POP in the Wilderness

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When the only tool you have is a hammer, all of your problems start to look like nails.

THE PROBLEMS WITH PROBLEM SOLVING

WEAK ANALYTIC CAPACITY

SILENT VICTIMS

EFFORT FOCUSED METRICS

FRAGMENTED JURISDICTIONS & MANDATES
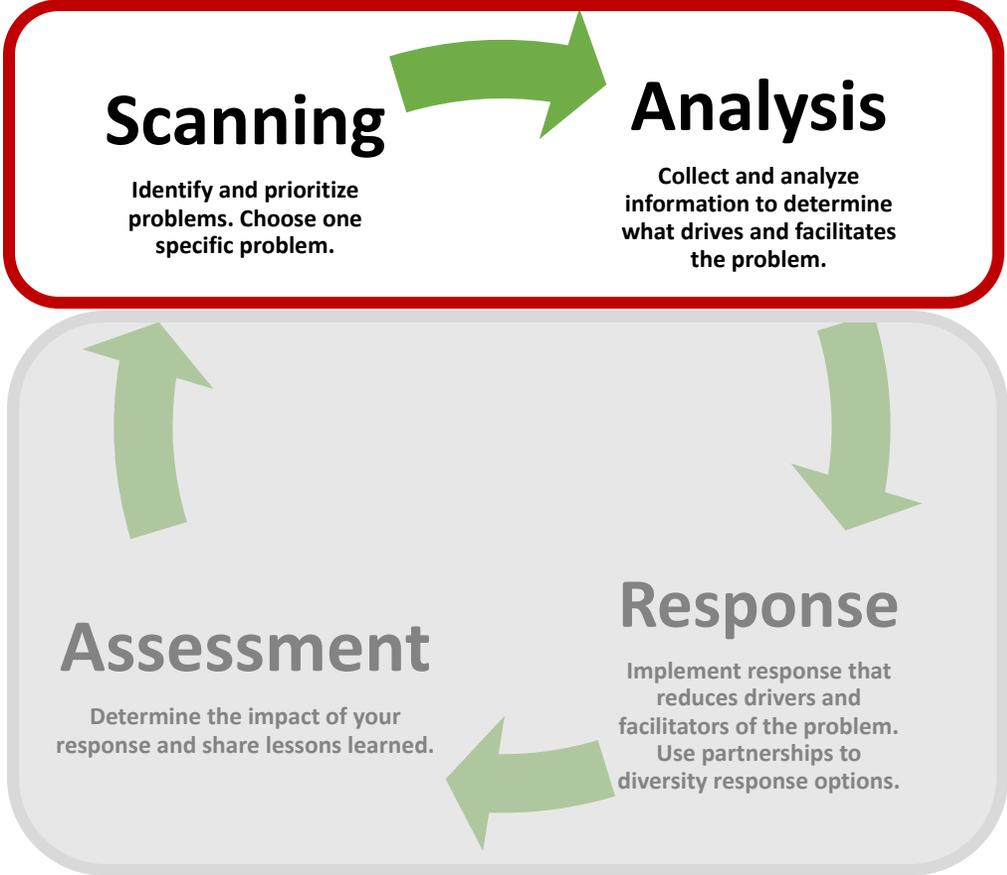
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WEAK ANALYTIC CAPACITY

Scanning
Identify and prioritize problems. Choose one specific problem.

Analysis
Collect and analyze information to determine what drives and facilitates the problem.

Assessment
Determine the impact of your response and share lessons learned.

Response
Implement response that reduces drivers and facilitators of the problem. Use partnerships to diversity response options.
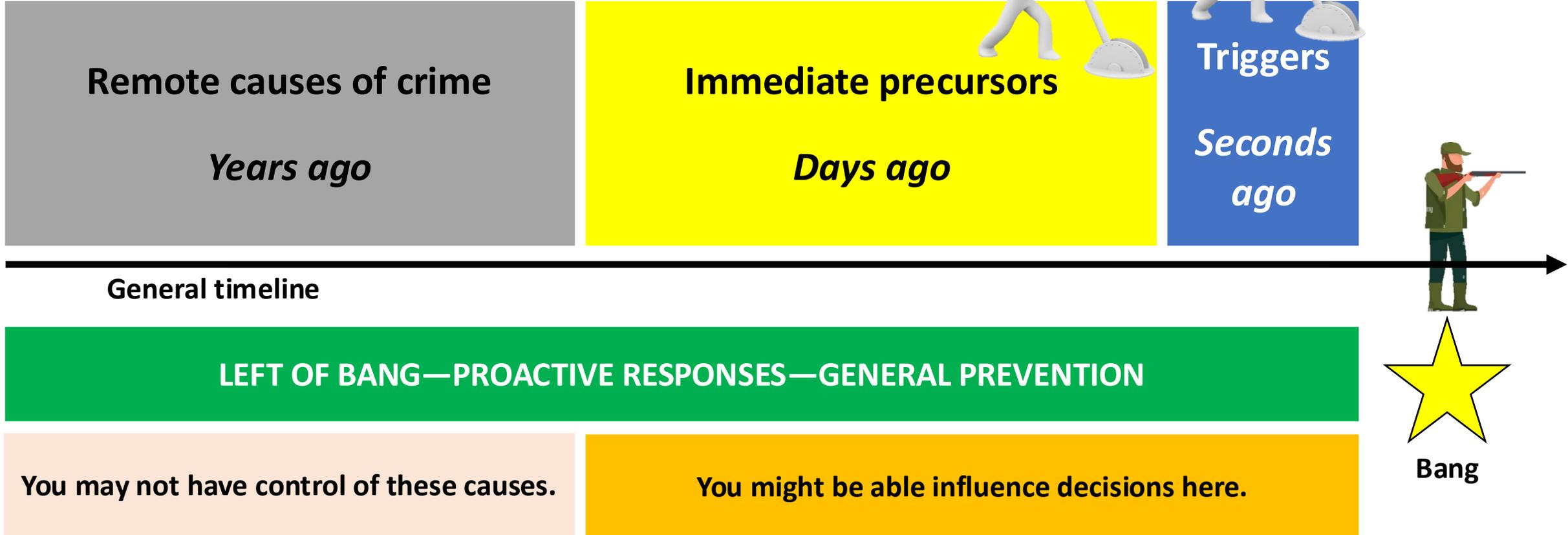
The SARA Process

