

TOR Reference No.:	Author(s): João Loureiro	
Version:	Date: August 2017	
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORI	K UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IMPEL	

1. Work type and title

1.1 Identify which Expert Team this needs to go to for initial consideration			
Industry Waste and TFS Water and land			
Nature protection Cross-cutting – tools and approaches -			
1.2 Type of work you need funding for			
Exchange visits Peer reviews (e.g. IRI) Conference Development of tools/guidance Comparison studies Assessing legislation (checklist) Other (please describe):			
1.3 Full name of work (enough to fully describ	e what the work area is)		
Analysis of good practices in the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) no 338/97 of 9 december 1996, on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and Commission Regulation (EC) no 865/2006, of 4 may 2006, laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) no 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and their relation with the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking, with possible participation of ENPE, EUFJE and EnvicrimeNet.			
1.4 Abbreviated name of work or project			
Good practices in the implementation of the EU Ac	tion Plan against Wildlife Trafficking		



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2. Outline business case (why this piece of work?)

2.1 Name the legislative driver(s) where they exist (name the Directive, Regulation, etc.) Council Regulation (EC) no 338/97 of 9 december 1996 Commission Regulation (EC) no 865/2006, of 4 may 2006 CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking Member States legislation implementing CITES 2.2 Link to IMPEL MASP priority work areas 1. Assist members to implement new legislation 2. Build capacity in member organisations through the IMPEL Review Initiatives 3. Work on 'problem areas' of implementation identified by IMPEL and the

2.3 Why is this work needed? (background, motivations, aims, etc.)

European Commission

The scale of wildlife trafficking is such that it now poses a genuine threat to the survival of some of nature's most emblematic species. As a result, tigers, rhinoceros, elephants, and even species of timber such as rosewood are severely at risk of extinction.

Wildlife trafficking has become a billion-euro criminal industry dominated by organized criminal groups. It is all the more attractive as the risk of detection is low, penalties are often insignificant, whereas the profits are comparable to arms and human trafficking.

Though the countries more affected are those with more biodiversity and generally outside the EU, Europe too is directly concerned and affected. Endangered birds and reptiles are offered for sale in the European Union, protected timber and ivory have been sneaked through harbours, and highly endangered glass eels from Europe are ending up for sale in Asia.

So far, EU efforts to address the problem have focused on implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and advocating for strict global rules, supporting large scale conservation efforts, and engaging in regional or multilateral initiatives to curb wildlife trafficking and poaching.

The implementation of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking will require broad support, not just from the EU institutions, but also the EU agencies — Europol and Eurojust —, the Member States and their relevant agencies, the EU Delegations and Member States Embassies in third countries.

That EU Action Plan demonstrates that the EU is ready to live up to international expectations and commitments, and that it is raising the level of its ambition as regards action against the illegal trade in wildlife. The Action Plan is a major contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals set under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development agreed by heads of state at a UN summit in September 2015. Goal 15, which relates to biodiversity, sets the target of "tak[ing] urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address[ing] both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Nevertheless, the EU and its Member States need to address the problem together. EU-wide rules regulating the trade in wildlife have been in place in all Member States since 1983, implementing CITES, and the Commission issued a recommendation on enforcement in 2007.

However, reports reveal significant differences in how the Member States implement and enforce these shared rules. This represents a major risk; criminals can easily exploit this state of affairs by diverting trade routes accordingly, as a number of cases in recent years have shown. It has also emerged, in various reports and during the stakeholder consultation, that lack of awareness and political engagement are also major obstacles to combating wildlife trafficking effectively.



A joint commitment by the EU and its Member States, in the form of an Action Plan, to taking a series of measures, implementing shared international commitments and acknowledging at a political level the importance of tackling the problem, represents a way to ensure more even EU-wide enforcement. It will help boost the EU's credibility worldwide when it demands that its global partners take stronger action against wildlife trafficking.

To achieve those goals it will be essential to work together closely between the Member States, with stakeholders, including civil society organizations and relevant business sectors, on many specific measures to make maximum use of the available expertise and knowledge and ensure maximum impact.

And one important action will be to analyze the different good practices to implement the EU tools to tackled wildlife trafficking and to build an orientation guide that can be share and used by all Member States.

2.4 Desired outcome of the work (what do you want to achieve? What will be better / done differently as a result of this project?)

A general goal of the project is to build a reference guide to a core group of implementing enforcement authorities of the EU Member States that enable them to successfully tackle the problem of the wildlife trafficking.

That includes:

- -. exchange of solutions concerning implementation problems;
- -. facilitating implementation and interpretation of available tools;
- -.joint inspections;
- -.web applications;
- -.identifying implementation gaps;
- -. overview on the approaches in different European countries
- cooperation between actors from the compliance chain, also on defining consistent solutions for implementation problems.

The project team and participants of a workshop will work on these issues to come up with good practice examples for implementation.

2.5 Does this project link to any previous or current I	MPEL projects? (state which projects
and how they are related)	

3. Structure of the proposed activity

3.1 Describe the activities of the proposal (what are you going to do and how?)

Priority topics from the issues described in 2.4 will be chosen by the project group for the development of solutions and guidance. These topics will also be discussed and developed further during a workshop of the project but will mainly come from Priority(ies) 2 (Implementing and enforcing existing rules and combating organized wildlife crime more effectively) and Objectives 2.2 (Increase capacity to combat wildlife trafficking of all parts of the enforcement chain and the judiciary) and 2.3 (Fight organized wildlife crime more effectively) from EU Action Plan against



Wildlife Trafficking.

