

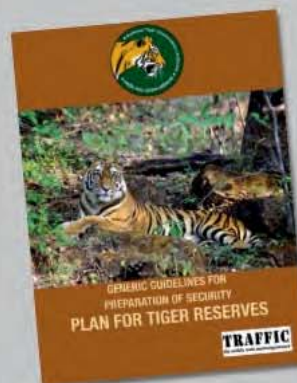
TRAFFIC India has collaborated with WCCB (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) and Defra (The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Govt. of UK) for disseminating knowledge on measures and skills for combating wildlife crime across the country.



TRAFFIC India conducts research on poaching and trade dynamics of various species in illegal wildlife trade. Analyses from its findings are provided to various decision-makers encouraging them to take action in support of wildlife conservation.



TRAFFIC Post, TRAFFIC India's newsletter on wildlife trade issues in India, highlights the latest news and trends in illegal wildlife trade.



NTCA and TRAFFIC India have jointly prepared guidelines for scaling up security at Tiger Reserves in India.



TRAFFIC India has been providing specialised technical inputs for institutions and agencies including the Wildlife Institute of India, Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, CBI Academy, police, paramilitary and Customs.



Various posters and leaflets produced by TRAFFIC India aim to assist enforcement agencies in identifying protected species in illegal wildlife trade.



TRAFFIC India's booklet on Important Aspects of Investigation in Wildlife Offences presents, in simple, user friendly language, the various aspects of investigation into wildlife offences as per the legal procedures prevalent in India.



As part of its efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in South Asia for wildlife law enforcement, TRAFFIC along with other key partners has been working with the eight countries of South Asia towards establishing the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN). This is seen as a coordinated regional response to combat illegal poaching and trafficking and to help wildlife law enforcement agencies become better organized than the criminals.

In order to generate interest on wildlife issues, TRAFFIC India also engages with the younger generation from schools, colleges across the country through various activities and events.



TRAFFIC India's Handbook on Wildlife Law Enforcement in India is a comprehensive and detailed publication on wildlife trade and crime and aims to support efforts of various enforcement agencies. The handbook was launched in February 2010.

Front cover (National Geographic Stock/ Michael Nicols / WWF, Bankim Sharma, MKS Pasha, N C Dingra, Samir Sinha, WWF-Canon/Cat HOLLOWAY); Inside pages (WWF-Canon/Adam OSWELL, Abrar Ahmed, Nishant Chandra, Samir Sinha, TRAFFIC India, WWF-Canon/ Folke WULF)



TRAFFIC India, WWF-India Secretariat, 172-B, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003, Tel: +91-11-41504786, Email: trafficindia@wwfindia.net
To download our newsletter, posters, leaflet and other publications; and to know more about our work, please visit our website www.trafficindia.org; www.traffic.org.



Preserving India's Wild Heritage

Snapshots of TRAFFIC India's journey in helping conserve India's precious wild flora and fauna.

About "Wildlife Trade"

Wildlife trade is the sale or exchange by people of wild animal and plant resources. While much of this trade is legal, a significant portion of it is not. Over the years illegal wildlife trade has emerged as a form of

Paint brushes made of mongoose hair

organised transnational crime that threatens the existence of many wild species across the globe. In India, this illegal trade includes a diverse range of wildlife products and derivatives such as mongoose hair; snake skins; rhino horn; Tiger and Leopard claws, bones, skins and whiskers; elephant tusks; deer antlers; shahtoosh shawls; some sea shells; musk pods; bear bile; certain medicinal plants and timber; and caged birds, such as parakeets, mynas, munias, and many such illegally sourced wildlife products are destined for the international market.



Green Avadavat Amandava formosa is becoming a victim of the illegal pet trade



Artifacts made of ivory

In India, trade in over 1800 species of wild animals, plants and their derivatives is prohibited under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. International trade is further regulated under CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) to which India has been a member since 1976. In India, like many other countries, the problem is not one of insufficient laws, but that these may be poorly communicated and just as poorly implemented and enforced.

About TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC is the world's largest wildlife trade monitoring network and a joint conservation programme of WWF, the global conservation organization, and IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature. TRAFFIC's goal is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

TRAFFIC came to India in 1991, operating as a division of WWF-India. Since then, it has worked closely with the national and the State governments and various other agencies to help study, monitor and influence action to curb illegal wildlife trade.

As an organization committed to helping secure India's precious biodiversity, TRAFFIC works closely with a diverse set of stakeholders both within and outside government, providing support and encouragement to actions that strengthen conservation across the region.

SNAPSHOTS OF TRAFFIC INDIA'S WORK



TRAFFIC India works to strengthen the capacity of various enforcement agencies for fighting wildlife crime. It provides training and inputs to a diverse group of officials working on wildlife enforcement and related issues.

TRAFFIC India is associated with the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to develop and maintain a comprehensive database on wildlife trade and crime especially with reference to the Tiger (<http://www.tigermet.nic.in>), conduct capacity building programmes for various enforcement agencies, develop training materials for the field practitioners and conduct awareness campaigns.



TRAFFIC India, in collaboration with the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), has implemented the International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP) in Uttarakhand and Karnataka. TRAFFIC India works with the government and the private sector to ensure that the legal trade in various MAP species is maintained at sustainable levels.



"Don't Buy Trouble", TRAFFIC India's consumer awareness campaign, informs domestic and international tourists about the wildlife laws of the country and warns them against legal implications of purchasing various illegal wildlife products. The campaign is featured prominently in many international and domestic airports across the country.



Staff at Tiger Reserves and other Tiger bearing areas are encouraged to use Deep Search Metal Detectors for locating snares and traps set by poachers. TRAFFIC India has provided such equipment and training to several areas across the country.

Through its trans-border training workshops and meetings, TRAFFIC India brings together agencies of neighbouring countries with a view to providing a platform for them to share skills and experiences required to respond adequately to wildlife crime and trade-related issues. It also customises and delivers specialised training programmes on demand for such countries.



For the first time in India, sniffer dogs are being used to track illegal wildlife products. TRAFFIC India has been organizing training of these dogs that are then sent to the State Forest Department for use during wildlife raids and seizures.

In order to elicit greater support of the judiciary in fighting wildlife crime in India, TRAFFIC India conducts various specially designed orientation and sensitization programmes for them.

TRAFFIC India generates actionable intelligence on various aspects of illegal wildlife trade which is then passed on to various enforcement agencies for action and follow up. This has led to a series of arrests of poachers and recovery of wildlife products and arms etc. used in wildlife crimes.