USE ANALYSIS TO FIND LEVERS

Think of a lever as a **specific intervention** to switch the situation to a desired state.
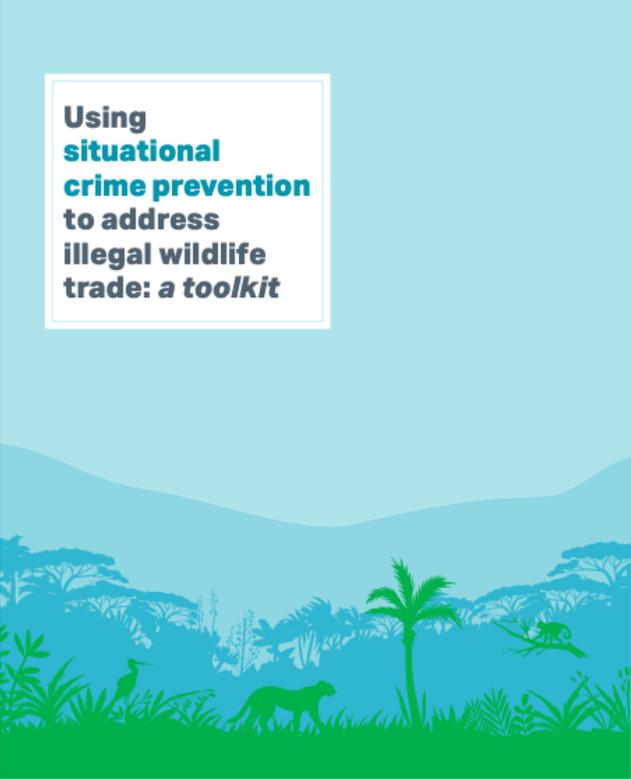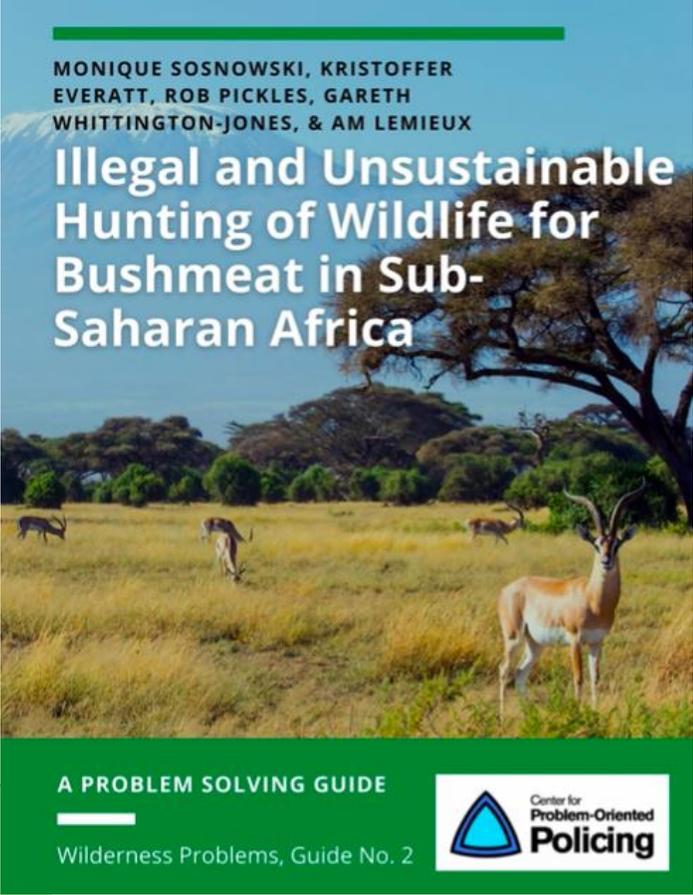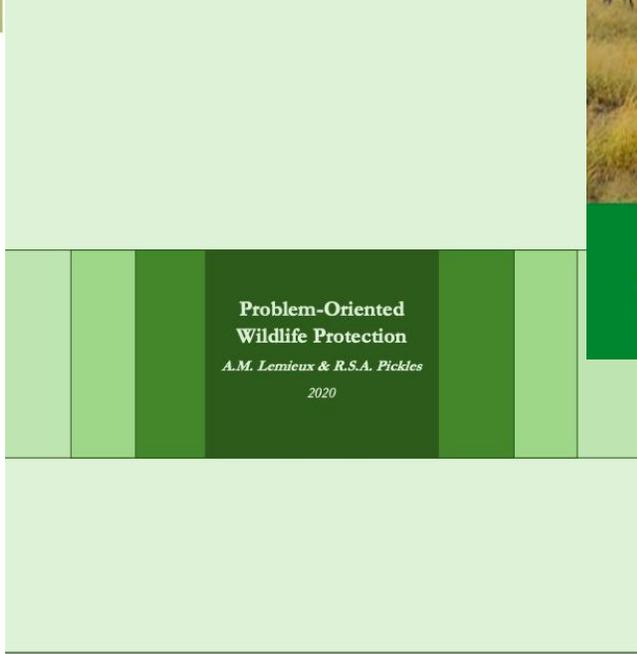
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Policing Problems

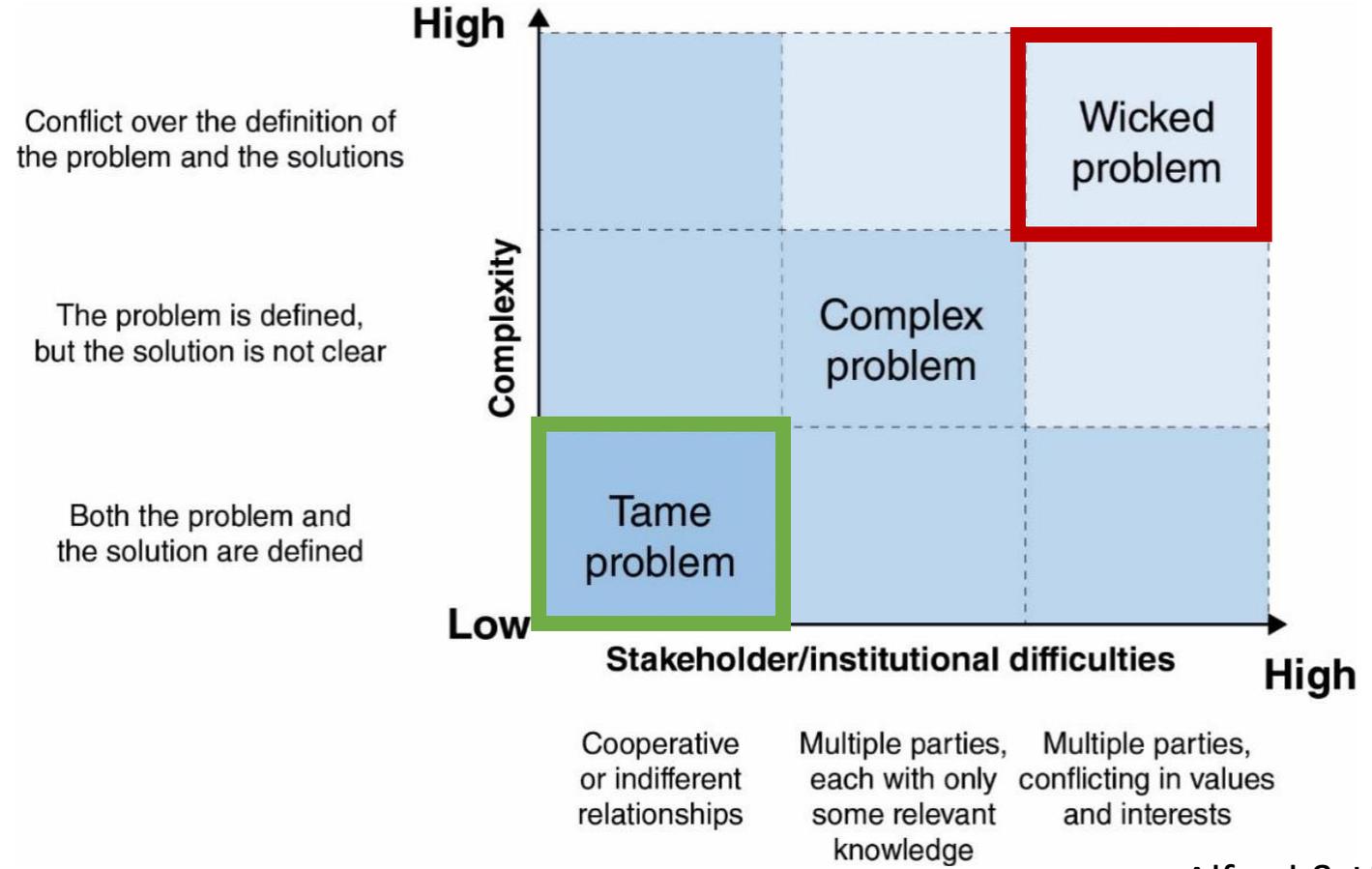|			
All Problems	Alcohol & Drug Problems	Animal Problems	Burglary & Theft
Business-related Problems	Disorder & Nuisance Problems	Elderly Problems	Endangerment
Frauds	Gang Problems	Misuse of Police Resources	Robbery
School & College Problems	Sex-related Problems	Traffic Problems	Vehicle-related Problems
Violence Problems	Wilderness Problems	Youth/Juvenile Problems	

