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| Title | Caption | Credit |
| SDF001\_WW281300 | A close up shot of Ram, a trained sniffer dog with Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS), during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers at the Kenya Wildlife Service (Marine Park) offices. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF002\_WW281386 | Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) ranger Edwin Koech, with his dog Ram, during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers at the Kenya Wildlife Service (Marine Park) offices. Mombasa, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF003\_WW281312 | Kenyan Wildlife Service ranger Edwin Koech with Ram, a KWS sniffer dog, during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers at the Kenya Wildlife Service (Marine Park) offices. Mombasa, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF004\_WW281355 | William Mariga, Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) ranger, with Diva, a trained sniffer dog, during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers at Mombasa Sea Port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF005\_WW281343 | Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) ranger Boaz Chirchir, records details of a container during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF006\_WW281332 | Ernest Taylor, of Africa Guard (South Africa dog training company) demonstrates to Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) rangers how to use an air extraction system. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Part of the training involves using rubber tubes, a stainless steel filter housing and an electrical pump (powered by a generator) to remove air samples from containers at Mombasa Sea Port. Air is drawn through the cotton filter and illegal contaminants (such as rhino horn or elephant ivory) are detectable by sniffer dogs. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF007\_WW281335 | Ernest Taylor, of Africa Guard (South Africa dog training company) demonstrates to Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) rangers how to use an air extraction system. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Part of the training involves using rubber tubes, a stainless steel filter housing and an electrical pump (powered by a generator) to remove air samples from containers at Mombasa Sea Port. Air is drawn through the cotton filter and illegal contaminants (such as rhino horn or elephant ivory) are detectable by sniffer dogs. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF008\_WW281282 | A cotton cloth is removed from a filter housing during sniffer dog training to combat illegal wildlife trafficking at Kenyan Wildlife Services (KWS) offices, Mombasa, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF009\_WW281284 | Ernest Taylor (center), of Africa Guard (South Africa dog training company), during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers at the Kenya Wildlife Service (Marine Park) offices. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF010\_WW281303 | Edwin Koech, a Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) ranger, with Ram, a trained sniffer dog, during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers at the Kenya Wildlife Service (Marine Park) offices. Mombasa, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF011\_WW281303 | Ram, a sniffer dog with Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) during sniffer dog training at Mombasa sea port. Air samples, taken from identified shipping containers, are held in a filter housing system attached to a stand. When a positive sample is detected by the dog it stands still next to the sample. It is rewarded with encouragement and a rubber ball. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF012\_WW281303 | Ram, a sniffer dog with Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) during sniffer dog training at Mombasa sea port. Air samples, taken from identified shipping containers, are held in a filter housing system attached to a stand. When a positive sample is detected by the dog it stands still next to the sample. It is rewarded with encouragement and a rubber ball. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF013\_WW281295 | Ram, a sniffer dog with Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) during sniffer dog training at Mombasa sea port. Air samples, taken from identified shipping containers, are held in a filter housing system attached to a stand. When a positive sample is detected by the dog it stands still next to the sample. It is rewarded with encouragement and a rubber ball. Mombasa sea port, Kenya. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |
| SDF014\_WW281295 | Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) rangers Boaz Chirchir (left), with Ram, and William Mariga, with Diva, during a training session for sniffer dogs and their handlers. Mombasa sea port, Kenya.  Mombasa port in Kenya has been identified by authorities as one of the key transit hubs for illegal wildlife parts and other illicit goods (drugs and arms).   Sniffer dogs and dog handlers are used at the port for identifying smuggled goods. Logistical challenges have meant their usage is not as efficient and successful as it could be. Over 2000 containers are handled at the port per day and dogs are often working in incredibly hot conditions, meaning they could previously only work for limited periods at a time.   Using new technology with associated training, KWS with support from WWF, is implementing a new way of working with dogs. The new technology involves taking air samples from unopened containers. The air samples are then transferred onto sniffer pads that allow specifically trained dogs and handlers to identify whether the container may hold illicit goods, including ivory and rhino horn.  The sampling of air by dogs can now be carried out in climate controlled conditions meaning the dogs can work for longer. Controlled rooms can also hold samples from many containers, allowing greater efficiency. As well, containers no longer need to be opened in the presence of their owners as air sampling does not require the containers to be opened as the tube used to take samples can be inserted at the bottom of the container without the need to open it. | © Juozas Cernius / WWF-UK |