

**CONCEPT NOTE**

**Illegal timber, international trade and national deforestation: Enhancing awareness and capacities in East Africa**

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| I. Summary | |
| Objective | Enhanced national and regional capacity to track, monitor and control the flow of illegal timber trade in four East African countries |
| Expected results | 1. Increased awareness and involvement of key national stakeholders on the magnitude, causes and channels of illegal timber trade  2. Strengthened the legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and legal timber trade  3. Enhanced national law enforcement, judiciary and prosecution capacities to combat illegal timber trade combined with establishment and support to the implementation of container profiling units for wildlife and timber in East Africa. |
| Level of intervention | Global (advocacy)  East African countries: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda |
| Related Work Area[[1]](#footnote-1) as defined in the [UN-REDD Programme Strategy](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=4598&Itemid=53) | Governance  Transparency and Accountability  Green Economy |
| Duration | 27 months |
| Total amount requested (US$) | US$ 4.5 million |

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| II. Background |
| *Illegal forest use*  East Africa is exposed to considerable illegal forest use which contributes significantly to deforestation and forest degradation. Illegal behavior includes failure to mark or monitor log and timber movement, excessive volume harvesting, illegal allocation of permits and concession areas and unsustainable management planning. In East Africa, illegal forest use behavior includes the multiple use of permits and transport, harvesting outside of permit areas, and harvesting without permits. Addressing the drivers of this behavior is important for REDD+ outcomes in the region. It is also important because illegal timber trade, and other often associated illicit actions, can jeopardize livelihoods in legitimate, well planned and regulated commercial forestry operations and other economic sectors such as tourism, threatening to undo hard-won development gains in the region.  As is the case with other forms of illicit trade such as wildlife, the trafficking of timber is undermining national and regional security. Groups often linked to organized crime are exploiting the opportunities provided by corrupt officials, weak institutions and border controls in conducting the trade. For example, there is increasing evidence that organized crime syndicates engaged in wildlife trade also engage in the trade in small arms and drug and human trafficking. Speculation exists that some wildlife trafficking groups may be linked to terrorist cells or warlords and militias involved in civil conflicts. Illegal trade, including that of timber, therefore poses a serious challenge to nation states committed to the rule of law and to ending corruption.  Supporting countries to meet these challenges is an important priority for the UN system. Regional bodies and countries need urgent and sufficient capacity support to combat trafficking at a new scale and level of sophistication. Work is needed at regional, national and local levels to scale up UN support and to refine efforts to respond to this challenge. This proposal of the UN-REDD Programme will help facilitate cross-sectoral and cross-border collaboration at the regional level; strengthen governance in national institutions responsible for forest management and timber trade; and help to establish local livelihoods and benefit sharing schemes which reduce incentives for people in local communities to be recruited into illegal activities by criminal syndicates.  *East Africa’s situation*  Several East African countries, including Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, are suffering heavily from illegal logging, as described by reports from TRAFFIC (2007) and Chinese Takeaway (2004).[[2]](#footnote-2). These three countries have contributed to an approximate 14.4 million hectares of forest deforestation from 1990 to 2010. Industrial roundwood and sawnwood consumption in the three countries was reported to be approximately 8.8 million cubic meters in 2010. Due to the sensitivity of the sector, data collection is quite difficult and patchy, so most figures presented are quite conservative as they have not been vetted. According to information attained through years of research in West and Central Africa, approximately 50% of national timber production is supplied through informal (artisanal) production using chainsaws or other equipment, and is often unreported[[3]](#footnote-3) [[4]](#footnote-4).  At the same time, the region is threatened by transnational organized environmental crime, especially poaching and widespread corruption. The crime is perpetuated by poverty and the involvement of organized criminal networks internal and external to the region, including in Asia. It is estimated that transnational organized environmental crime causes financial losses of US$90-230 billion every year. However, little focus has been given to the pure enforcement track in order to reduce trade flows of illegally logged timber. Increasing the capacity of police, customs, rangers and investigators and prosecutors to intercept, follow and disband criminal networks, and to investigate tax fraud, are activities that have not been adequately or effectively attempted at a broad scale.  The illegal wildlife, timber and fisheries trades have recently received increased high political attention from both from the donor community and East African countries. In addition, many efforts in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda target raising awareness, and supporting **Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade** (FLEGT) initiatives and sustainable livelihood programmes. Recently, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) (including timber), consisting of CITES, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the World Bank have increased their focus on East Africa. This project, in collaboration with UNODC, would add further momentum to address illegal logging and related trade in the sub-region.  