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TACKLING ILLEGAL WILDLIFE HUNTING AND TRADE IN INDIA

PROBLEM-ORIENTED WILDLIFE PROTECTION
CASE STUDIES

WCS INDIA • WCT

Problem-Oriented Wildlife Protection

A.M. Lemieux & R.S.A. Pickles

2020

Center for Problem-Oriented Policing

nscr — Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement • PANTHERA

MONIQUE SOSNOWSKI, KRISTOFFER EVERATT, ROB PICKLES, GARETH WHITTINGTON-JONES, & AM LEMIEUX

Illegal and Unsustainable Hunting of Wildlife for Bushmeat in Sub-Saharan Africa

A PROBLEM SOLVING GUIDE

Center for Problem-Oriented Policing

Wilderness Problems, Guide No. 2

Using situational crime prevention to address illegal wildlife trade: a toolkit

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL
2021

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

PROBLEM ANALYSIS FOR WILDLIFE PROTECTION IN 55 STEPS

You need to 'tame' your 'wicked' problem.

Conflict over the definition of the problem and the solutions

The problem is defined, but the solution is not clear

Both the problem and the solution are defined

Complexity

High

Low

Wicked problem

Complex problem

Tame problem

Stakeholder/institutional difficulties

High

Cooperative or indifferent relationships

Multiple parties, each with only some relevant knowledge

Multiple parties, conflicting in values and interests

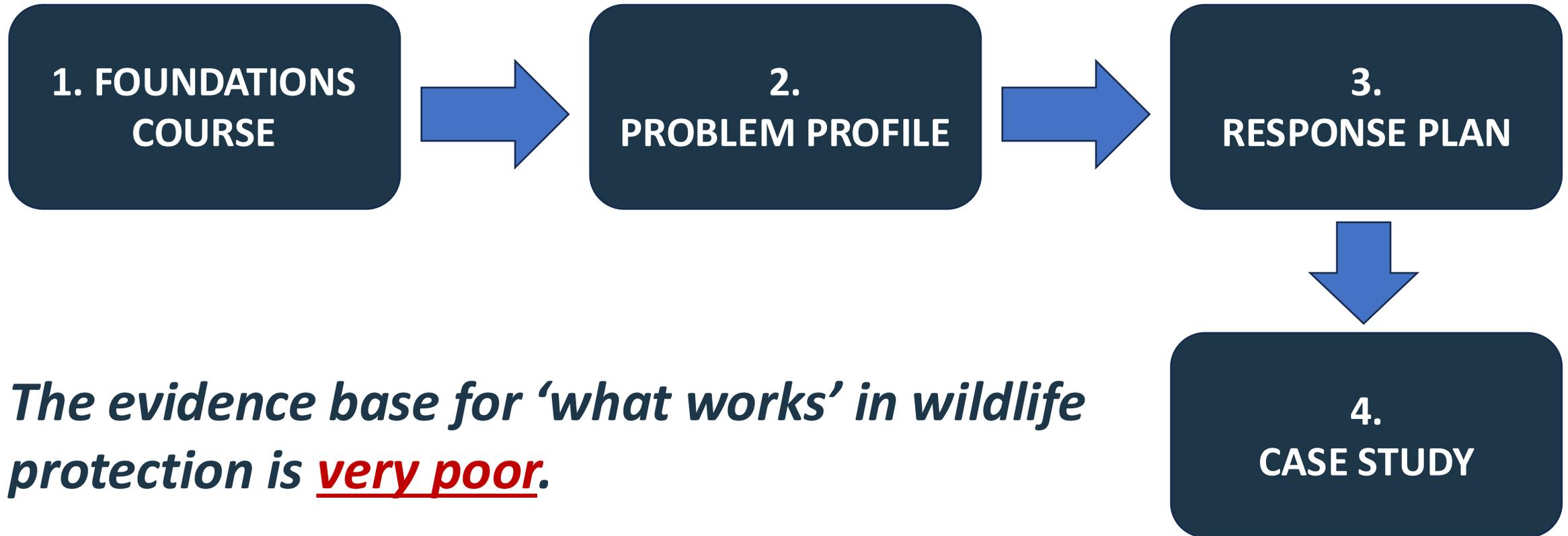Alford & Head (2017)

