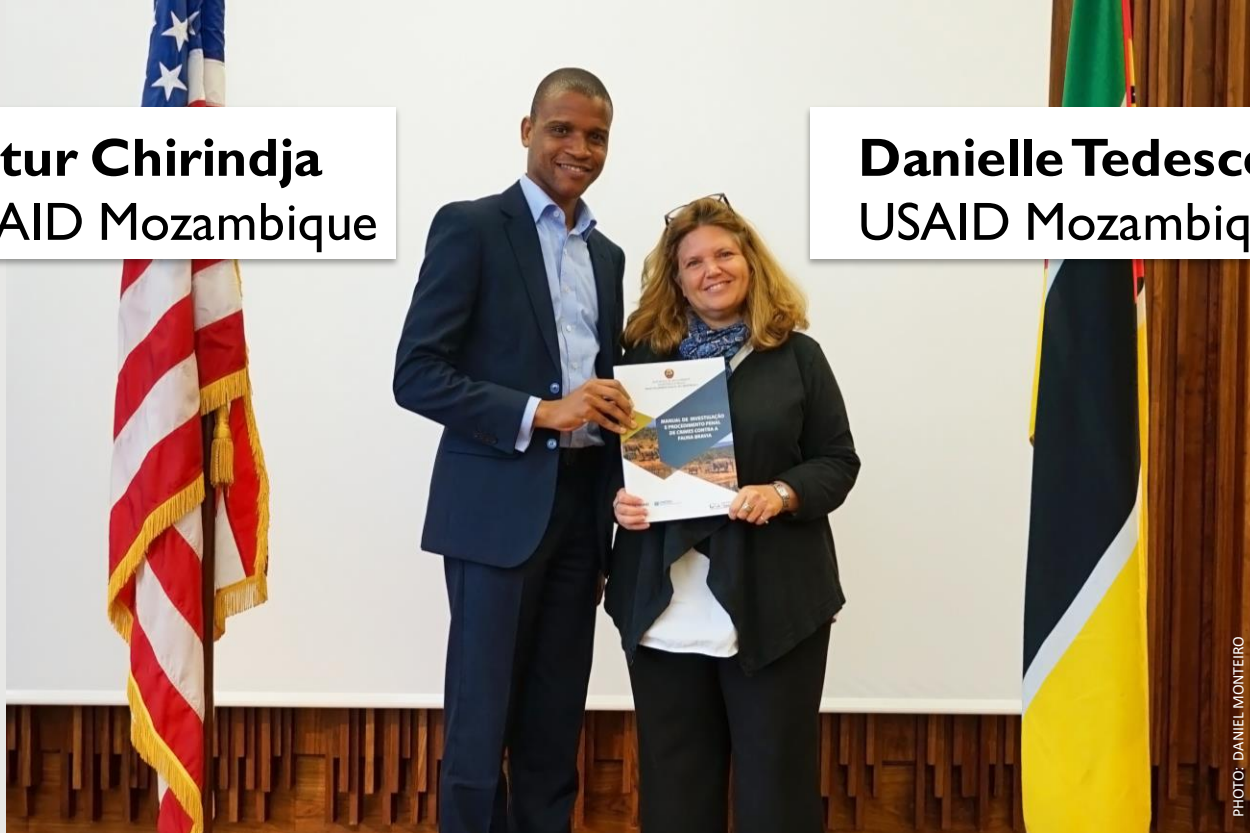


PHOTO: DANIEL MONTEIRO

WILDLIFE CRIME PROSECUTION SUPPORT PROGRAM – ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE

GOAL

Improve the prosecution of wildlife crime cases, in particular those perpetrated by transnational organized criminal syndicates.

LIFE OF ACTIVITY

September 28, 2018 – February 28, 2020

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Central

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

Government-to-Government Agreement with
Mozambique Attorney General’s Office



SUPPORTING THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (SPEED+) COUNTER WILDLIFE CRIME JUDICIARY PARTNERSHIP

PURPOSE

Assist the judiciary system to improve its capacity to successfully prosecute and adjudicate wildlife criminals through customized training packages and legal tools.

ACTIVITY TIMEFRAME

November 2017 – November 2019

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Gaza, Maputo, Niassa and Sofala provinces

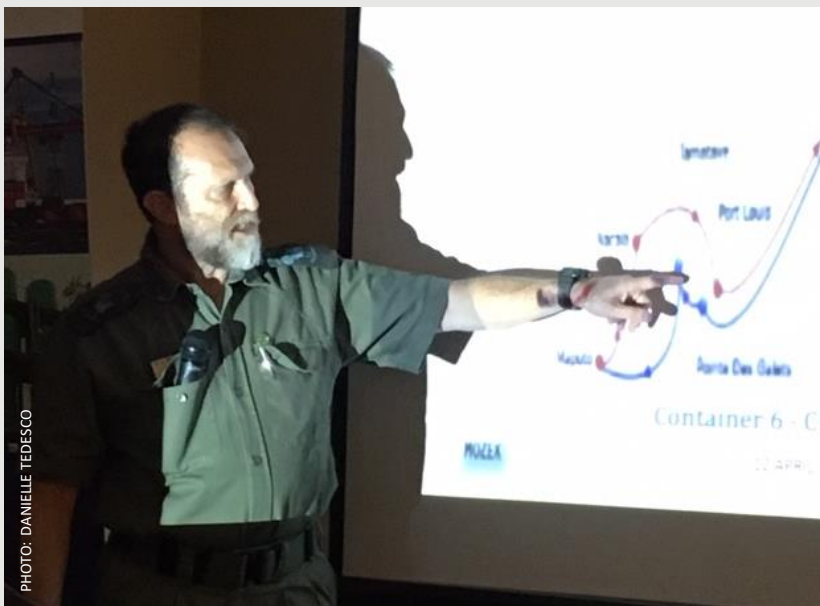
PARTNERS

Mozambique Attorney General's Office (PGR), National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), National Criminal Investigation Service (SERVIC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Wildlife Fund (WWF)



PHOTO: LUIS MAZOTO

What are the characteristics of effective law enforcement capacity building?