The momentum is challenged by a gap in understanding and defining what is legal or illegal timber trade, and an insufficient amount of information from reporting legal and illegal timber trade. Further exacerbating these challenges is an uncoordinated effort to address illegality and deforestation, environmental protection, governance and statistics in East Africa. These are areas specifically under the mandates of the participating UN agencies, FAO, UNDP and UNEP, as part of their collaboration through the UN-REDD Programme.  *UN-REDD Programme efforts to support countries to integrate FLEGT efforts with REDD+ activities*  This proposal is a starting point for the UN-REDD Programme and its new key partners to support countries to better integrate FLEGT efforts with REDD+ activities. It will build on each of the UN-REDD agencies’ complementary initiatives. FAO will lead on UN-REDD support because the agency has been the most involved to date in FLEGT issues. Activities could be extended in the future to other regions where illegal logging and related trade are an impediment to sustainable forest management and REDD+, such as in Central and West Africa and Southeast Asia.  This proposal supports the UN-REDD Programme’s goals. The UN-REDD Programme aims at assisting partner countries in developing sufficient capacity at all levels to design and implement results-based REDD+ actions. It specifically focuses on providing support to country-led efforts toward transparent governance systems, clearer tenure rights, poverty alleviation and improved food security, sustainable land use policies and management of forests, reduced loss of natural forests and biodiversity, the empowerment of women, robust monitoring of REDD+ activities, and positive sectoral change overall.  In East Africa, the UN-REDD Programme has been active in Tanzania since 2008, through a National Programme[[5]](#footnote-5) to enhance national capacities and governance for REDD+, with a budget of US$ 4.3 million. The first phase of the National Programme is currently ending, yet UN-REDD engagement is expected to continue, especially because further support is needed in Tanzania for the policy, governance and institutional bases to address deforestation and consolidate a REDD+ mechanism.  The UN-REDD Programme has through FAO and the European Union (EU)-sponsored FLEGT Programmes supported ten local initiatives that seek to improve information on trans-boundary trade between the three countries, train law enforcement officers, and develop improved systems for defining and tracing legal timber. In November 2012, FAO sponsored a regional workshop to review lessons learned and to propose priority actions that would support a reduction of illegal behavior and trade in the sector. The workshop identified that key challenges to addressing illegal timber harvest and trade were the widespread and systemic lack of knowledge of timber volumes traded, the flow of timber between countries with porous borders, and unclear allocation procedures for harvesting rights for industrial and artisanal logging. Participants recommended improved collaboration between regional bodies and initiatives addressing illegal behavior, and increased efforts and data availability to understand timber trade flows and the legality of products shipped. The current programmes through FAO seek to continue the momentum gained through these interventions and will contribute the knowledge gained and the current resources allocated through the EU FAO FLEGT Programme to this initiative[[6]](#footnote-6).  Over the past three years, UNDP has under the UN-REDD Programme produced key knowledge products and organized regional events to raise awareness and engage experts from REDD+ and anti-corruption to strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability for REDD+. In addition, since 2012, ten countries, including three African countries, have initiated country-level interventions to integrate anti-corruption into their REDD+ readiness efforts with UN-REDD support. Viet Nam has integrated detailed anti-corruption activities and budget lines to its Phase 2 funding proposal. Under the targeted support modality of the UN-REDD Programme, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Peru and the Philippines are receiving funding and technical support to initiate anti-corruption measures for REDD; and Indonesia and Nigeria have integrated anti-corruption as crosscutting components of their participatory governance assessments. Most notably for this proposal, Kenya is currently finalizing with UN-REDD targeted support a REDD+ corruption risk assessment and institutional context analysis that explores corruption as both a driver of deforestation and forest degradation, notably through illegality around the charcoal chain, and corruption risks that may be enhanced by REDD+ design and implementation, especially related to the allocation of land. The exercise, actively led by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, has been characterized by openness, but has also highlighted complex and sensitive issues, including those facilitating Kenya’s large imports of illegal logs from Uganda.  The UN-REDD Programme has through UNEP and its collaboration with INTERPOL and the GRID Arendal Centre published a review of global illegal logging in 2012 (‘Green Carbon, Black Trade’), which estimated that illegal logging accounts for 50-90 percent of the volume of all forestry in key producer countries, and generates between US$ 30 and 100 billion per year. As the global policy and assessment organization of the UN system, UNEP leads global campaigns on illegal and wildlife trade and poaching and has engaged with media, celebrities to initiate a change in consumption patterns that are drivers of demand. UNEP has also worked with the private sector on setting standards and norms for global certification and trade to reward supply chain actors that adopt sustainable practices.  *Partners against illegal timber trade*  CITES supports country plans to implement more effective measures to directly combat illicit flows that could greatly benefit the work on the illegal timber trade. CITES, ICCWC, UNODC, and UNEP are collaborating closely to establish a targeted effort to reduce illegal flows of wildlife and timber from East Africa. UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and organized crime under the framework of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and focuses on strengthening the capacity of governments to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes against protected species of wild flora and fauna. Through this programme, UNODC will support the establishment of container and port customs programmes through a UNODC-WCO container programme. This programme has established a high record of seizures and long-term longevity in many countries, including Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Furthermore, UNODC and UNEP are involved in training programmes, and are establishing a wider platform in the region to undertake strong enforcement training and capacity building. However, in order to establish a wide enough and sufficiently effective system to reduce illegal flows of timber and wood products, a much stronger effort is urgently needed. The current efforts provide a unique entry point for including timber throughout all enforcement and training programmes.  UNODC has supported a programme to address illegal export of timber and round log from ports. UNODC, INTERPOL and UNEP (through GRID Arendal’s Rapid response unit) are closely involved in projects to combat organized forest crime – such as through the project ORGFORC (UNODC-GRID-Arendal and CITES), as well as through anti-poaching schemes. Under this project, UNODC would lead on the establishment of container and port customs programmes and related training. |

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| III. Results framework and theory of change | |
| Supporting countries to meet this challenge is an important priority for the UN system and the UN-REDD Programme. Regional bodies and countries need urgent and sufficient capacity support to combat trafficking at a new scale and level of sophistication. Work is needed at the regional, national and local levels to scale up UN support and refine efforts to respond to this challenge. Integrating the efforts of the UN-REDD Programme participating agencies and UNODC would combine expertise in training and enforcement, data collection, and capacity development on the governance issues that underpin and facilitate a number of issues related to the illegal trade. The partners will manage and operate under their existing mandates and areas of expertise, while facilitating and informing a separate and independent effort by the enforcement community that will be targeted also on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation associated with organized crime. In the context of this programme, partners will reach out to INTERPOL to engage the crime control institutions at a global scale of collaboration and networking that mirrors that of international crime organizations themselves.  These initiatives would strengthen support to enforcement personnel in the region. Furthermore, reinforcing core activity areas within the proposed partnership, while facilitating a separate enforcement effort and training component managed by UNODC, ICCWC and FAO, will provide a holistic approach to reducing deforestation than has been attempted elsewhere.  *Scope*  The package of activities in this proposal will help facilitate cross-sectoral and cross-border collaboration at the East Africa regional level to enhance systems and capacities for understanding and addressing the magnitude and root causes of the issues. The activities will strengthen governance and capacities in national institutions responsible for enforcement, forest management and timber trade. They will complement local livelihoods and benefit sharing schemes that REDD+ seeks to promote, by reducing incentives for people in local communities to be recruited into illegal activities by criminal syndicates.  Furthermore, lessons can be learned to inform efforts in other regions if these efforts succeed in establishing systems for training, implementing and supporting national governments and enforcement communities to detect, prevent and sanction illegal trade.   1. Raise awareness of, and engage key national stakeholders on the magnitude, causes and channels of illegal timber trade.   This would be achieved by:   * + Diagnostic assessments to identify key actors, drivers and weaknesses in the enforcement sequence and illicit trade value chains   + Mapping and engaging stakeholders to build consensus about the need, constraints and collaborative methods to address the issue with a focus on key drivers such a corruption and poverty   + Analyzing the potential of re-directing lost revenues towards local and national green economy investments, including for strengthening enforcement efforts to recover unaccounted for resources   + Involving national research capacity, producing and disseminating analytical reports on loss of revenues, illicit and legal trade flows   + Support country level processes to establish the legal definition of timber and divers timber products as a base for clear understanding of legal and illegal timber in the region with emphasis on sustainable forest management (SFM)   + Conducting Corruption Risk Assessments in the timber trade sector for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, with a possible emphasis on allocation procedures for harvesting rights for industrial and artisanal logging   + Raising the awareness and capacity of civil society and media actors to monitor and report on illegal timber trade and its impact, establishing anti-corruption platforms as and when necessary   + Developing and strengthening coordination and collaboration at regional level among the key policy, trade, regulatory and law enforcement bodies   + Holding a series of regional or country level workshops to solicit industry and artisanal producer perspective on challenges to legal production   + Based on the activities above around the forest/timber sector, elaborating a proposed methodology to raise national awareness and engagement for addressing international and illegal trade of different commodities (which can also be used for wildlife species, ivory, drugs, waste or fishing).   + A joint regional report on assessing the extent, drivers and trends of illegal logging, and possible solutions.   The joint [Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=6862&Itemid=53) **in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities,** developed collaboratively between the UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank will be used.   1. Identify key niches to strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for sustainable and legal timber trade   This would be achieved by:   * + Conducting capacity assessment of key institutions to determine capacity gaps and assets   + Designing and implementing country-specific capacity development plans   + Improving systems to collect, monitor and utilize statistics in legal/illegal timber trade   + Supporting regional stakeholder meetings through the East African Community to establish and support a law enforcement action plan and monitor progress   + Supporting country level law enforcement and civil society stakeholders to implement aspects of the country specific law enforcement strategies   + Improving timber monitoring regulations and procedures, using practical and affordable best practice and including review and possible harmonization of procedures for trans-border movement of timber  1. Build the national law enforcement capacities, judiciary and prosecutorial capacities to combat illegal timber trade and establish and support the implementation of container profiling units for wildlife and timber in East Africa   This would be achieved by:   * Providing technical assistance to ports and customs administration in establishing container profiling units for wildlife and timber   + Providing specialized training and capacity strengthening support to rangers, police, customs, prosecutors, investigators, and judiciary.   + Providing capacity building in intelligence gathering, including strengthening of inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and intelligence sharing in addressing illegal timber trade   *Risks*  The ambition and level of complexity of this initiative require that a certain number of facilitating factors are brought together to ensure its success. They will then set the countries on track towards achieving levels of prevention, control, enforcement and sanctions, to curtail illegal timber trade throughout the value chain from supply to retail. While all efforts will be made to minimize and mitigate their impacts on the initiative, some critical risks need to be flagged:  1 – Institutional coordination between different agencies: REDD+ implementation at the national level has already demonstrated the significant complexities of addressing a cross-sectoral issue; the addition of trade, transport, judiciary and  2 – National processes delaying implementation: permits, agreements for establishment of port container units, resistance to change and in particular to the creation of transparent processes, may all hinder the implementation of the initiative in particular as it touches to areas many countries consider as sovereign or may be reluctant to change.  3 – Availability of information: the intrinsic nature of illegal logging and trade renders the availability of information scarce and the willingness of actors to disclose information limited. This may be a major challenge for the initiative but would however be addressed through intelligence gathering, trust building initiatives and the formalization of information collection processes.  4 – Weak national capacities – On the transparency international corruption index country ranking for 2013, the three targeted countries rank above 100 out of 176, indicating that. corruption risks are high, even more so in this lucrative area of work. Similarly all three countries rank among the lowest 40 countries of the Human Development Index (HDI) of 2012. With poverty and monetary enticement being one of the key drivers of illegal trade and logging, such low levels of HDI indicate that the potential for individuals and communities to be drawn to such profitable ventures will be a challenge to overcome. | |
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| IV. Management arrangements and partnerships | |
| The UN-REDD Programme lead agency for this initiative is FAO and as such will be responsible for the overall coordination, management and reporting. UNDP and UNEP will provide their targeted inputs as specified above and all three agencies will collaborate as per the UN-REDD *modus operandi* to ensure cohesion and coherence.  UNDP and UNODC signed in December 2008 a Memorandum of Understanding. It provides a framework for cooperation and to facilitate country collaboration in the areas of anti-corruption and criminal justice reform matters and enhance consistency, coherence and quality in the delivery of technical cooperation, in response to national priorities. This includes joint fundraising efforts, the development of joint knowledge management tools and the sharing of technical expertise. These interventions were developed in consideration of the One UN Reform Process and Delivering as One as a UN System.  UNODC as a collaborating agency will be in charge of the specific element of the initiative related to container management and pursuit, port programmes and as well as the prosecution, judiciary and law enforcement elements. Detailed modalities will be firmed up and established as the initiative is further fleshed out.  At a national level, the UN-REDD Programme and its agencies will work through institutions and focal points at the national level in the forestry, civil society and other sectors; UNODC will work with its traditional partners and a mechanism for in-country coordination of efforts and for bridging the traditional institutional gap will be designed for each country individually. | |