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Be very Specific

Bushmeat Hunting

Be very Specific
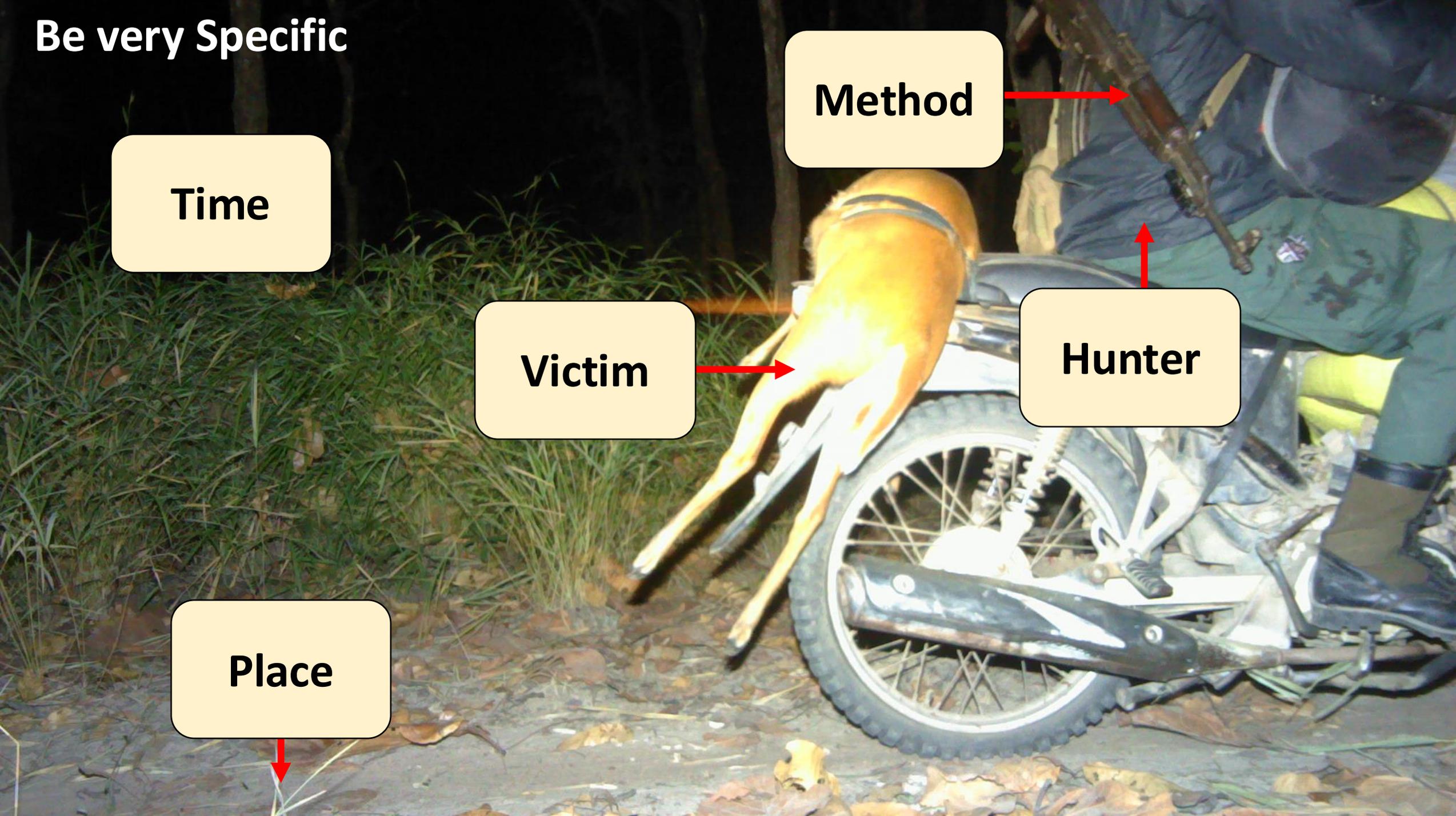
Bushmeat Hunting

Time **Method** **Method**
Nocturnal ungulate shooting accessed by motorbike in North Sector
Victim **Place**

DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY

1. FOUNDATIONS COURSE → **2. PROBLEM PROFILE** → **3. RESPONSE PLAN** → **4. CASE STUDY**

*The evidence base for 'what works' in wildlife protection is **very poor**.*
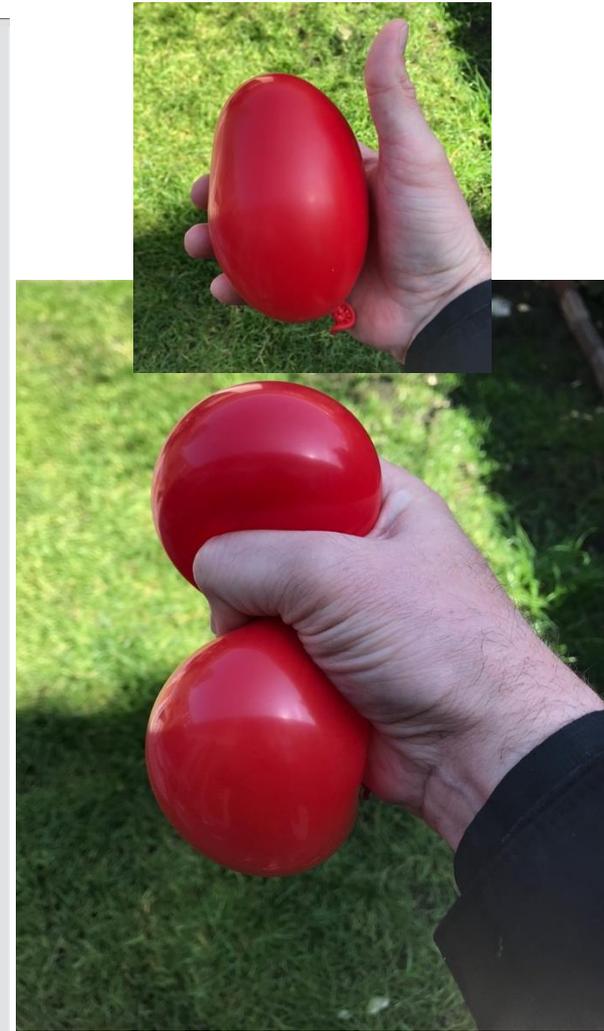
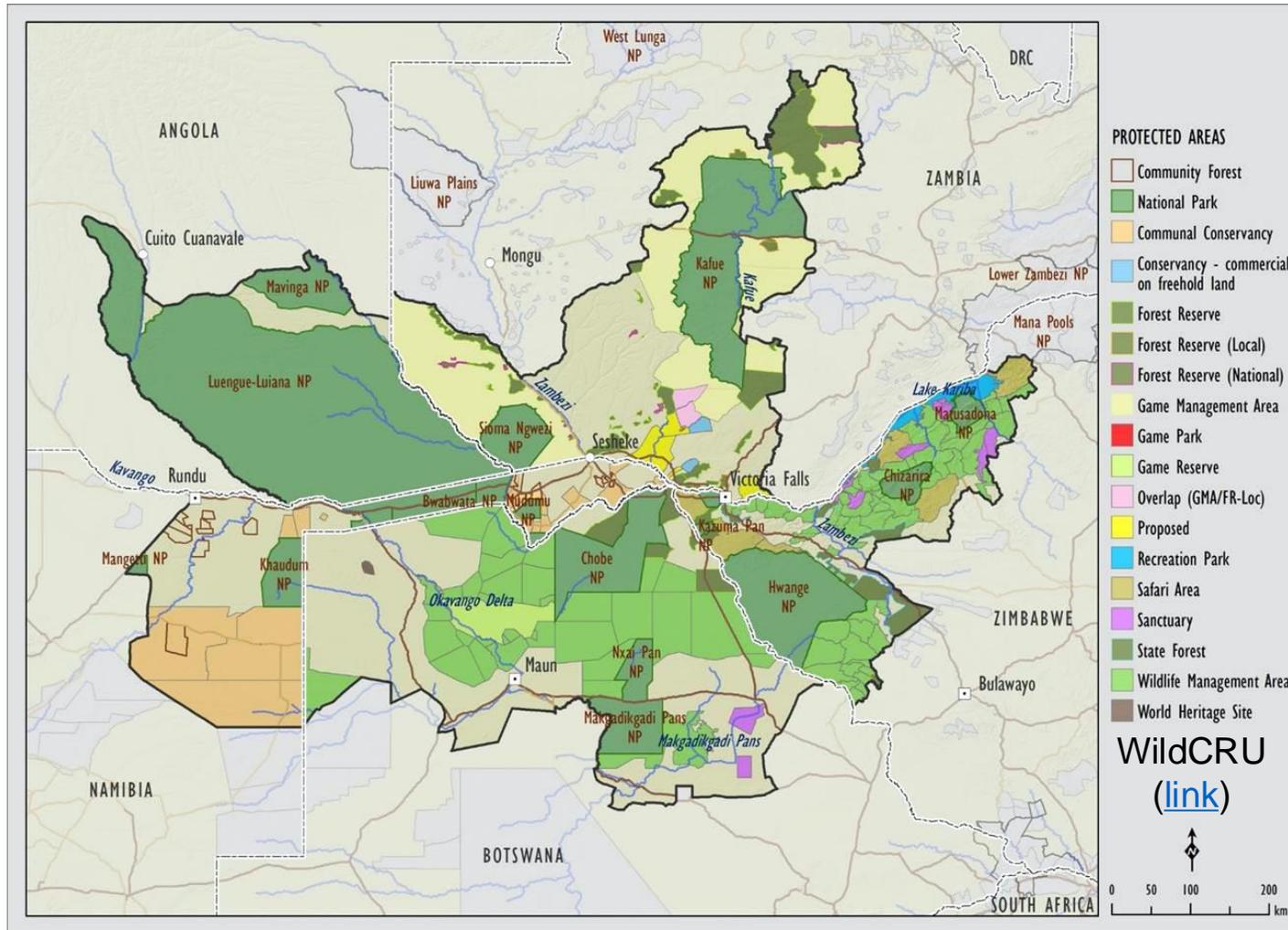LEAD

