IVORY ACTION PLAN FOR CAMBODIA

Category	Objectives	Actions	T	Implementing	20	14			2015							2016		
			Output	agency	0N	ec	eb	pr	lay ın	lı gu	ep.	20 20 20	eb	.pr lay	u Ii	.ug ept ict	ov ec	
		1.1.1 Draft the revised Prakas		FA/DWB	z	Ω.	; E)	A	ΣĽ	Ϋ́Υ	ñ O Z	2 0 3	; 11 2		55	∢ ŏ O	<u>z o</u>	
1. Legislation	1.1. Revise the Government Prakas (proclamation) No. 020 PR. MAFF on Classification and List of Wildlife Species, to include African elephants on the list of Endangered species*	1.1.2 Review within the FA and finalise draft	At leats two workshops with NGOs and	FA/DWB													+++	
		1.1.3 Review the Prakas by committee at the Ministerial level	stakeholders before submit for approval	FA/DWB													┽┼┦	
		1.1.4 Endorsement of the Prakas by the Minister of MAFF	Revised Prakas on Classification and List of Wildlife Species, to include African elephants on the list of Endangered species								Ì							
	1.2. Issue a Ministerial proclamation on the management	1.2.1. Develop procedures for the management of ivory seizures (see action 2.4 below)		FA/DWB							П						++1	
		1.2.2. Draft Ministerial Prakas on the management of ivory seizures		FA/DWB														
	of ivory seizures*	1.2.3. Submit draft Prakas to MAFF for review		FA/DWB														
		1.2.4. Endorsement of the Prakas	Revised Prakas on ivory seizure procedures	MAFF													\square	
		1.2.5. Distribution of the Prakas to relevant agencies		FA/MAFF													\square	
2. Enforcement	2.1 Establish a specialised Wildlife Crime Investigation unit within the FA to focus on combating illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife from within and outside of Cambodia*	2.2.1. Develop a concept for the establishment of a permanent Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit within FA, including function, # of staff, departmental involvement, skills and equipment needs		FA/DWB														
		2.2.2. Seek support and funding for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit		FA/MAFF														
		2.2.3 Identify candidates for the Wildife Crime Investigation Unit (e.g. police, customs)		FA														
		2.2.4. Provide advanced training and equipment to the Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit in investigation skills, trafficking methods and in preparation of cases to the court		FA/CITES/Other agencies														
		2.2.5. Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit begins operation		FA/MoI/Interpol														
	2.2 Determine ways in which inter-agency cooperation could be increased to combat wildlife crime	2.2.1. Write a letter from the Minister of MAFF to the Ministry of Finance (Customs) and Ministry of Interior (Police) requesting cooperation with the FA (Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit) on wildlife cases	Letter to MAFF Letter to MoI	FA/MAFF														
		2.2.2. Formal agreement between MAFF, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Interior to increase inter-agency cooperation to combat wildlife crime	Signed Agreement	FA/MAFF													Π	
	2.3 Enhance awareness and capacity of Customs and other relevant agencies of wildlife trafficking *	2.3.1. Provide training and identification tools for Customs and border officials in wildlife product identification, trafficking methods and implementation of the Law on Forestry at key international crossing points		FA/CITES														
		2.3.2. Identify equipment needs of Customs and border control agencies to enhance detection of wildlife crime		FA/CUTSOM														
		2.3.3. Ensure equipment needs of Customs and border control agencies to enhance detection of wildlife crime are met		FA/CUTSOM														
	2.4. Establish a system for management of ivory seizures*	2.4.1. Review options for disposing of seized African ivory (i.e. return to country of origin, return to neutral country, destroy).	Decision made on ivory disposing	FA/MAFF													\square	
		2.4.2. Develop procedures for establishing, registering, inventorying and managing seized ivory		FA/MAFF														
		2.4.3. Establish a national database for all ivory seizures, including information of seizures by all relevant agencies		FA/CITES														
		2.4.4. Request training from the CITES Secretariat in sampling ivory for forensic analysis		FA/CITES										\prod			\prod	
		2.4.5. Explore possibilities with other countries in the region and with CITES Secretariat for forensic analysis of samples to identify species and origin of ivory		FA/CITES														