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| V. Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Such an initiative aiming to change behaviour across a wide range of actors is difficult to monitor. Indeed when it comes to enforcement, behaviour over time of indicators – such as the number of illegal loggers or traders apprehended – is expected to change and fluctuate with high numbers at the onset of the initiative and lower when dissuasion starts to take effect. Similarly for container control, in the immediate term only installations and capacity to operate them may be measured, however a certain lag time is necessary to enable the recording of more impactful trends, such as the capture of smuggled goods. The same applies to legal enforcement and behavioural changes that would only take effect when the laws have been crafted and the messages have been communicated broadly enough for a significant uptake. The short duration (27 months) of this initiative, poses a challenge to results based impact measurement. However, the monitoring and evaluation framework will be defined within the first three months with reasonable, simple, and measurable indicators identified jointly by the partners.  Based on international best practice, 10% of the implementation budget has been allocated for monitoring and evaluation, noting that this includes a final independent evaluation covering the entire initiative. |

| Outcome | Output | Responsible agency | Indicative activities | Inputs (for information - to be removed in final version) | Estimated timeline | | | | | | | | | indicative budget (Q4 2013- to Q4 2015) |
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| 2013 | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
| Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| **Raise awareness of, and engage key regional and national stakeholders on the magnitude, causes and channels of illegal timber trade** | Map and engagement of stakeholders to build consensus about the need, constraints and collaborative methods to address the issue**[1]** | FAO, UNDP and UNEP | Convene one high- mid level meeting in each country per year | Travel, workshop costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |
| Corruption Risk Assessment in the timber trade sector in each country (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) are conducted, with a possible emphasis on allocation procedures for harvesting rights for industrial and artisanal logging | UNDP | Conduct four assessments (interviews and secondary data) | salaries (20 days per country = 80 days) and travels for one international consultant + 4 national consultants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100,000 |
|  | Involving national research capacity, analytical reports on loss of revenues, illicit and legal trade flows are produced and disseminated | UNDP | Research in 3 countries, one regional report (within main regional report on illegal logging) | salaries (20 days per country = 80 days) and travels for one international consultant + 3 national consultants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100,000 |
|  | Awareness and capacity of civil society and media actors raised to monitor and report on illegal timber trade and its impact | UNDP and UNEP | One regional journalist training; 2 regional training workshops per year for civil society; production of awareness materials (fact sheets, audio-visual materials) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200,000 (60,000 UNDP, 140,000 UNEP) |
|  | Coordination and collaboration at regional level among the key regulatory and law enforcement bodies is developed | UNDP | Convene three regional meeting with targeted actors - (*note possibility of tagging along Interpol's planned work (Kenya November 2013)* | travel, workshop costs, logistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,000 |
|  | Methodology to raise national awareness and engagement for addressing international & illegal trade of different commodities is elaborated | UNDP | Hire consultant to support coordinator to complete the task |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,000 |
|  | OUTREACH: Compile regional analysis on illegal logging and related trade in Eastern Africa (with FAO, UNDP, FAO, GRID Arendal, Interpol and UNODC), combining satellite imagery and information from all partners as a joint outreach and overview report with recommendations | UNEP | Hire lead consultant and production team to produce with Ecosystems unit | Senior consultant and support (150 days), production costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300,000 |
|  | RESTRICTED BACKGROUND BRIEFS: Intelligence briefs on illegal logging and related trade (with GRID Arendal, INTERPOL and UNODC) | UNEP | Hire consultant (through GRID Arendal) | Salaries (100 days) and production costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150,000 |
|  | SITUATION UPDATES : Explore synergies with Global Forest Watch 2.0 (new remote sensing and awareness raising tool, <http://www.gfw-beta.org/>) and liaise with other satellite tracking systems | UNEP | One analyst/consultant and Partnership agreement with World Resources Institute to analyse the application of GFW 2.0 for addressing illegal logging | Sub-contract |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |
| Sub – total outcome 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 990,000 |
| **Identify key niches to strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for sustainable and legal timber trade** | Capacity gaps and assets assessed | FAO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90,000 |
| Country-specific capacity development plans designed and implemented | FAO & UNDP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 240,000 |
| Regional coordination and exchange on law enforcement strengthened | FAO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80,000 |