THE PROBLEMS WITH PROBLEM SOLVING
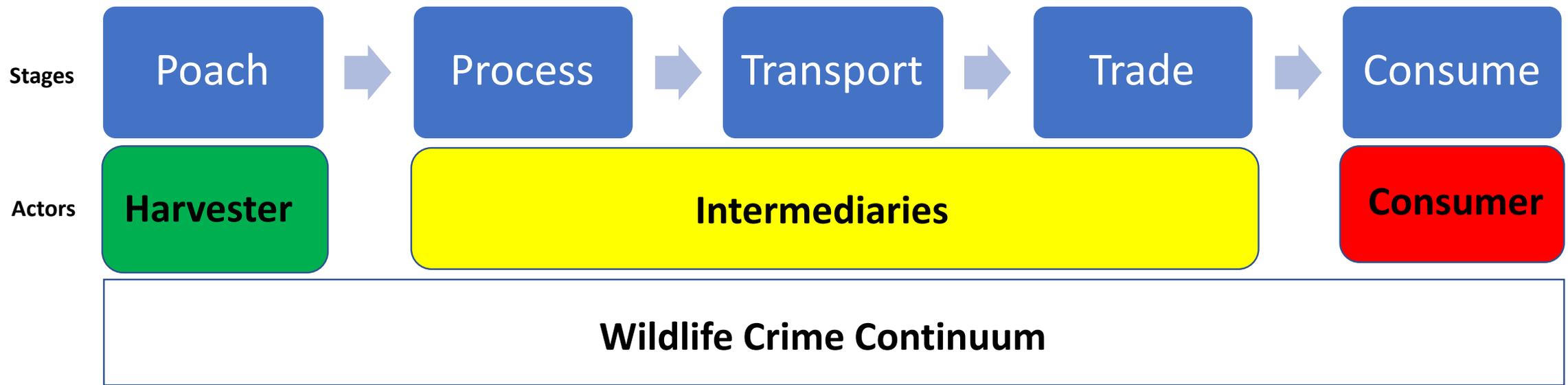
WEAK ANALYTIC CAPACITY
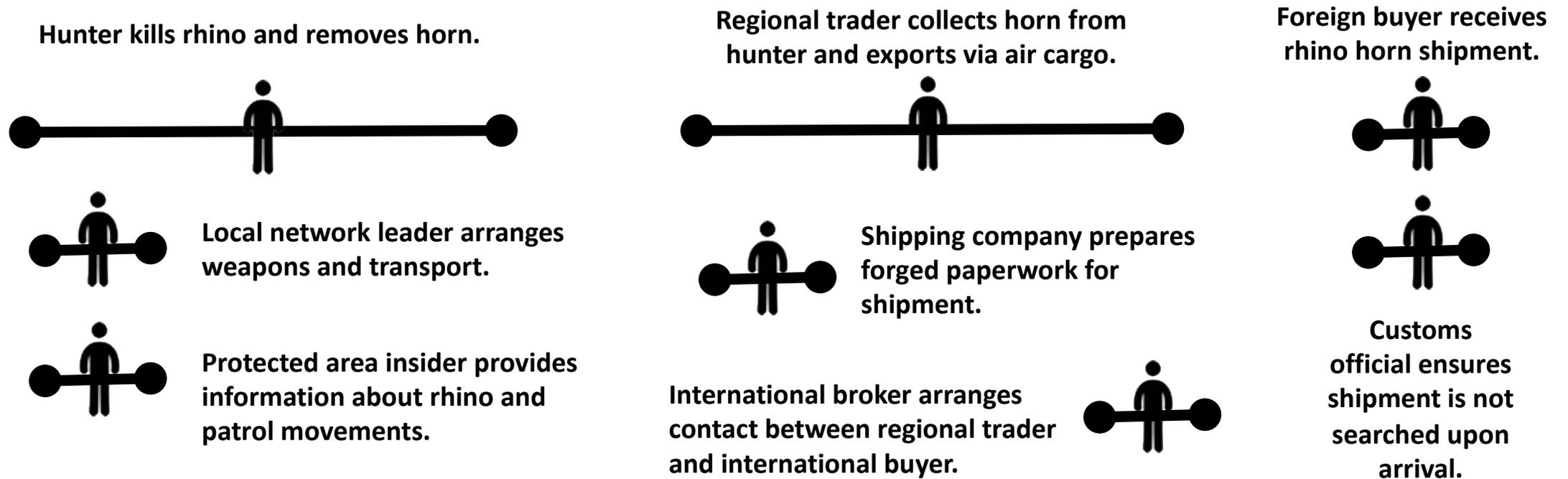
SILENT VICTIMS

EFFORT FOCUSED METRICS

FRAGMENTED JURISDICTIONS & MANDATES

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FRAGMENTED JURISDICTIONS AND MANDATES