Guidance and best practice examples that have been already developed will be presented and discussed and will be put into a form that is useful for the guidance book.

Guidance to best practices of implementation that lead to the constitution of solid cases to be presented to court, of administrative, civil and criminal offences"

There will be conducted also back to back with the workshop and the project meetings joint inspections of a small sub-group of the project team to the main issues dealt within this project in the host country.

The guidance will be a first approach on good practices for better implementation of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking. Most probably this project will continue in the future to further develop the guidance, also addressing specific areas of Wildlife Trafficking.

3.2 Describe the products of the proposal (what are you going to produce in terms of output / outcome?)

Outputs:

- Guidance book with good practices for better implementation of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking, taking into account:
 - Results from real joint inspections
 - IMPEL member examples
 - Inspection tools
 - Minimum extent and resources for inspections
 - · Results from a technical workshop

Outcome:

Reduction of the implementation gaps and a level playing field within IMPEL member states.

3.3 Describe the milestones of this proposal (how will you know if you are on track to complete the work on time?)

- -. Development of the work program 2018: January/February 2018
- -. Finalising work program at the first project group meeting: March 2018
- -. Work on topics: April/May 2018
- -. Preparation of the workshop: June 2018
- -. Joint inspection: back to back with the project group meetings and the workshop
- -. Workshop: country approach / good practices / related projects: September 2018
- -. Development of guidance and good practice examples: until November 2018

3.4 Risks (what are the potential risks for this project and what actions will be put in place to mitigate these?)

The first risk is that only a few countries collaborate within this activity. The strategic approach for actively encourage and support passive members was used to mitigate this risk.

The second risk is that only inspectors will be members of the project team. The results will invite more stakeholders to participate in the project

The third risk is that outputs of the project are only recognized by a small group of active project members. Communication of results shall be used to mitigate this risk.

4. Organisation of the work



4.1 Lead (who will lead the work: name, organisation and country) – this must be confirmed prior to submission of the TOR to the General Assembly)

Portugal, João Loureiro, Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests

4.2 Project team (who will take part: name, organisation and country)

Portugal and other 6 interested countries, to be confirmed, but possible partners could be Spain, United Kingdom, Germany, Czech Republic

4.3 Other IMPEL participants (name, organisation and country)

4.4. Other non-IMPEL participants (name, organisation and country)

Potential connections, to be confirmed, with: ENPE, EUFJE, EnvirrimeNet, ICCWC, Interpol, Europol, CITES Secretariat

5. High level budget projection of the proposal. In case this is a multi-year project, identify future requirements as much as possible

	Year 1 (exact)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
How much money do you	13710	13710	13710	
require from IMPEL?				
How much money is to be co-				
financed				
Total budget	13710	13710	13710	



6. Detailed event costs of the work for year 1

	Travel € (max €360 per return journey)	Hotel € (max €90 per night)	Catering € (max €25 per day)	Total costs €
Event 1	2160	1620	450	4230
Corte team/joint inspection				
Meeting 1				
March 2018				
Lisbon, Portugal				
10 (6 international)				
4 days/3 nights				
Event 2	5400	2700	750	8850
workshop//Meeting 2				
September				
Place of conference				
15				
2 days/2 nights				
Event 3				
<type event="" of=""></type>				
<data event="" of=""></data>				
<location></location>				
<no. of="" participants=""></no.>				
<no. days="" nights="" of=""></no.>				
Event 4				
<type event="" of=""></type>				
<data event="" of=""></data>				
<location></location>				
<no. of="" participants=""></no.>				
<no. days="" nights="" of=""></no.>				
Total costs for all events				13080

7. Detailed other costs of the work for year 1

7.1 Are you using a consultant?	Yes	™ No
7.2 What are the total costs for the consultant?		
7.3 Who is paying for the consultant?		
7.4. What will the consultant		



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do?	
7.5 Are there any additional costs?	Yes No Namely: Present the Project Outputs at ET meeting
7.6 What are the additional costs for?	Present the Project Outputs at ET meeting: 360 euros + 3x90=630 euros
7.7 Who is paying for the additional costs?	IMPEL
7.8. Are you seeking other funding sources?	☐ Yes ✓ No Namely:
7.9 Do you need budget for communications around the project? If so, describe what type of activities and the related costs	☐ Yes ☑ No Namely:

8. Communication and follow-up (checklist)

	What	By when
8.1 Indicate which communication materials will be developed throughout the project and when (all to be sent to the communications officer at the IMPEL secretariat)	TOR* Interim report* Project report* Progress report(s)* Press releases News items for the website** News items for the e-newsletter Project abstract* IMPEL at a Glance * Other, (give details):	
8.2 Milestones / Scheduled meetings (for the website diary)		
8.3 Images for the IMPEL image bank	□Yes □No	
8.4 Indicate which materials will be translated and into		



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which languages	
8.5 Indicate if web-based tools will be developed and if hosting by IMPEL is required	
8.6 Identify which groups/institutions will be targeted and how	
8.7 Identify parallel developments / events by other organisations, where the project can be promoted	

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9.	Remarks
	Is there anything else you would like to add to the Terms of Reference that has not been covered above?

In case of doubts or questions please contact the **IMPEL Secretariat.**

Draft and final versions need to be sent to the <u>IMPEL Secretariat</u> in word format, not in PDF.

Thank you.

^{→)} Templates are available and should be used. *) Obligatory