| Country level implementation and CSO collaboration on enforcement | FAO & UNDP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 300,000 |
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| Sub-total outcome 2 |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | 710,000 |

| Outcome | Output | Responsible agency | | Indicative activities | Inputs (for information - to be removed in final version) | Estimated timeline | | | | | | | | | | indicative budget (Q4 2013- to Q4 2015) |
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| 2013 | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | |
| Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | |
| Establish and support the implementation of container profiling units for wildlife and timber in East Africa, build the national law enforcement capacities, judicial and prosecutorial capacities to combat forest crime | Establish and support the implementation of container profiling units-provide technical assistance to ports and customs administration *(note: the type and nature of TA to be determined by the findings of the capacity assessment and risk map)- targeting Mozambique, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania* | UNODC | | Conduct port assessments, engage consultants, conduct trainings, including regional training, procure infrastructure equipment, including specialized kits, basic protection/  search equipment, computer equipment (for ex. Cargo Data Systems) | Assessments, training, consultants, national coordinators, monitoring visits, procurement of equipment |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | 850,000 |
|  | Capacity building of law enforcement authorities | UNODC | | Provide hands-on training to enforcement agencies, including on trade, correct documentation and Customs procedures, Information gathering and dissemination, identification of commodities, Investigation techniques, procedures and the handling of seized wildlife use of equipment, technology and forensic procedures | Venue, travel of participants, consultants fees, organizing total 4 trainings |  |  |  |  | x | x | x | x |  | | 125,000 |
|  | Capacity building of investigators and prosecutors to effectively address timber trafficking– 5 trainings | UNODC | | Hands-on practical training, including controlled deliveries training to investigations at key border and transit points and prosecutors | Venue, travel of participants, consultants fees, organizing- total 4 trainings |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | x | x | | 135,000 |
|  | Capacity strengthening support to rangers, including training, equipping | UNODC | | Hands-on practical training, procurement of equipment | Venue, travel of participants, consultants fees, organizing, procurement of equipment total 5 trainings |  |  |  | x | x |  | x | x | x | | 224,000 |
|  | Improve inter-agency and cross-border cooperation and intelligence sharing in addressing illegal timber trade | UNODC | | Conduct inter-agency meetings, facilitate intelligence sharing, procurement of equipment for intelligence sharing | Venue, travel of participants, consultants fees, organizing, procurement- total 4 trainings, intelligence equipment |  |  | x |  | x | x |  | x | x | | 265,000 |
|  | Support and coordination of activities, monitoring and evaluation of implementation, assessments | UNODC | | Coordination and support in implementation of activities, including the overhead costs | Coordination, including consultants, staff fees, monitoring and evaluation costs, travel |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | 280,000 |
|  | Increase the probability of convicting criminals  by capacity strengthening of the judiciary | UNODC | | Provision of training aimed to adjudicate cases fairly, appropriately and promptly as related to this type of crime | Venue, travel of participants, consultants fees, organizing |  |  | x |  | x | x |  | x | x | | 167,000 |
|  | Programme support costs | UNODC | |  |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | 154,000 |
| Sub-total outcome 3 |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 2,500,000 |
| **Results Based Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.** | Overall coordination and technical advice | FAO | | Hire regional coordinator/ technical adviser, locally recruited in Nairobi | Senior consultant salary *(between 281 and 350 daily rate),* travels,office space |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 300,000 |
|  | Monitoring and Evaluation (including kick-off meeting or round-table in Nairobi in November) | FAO on behalf of partnership | | Independent Evaluators, design and measurement of indicators and means of verification |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | 300,000 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Sub-total (M& E component) | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | 600,000 | |
| Total | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,500,000 | |

1. The work areas are: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV); Governance; Stakeholder Engagement; Multiple Benefits and Safeguards; Transparency and Accountability; and, Green Economy. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://www.globaltimber.org.uk/mozambique.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Unpublished report from PARPAF Central African Republic, “Caracterisation socio-economique du secteur du siage artisanal informel a Bangui” through ACP FLEGT Support Programme, FAO, August 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Illegal Logging: Law enforcement, livelihoods, and the timber trade, Tacconi, Luca, CIFOR, 2007 available online: <http://www.cifor.org/online-library/browse/view-publication/publication/2213.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The other UN REDD Programme countries in Africa with a National Programme are the Republic of the Congo the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Zambia. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda do not currently have a VPA [↑](#footnote-ref-6)