WildCRU
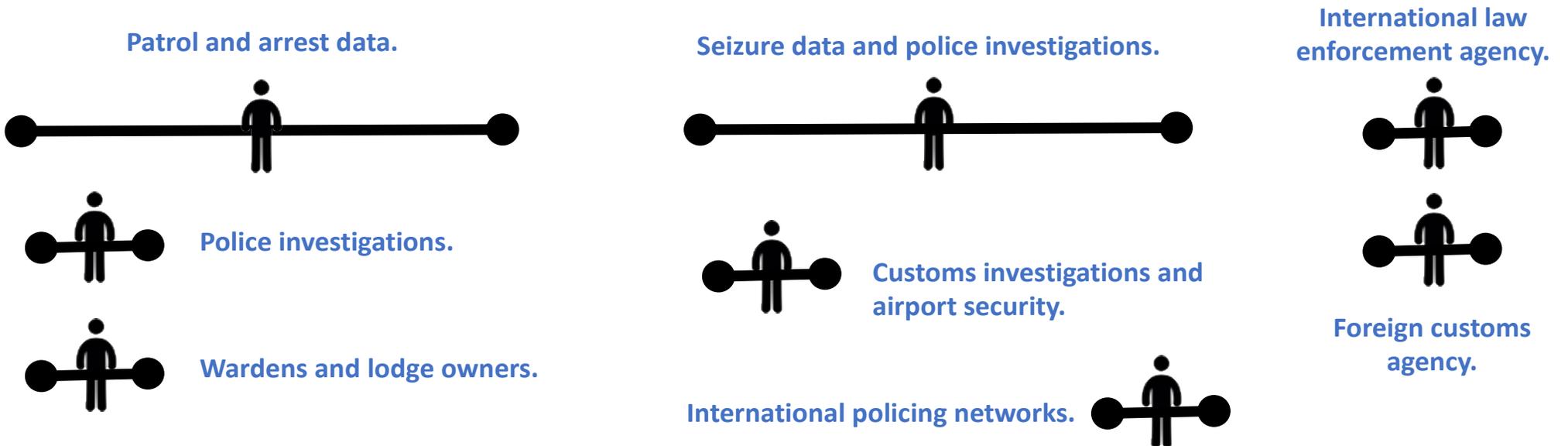(link)

Stages	Poach	→	Process	→	Transport	→	Trade	→	Consume

Actors

Harvester | Intermediaries | Consumer

Wildlife Crime Continuum

How does the product get from harvesters to consumers?

Hunter kills rhino and removes horn.

Local network leader arranges weapons and transport.

Protected area insider provides information about rhino and patrol movements.

Regional trader collects horn from hunter and exports via air cargo.

Shipping company prepares forged paperwork for shipment.

International broker arranges contact between regional trader and international buyer.

Foreign buyer receives rhino horn shipment.

Customs official ensures shipment is not searched upon arrival.

STEP 16

Stages	Poach	➡	Process	➡	Transport	➡	Trade	➡	Consume

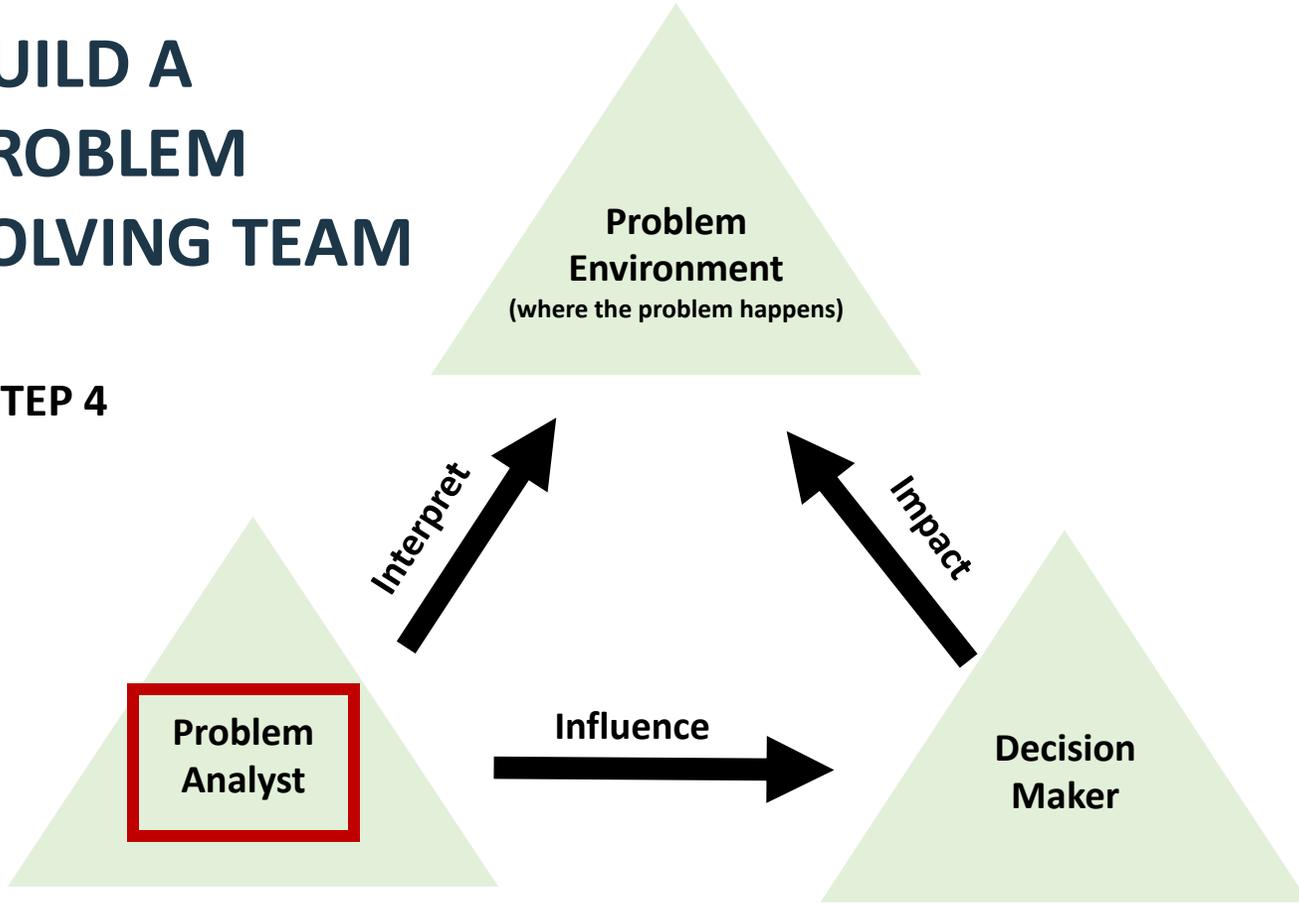**Actors**

Harvester | Intermediaries | Consumer

Wildlife Crime Continuum

Where could you find information about the different individuals involved, where they operate, and their methods?

Patrol and arrest data.

Seizure data and police investigations.

International law enforcement agency.

Police investigations.

Customs investigations and airport security.

Wardens and lodge owners.

International policing networks.