		2.4.5. Take samples from all large-scale ivory seizures (>500kg) as necessary to facilitate forensic analysis and make samples available to recommended laboratories		FA/DWB						
		2.4.6. Implement the Prakas (following 1.2 above)		FA/DWB						
		2.5.1. Actively participate in ASEAN-WEN meetings and use these meetings as opportunities to develop cooperation with neighbouring countries		FA/Asean-Wen						
		2.5.2. Engage in meetings at the provincial level with Vietnam to develop cooperation on wildlife crime investigations and law enforcement, through the Cambodia-Vietnam MOU		FA/WCS						
3. Judiciary and prosecutions	3.1. Increase awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst prosecutors and judiciary*	3.1.1. Meet with prosecutors and judiciary to discuss a high level workshop focused on wildlife crime	Workshop and training completed as plans	FA/DWB						
		3.1.2 Coordinate high level workshop for prosecutors, judiciary and relevant agencies to discuss wildlife crime and how to increase prosecutions and sentencing		FA/DWB						
4. Drivers and prevention	3.2 Increase the capacity of FA officials in wildlife crime investigations to help increase the rate of prosecutions for wildlife crime*	3.2.1. Provide training for FA staff in wildlife crime evidence collection, judicial procedures and presenting cases to the court	rt F Elephant action plan completed and subminit for approval and implemented.	FA/Lawer/ Prosecutor						
		4.1.1. Hold local level consultations with relevant authorities and stakeholders to develop conservation actions		FA/DWB						
	4.1. Develop a national conservation action plan to conserve elephants in Cambodia, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking efforts*	4.1.2. Draft the national action plan		FA/DWB						
		4.1.3. Hold national level consultations with relevant agencies and stakeholders to finalise the national action plan								
		4.1.4. Submit the action plan to MAFF for endorsement		FA/DWB						
		4.1.5. Implement the national action plan		FA/DWB						
5. Data, reporting and analysis	5.1. Regular reporting and information sharing with relevant agencies	5.1.1 Report to CITES Secretariat quarterly on the implementation of the ivory action plan	Quarterly reports	FA/CITES						
		5.1.2. Report to ETIS/MIKE quarterly as needed		CITES/FA						
		5.1.3. Provide quarterly reports on ivory seizures to CITES		FA/CITES						
	5.2. Explore sharing of intelligence related to wildlife crimes through international mechanisms	5.2.1. Contact Interpol and WCO focal points in Cambodia to determine how wildlife crime information can be shared with these agencies		FA/CITES						
		5.2.2. Regularly share information and intelligence related to wildlife crimes with relevant international agencies according to the agreed mechanism		FA/CITES						
6. Other	6.1.Explore implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in Cambodia	6.1.1. Write to UNODC to express an interest and request more information on the implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in Cambodia		FA/CITES						

Note:

* activities with fund reguirement

FA: Forestry Administration

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

DWB: Departmend of Wildlife and Biodiversity

Ivory Action Plan – Cambodia (DRAFT)

1. Background

Cambodia ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in 1997. Since 1994, trade in new elephant ivory has been prohibited in Cambodia, and there has been a significant reduction in the domestic trade and domestic demand for ivory between 2001 and 2013 as a result of law enforcement efforts (Martin & Martin, 2013).

In the last two years there has been an increase in seizures and reports of trafficking of African ivory through Cambodia. In 2013, three small seizures (<30kg) were made in Cambodia of ivory products suspected to be of African origin, smuggled by Vietnamese nationals. In early 2014, two more relatively small (<300kg) seizures of ivory were made, again both suspected to have been of African origin and destined for Vietnam.

More recently, a large-scale (3008kg) seizure in May 2014 by Customs and Excise located three tonnes of ivory in shipping containers from Malaysia (originally from Kenya) at Sihanoukville port, the largest ever ivory seizure recorded for the country. Furthermore, authorities in Hong Kong and Thailand have intercepted large shipments of ivory from Africa, bound for Cambodia in 2014.

Cambodia was identified by CITES in Document CoP16 Doc. 53.2.2 (Rev 1) as a Party of "importance to watch" with regard to monitoring the illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens. At the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP16, Bangkok, 2013), Decision 16.8 was adopted, to seek clarification on the implementation of CITES and other provisions concerning control of trade in elephant ivory and ivory markets, and report its findings and recommendations at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee. The 65th meeting of the Standing Committee subsequently requested Cambodia to work with the Secretariat and its consultants to finalize the development of a national ivory action plan (NIAP) in 2014.