- Trust built through previous engagement
- Open communication
- Informal networking and training opportunities
- Demand driven responses
- Local leadership

How do institutional arrangements, especially dedicated units and embedded programs, impact the uptake of skills and knowledge?



- Milestones-based Government-to-Government agreement
- Greater engagement and ownership
- Units dedicated resources (staff and time) to enable implementation and collaboration
- Increased political will and commitment
- Interagency training team ensures holistic approach and promotes collaboration

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP STRUCTURE

Consultants

Ingrid Elliot Gildo Espada Luísa Capelão

Attorney General's Office (AGO)

Focal Point Attorney +
Program Manager

AGO Technical Group

PPF + 7 Attorneys

1st Consultation Meeting

Consultants + AGO
Technical Group + ANAC

Jan 31 - Feb 1, 2018

2nd Consultation Meeting

Consultants + AGO
Technical Group + ANAC +
SERNIC

April 10-12, 2018

3rd Consultation Meeting

Consultants + AGO Technical
Group + PGA + ANAC + SERNIC
+ PPRN + Migrations + Customs
+ CFJJ + WWF + WCS + USAID

May 8-10, 2018

What are good examples of systems, particularly judicial systems, that have made improvements in CWT enforcement?

- Informal networks for information sharing and exchange
- Standard operating procedures that clarify roles and responsibilities along the enforcement chain
- Specialized courts or jurisdictions that focus on wildlife crimes
- Legal bilateral agreements and cooperation with other countries to tackle wildlife crime



What factors are necessary for effective cooperation among national, sub-national, and local authorities?

- Trust is critical
- Open communication channels
- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities (mandates)
- High level political commitment



What are some successful examples of partnerships used to deliver competency-building activities and what made them work?

- Harmonized efforts to deliver trainings for prosecutors, judges, investigators and park rangers (USAID, UNODC, WWF/GIZ)
- Commitment from all parties at every level
- Willingness to work together and understand each others' challenges
- Informal training events for focused discussions
- Interagency training team and mentoring



Which competency-building methods and content works best, especially for maintaining skills and retaining staff?

- Local training of trainers team
- Integrated training with different stakeholders (prosecutors, judges, investigators and park rangers)
- Hands-on, active and participatory exercises
- Open forum for discussing challenges and solutions
- Mentoring and follow-up training assessment (gap analysis)



“ESTAMOS JUNTOS” – WE ARE TOGETHER



PHOTO: JAVIER MONTANO

USAID E3/FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY
Combating Wildlife Trafficking
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING GROUP



➤ <https://rmportal.net/combating-wildlife-trafficking>

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

CWT TOOLS AND RESOURCES

CWT Learning Group Site: <https://rportal.net/combating-wildlife-trafficking>

The screenshot displays the USAID E3/Forestry and Biodiversity Combating Wildlife Trafficking Collaborative Learning Group website. The header includes the group's logo (a green rhinoceros head) and the USAID logo with the tagline 'FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'. A green navigation bar contains links for Home, Learning Agenda, Wiki Knowledge Base, Documents, News & Events, Discussions, and Cross-Mission Learning. The main content area features the document title 'How Does Developing Enforcement Capacity Reduce Wildlife Crime?' by Shawn Peabody, last modified on June 08, 2018. A summary paragraph states that the document summarizes findings from literature on four key assumptions about capacity building for enforcement and prosecution. The author list includes Claire Price, Jesse Buff, Shawn Peabody, Tess Present, and Liz Lauck. A 'Download File from Portal' button is provided, linking to the PDF document 'How Does Developing Enforcement Capacity Reduce Wildlife Crime.pdf' (6,734 kB). A small thumbnail image of a rhinoceros is shown next to the text. On the right side, there are three utility boxes: a search bar, a 'Submit New Content' box with a document icon and instructions to upload documents, links, or multimedia for review, and a 'Need help getting started?' box with a question mark icon and a 'CHECK HERE FIRST' button. A small '1' with a checkmark icon is visible at the bottom of the document text area.

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Home / Documents / How Does Developing Enforcement Capacity Reduce Wildlife Crime?

How Does Developing Enforcement Capacity Reduce Wildlife Crime?

by Shawn Peabody — last modified Jun 08, 2018 11:52 AM

"How Does Developing Enforcement Capacity Reduce Wildlife Crime?" summarizes findings from the literature around four key assumptions about capacity building for enforcement and prosecution. Using the experiences and evidence summarized in this brief, program designers and implementing partners should be able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their capacity building efforts.

Author(s): Claire Price , Jesse Buff , Shawn Peabody , Tess Present , Liz Lauck

Download File from Portal: [How Does Developing Enforcement Capacity Reduce Wildlife Crime.pdf](#) — PDF document, 6,734 kB (6,895,692 bytes)

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April 2018

THANK YOU / OBRIGADO

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