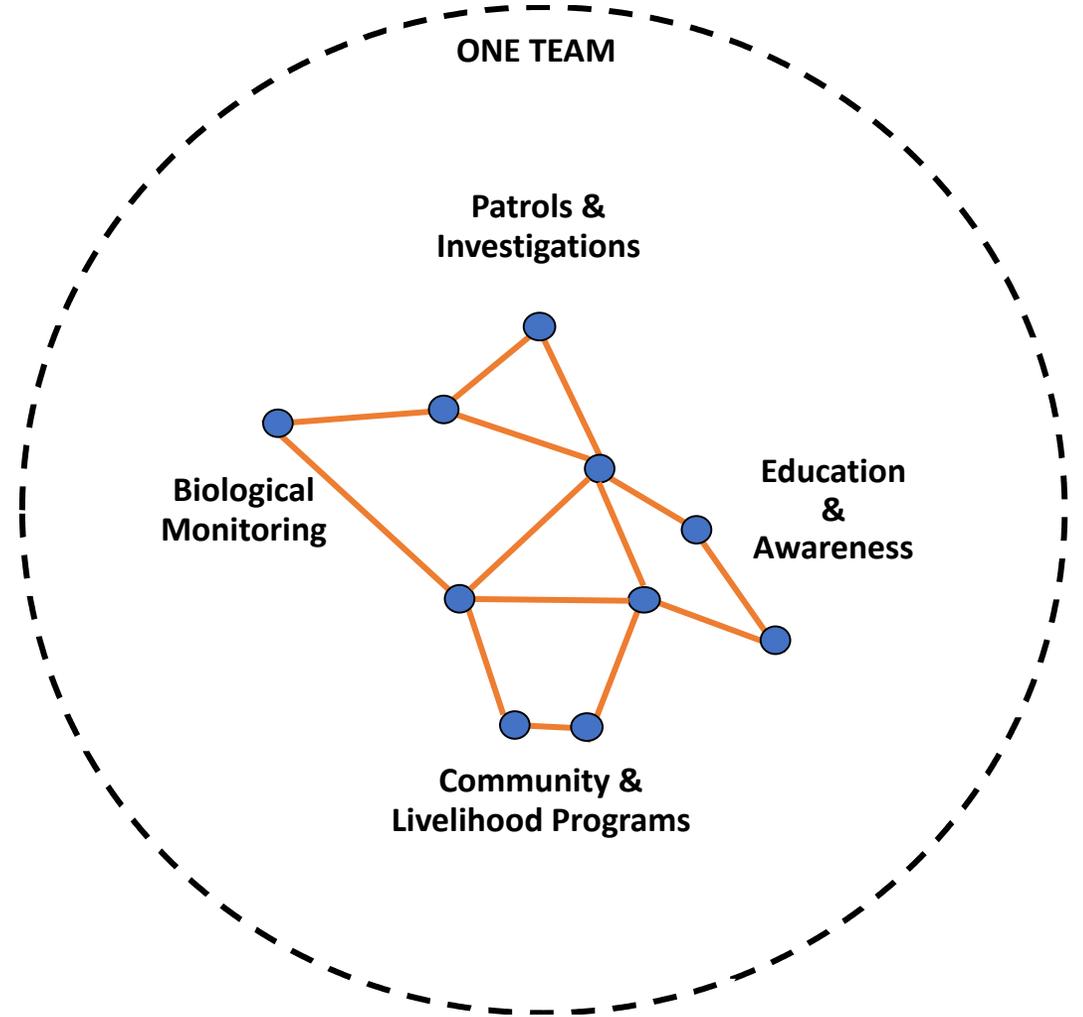Foreign customs agency.

STEP 16

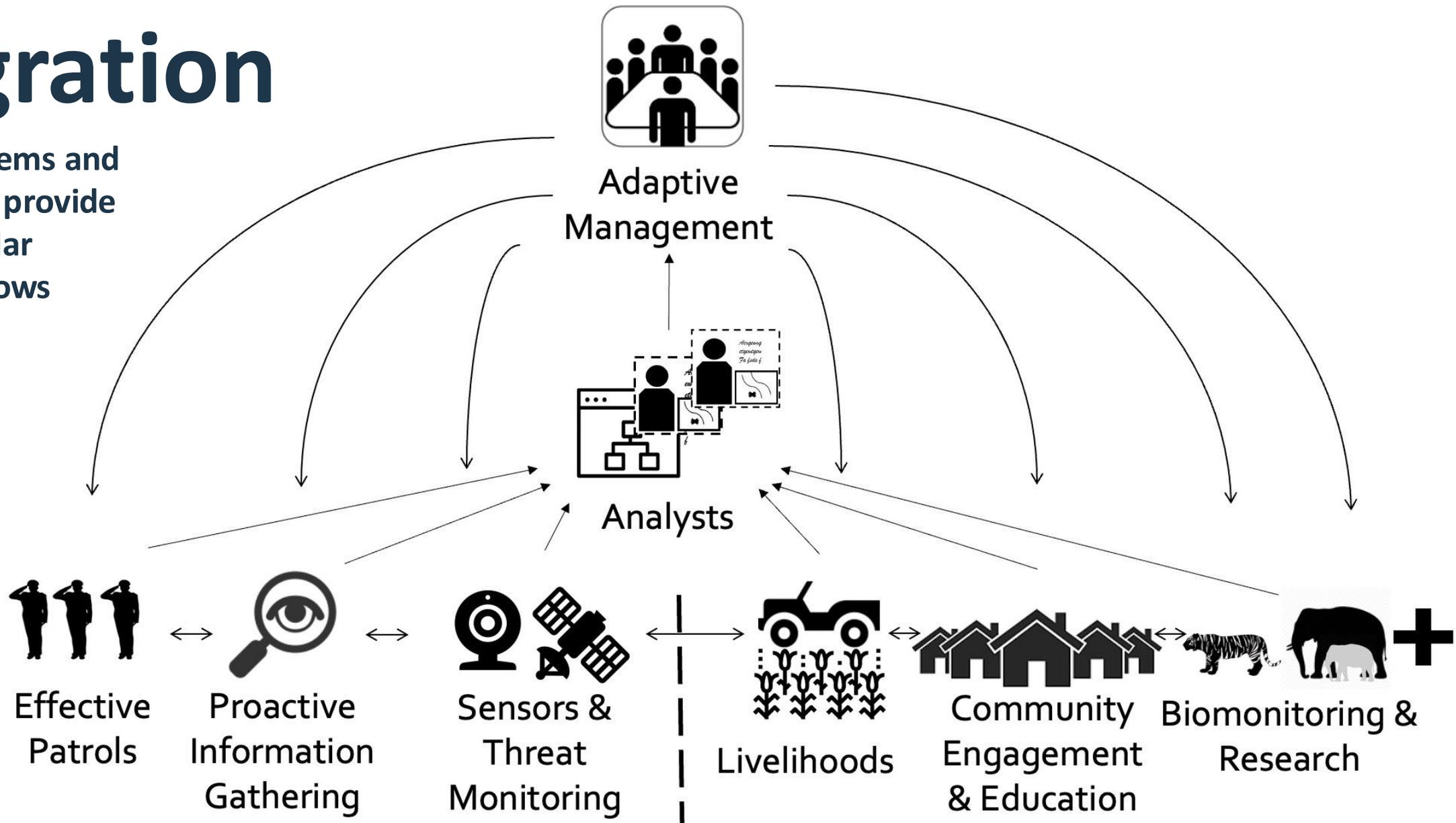# BUILD A PROBLEM SOLVING TEAM

STEP 4

Jerry Ratcliffe's 3i Model for Intelligence-Led Policing

Integration

Software, systems and protocols that provide two-way circular information flows between all available sources.

Adaptive Management

Analysis

Effective Patrols ↔ Proactive Information Gathering ↔ Sensors & Threat Monitoring ↔ Livelihoods ↔ Community Engagement & Education ↔ Biomonitoring & Research +

Thanks to Jonathan Hunter of the
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) for this slide.