The priorities for Cambodia to address in its Ivory Action Plan are to strengthen law enforcement efforts to prevent illegal trafficking of African ivory through Cambodia, and to enhance prosecution rates for wildlife crimes. A secondary priority is to safeguard the country's wild elephant populations from poaching and trade.

2. Action Plan

The Royal Government of Cambodia's Forestry Administration (FA), of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), is the agency responsible for the management of wildlife and the forest estate. MAFF is the designated CITES Management Authority of Cambodia, and FA the national CITES Scientific Authority for terrestrial species.

The Forestry Administration has prepared this Ivory Action Plan and is the key coordinating/implementing agency of the plan. The Ivory Action Plan has been endorsed and approved by MAFF.

We followed the format of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime's Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in the development of this plan, which is broken down into the following categories:

• Legislation

Currently, domestic legislation does not cover wildlife, which has originated from outside of Cambodia (e.g. African ivory), Consequently we will revise the ministerial proclamation to include African elephants on the list of Endangered species. Possession, stocking, transporting, trading, exporting-importing Endangered species is prohibited. Trade and export of Endangered species is considered a class I offense subject to five to ten years in prison; any individuals who have committed such offenses multiple times will be penalized double the punishment (10-20 years in prison). Any individuals who possess, stock, process, transport, import Endangered wildlife species or specimens will be punishable via a class II offense subject to one to five years in prison and or court fines of 10 million to 100 million riel (circa US\$2450 to 24,500).

Furthermore, the management of ivory seizures will be clarified through development of a new Ministerial proclamation, giving Forestry Administration full authority to manage all ivory seizures, according to CITES recommendations. The proclamation will be distributed to all relevant law enforcement agencies.

• Enforcement

In order to enhance the implementation and effectiveness of law enforcement, we aim to establish a specialized Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit within the Forestry Administration, which will be tasked with investigating wildlife crime, including cases of international trafficking of wildlife products, such as African ivory. Furthermore, we will take steps to increase inter-agency (and transboundary) cooperation for investigating and prosecuting cases of wildlife crime, and ensure Customs and border control agencies are well trained and equipped to detect wildlife trafficking. Lastly we will establish appropriate procedures for the management of ivory seizures, including the development and maintenance of a national database, processes for registering and inventorying ivory seizures and managing a centralized ivory stockpile securely.

• Judiciary and prosecutions

There is a need in Cambodia to enhance the awareness of the judiciary and prosecutors of the seriousness of wildlife crime, and to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies to gather evidence, investigate and prepare cases of wildlife crime for the court.

• Drivers and prevention

Cambodia does not have a significant domestic market for the consumption of ivory, of African or Asian origin. The domestic market and trade has declined over the last 10-15 years. In order to prevent domestic poaching of Cambodia's Asian elephant population, to effectively manage human-elephant conflict, and implement other protective measures for Asian elephants in Cambodia, the Forestry Administration and other relevant government and non-government organisations are preparing an Asian Elephant Conservation Action Plan for Cambodia, with implementation of the plan scheduled for mid 2015.

• Data, [reporting] and analysis

We will increase reporting to the CITES Secretariat on the implementation of the Ivory Action Plan and provide regular reports on ivory seizures and cases. Furthermore, we will investigate and develop mechanisms through which we can increase the sharing of information related to wildlife crimes, to support intelligence-led enforcement action.

Lastly, we will explore the possibility of implementing the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Analytic Toolkit in Cambodia, or other similar framework, to conduct a review of Cambodia's legislation, law enforcement, judiciary and prosecution, drivers and prevention, data and analysis, to help strengthen Cambodia's response to wildlife crime.

Ivory Action Plan Framework (see attachment)

3. Expenditure

The Forestry Administration will work with technical partners, including the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in order to implement the Ivory Action Plan. We have highlighted actions in the Ivory Action Plan for which completion will be contingent on securing additional funding.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

The implementation of the Ivory Action Plan will be monitored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to ensure activities are implemented as planned and within the timeframe provided.

5. References

CoP 16. Doc. 53.2.2 (Rev. 1). Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens. ETIS report of TRAFFIC. Sixteenth meeting of the conference of the parties, Bangkok (Thailand) 3-14 March 2013.

Martin, E. & Martin, C. 2013. The decline in Cambodia's ivory trade. TRAFFIC bulletin 25; vol. 2. TRAFFIC International, Cambridge, UK.

SC65, Doc. 42.1. Elephant conservation, illegal killing and ivory trade. 65th meeting of the Standing Committee Geneva (Switzerland), 7-11 July 2014.