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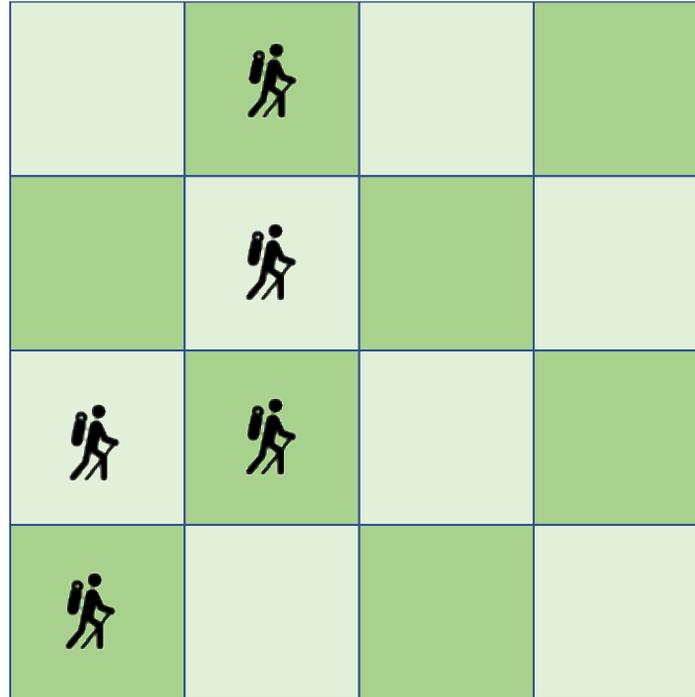# *THE PROBLEMS WITH PROBLEM SOLVING*

WEAK ANALYTIC CAPACITY

SILENT VICTIMS

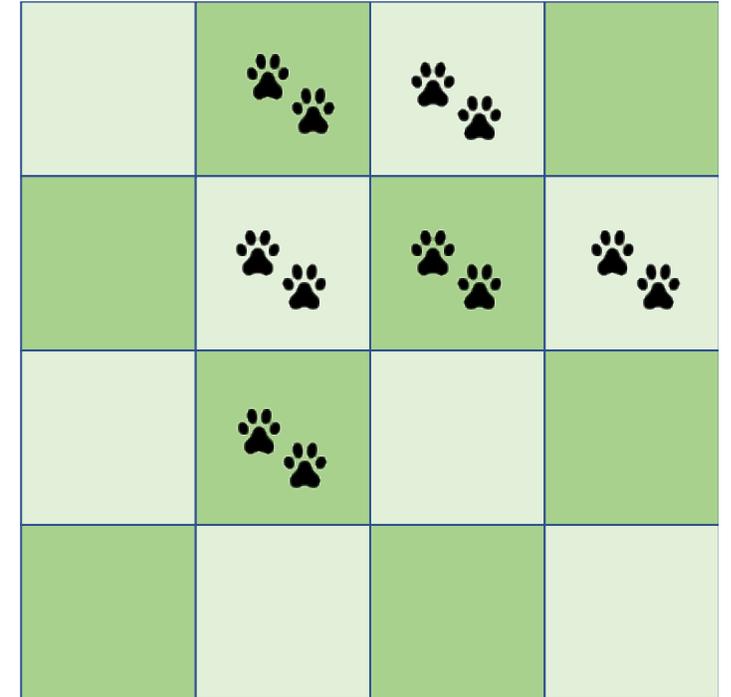**EFFORT FOCUSED METRICS**

FRAGMENTED JURISDICTIONS & MANDATES

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THE SILENT VICTIM PROBLEM & TRIPLE FORAGING

STEP 18

RANGERS FORAGE FOR HARVESTERS
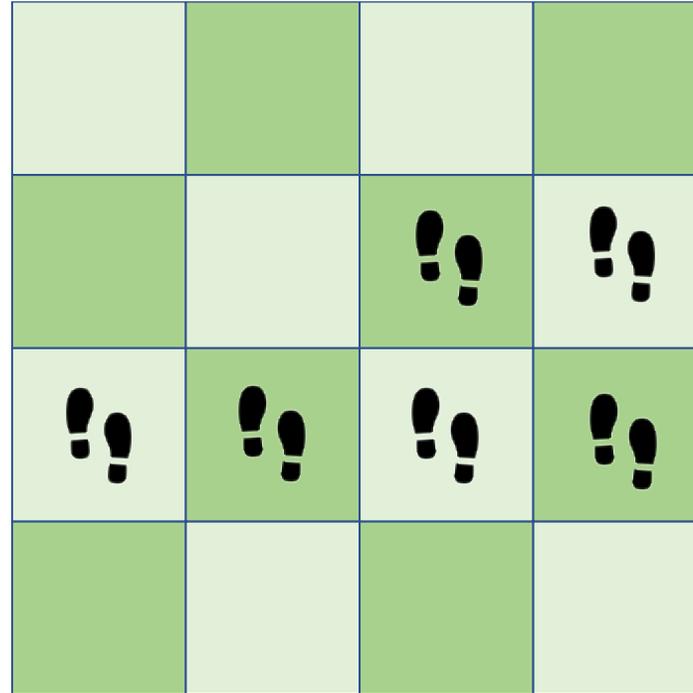Rangers look for harvesters and signs of harvesters in the landscape.
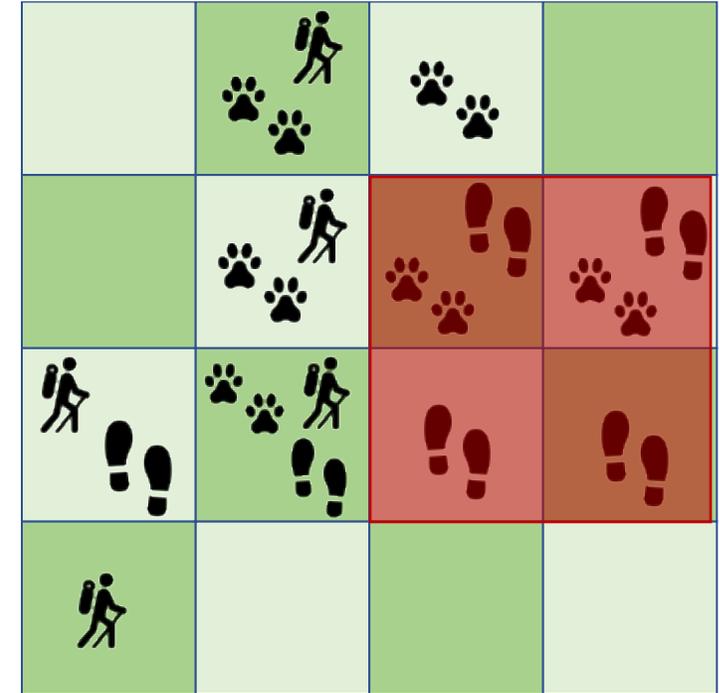

WILDLIFE FORAGE FOR FOOD
Wildlife looks for suitable habitat and nutrtion in the landscape.

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THE SILENT VICTIM PROBLEM & TRIPLE FORAGING

STEP 18

HARVESTERS FORAGE FOR WILDLIFE
Harvesters look for opportunities to take wildlife in the landscape.

TRIPLE FORAGING
The overlap of wildlife, harvesters, and rangers in the landscape.

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HOW DO YOU DEFINE MEANINGFUL METRICS?
Use indicator maps
Step 39

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Your analysis finds a lever

You pull the lever

BLACK BOX

Behavior changes

?????

The problem goes down

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