

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE EU ACTION PLAN AGAINST WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING



Presentation delivered by UNEP
on Thursday, 8th September 2016

CONTEXT: SCALE OF IWT

- An estimated 170 tonnes of ivory was illegally exported out of Africa between 2009 and 2014.
- Poachers in Africa killed at least 1,338 rhinos in 2015.
- Chimpanzees are now extinct in Gambia, Burkina Faso, Benin, and Togo.
- With over one million animals taken from the wild in the past decade, pangolins are the most illegally trafficked mammal in the world.
- Illegal trade in wildlife (IWT) is worth up to US\$ 20 billion annually, and is one of the largest illegal trades in the world, along with trafficking of drugs, arms, and humans.
- Europol Organised Crime Threat Assessment Report: the EU is the foremost destination market in the world.
- Decisive action against IWT will benefit every aspect of the 2030 Agenda.
- Wildlife and forest crimes are serious and require an equally serious response. Since they are global issues, they require a global response.



The rising transnational environmental crime smuggling networks

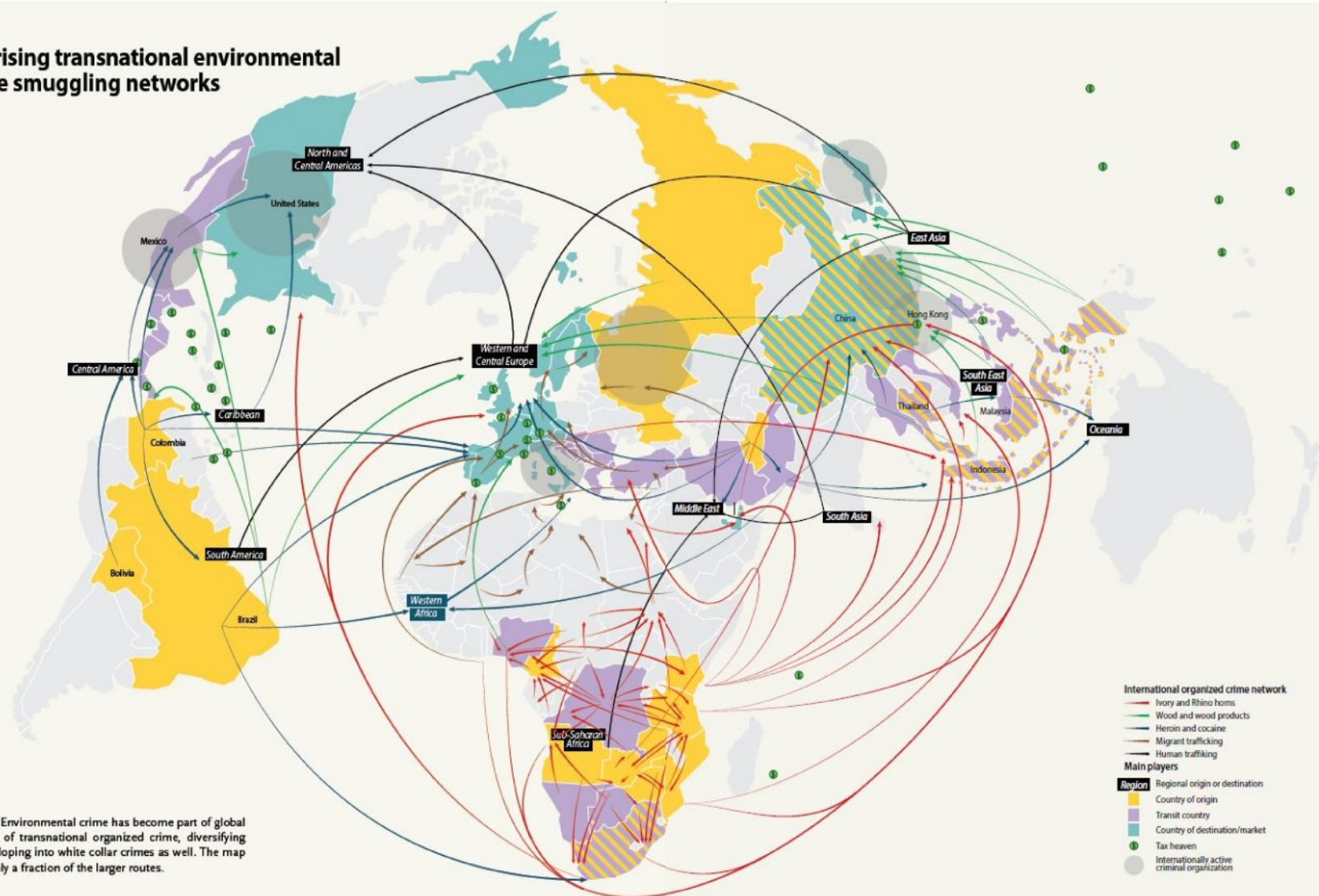


Figure 4: Environmental crime has become part of global networks of transnational organized crime, diversifying and developing into white collar crimes as well. The map shows only a fraction of the larger routes.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: RECOGNISING IWT AS A SERIOUS CRIME

The need for global partnership

- Wildlife trafficking is a global problem requiring coherent, integrated, and complementary responses

How should the EU Action Plan benefit from a global partnership?

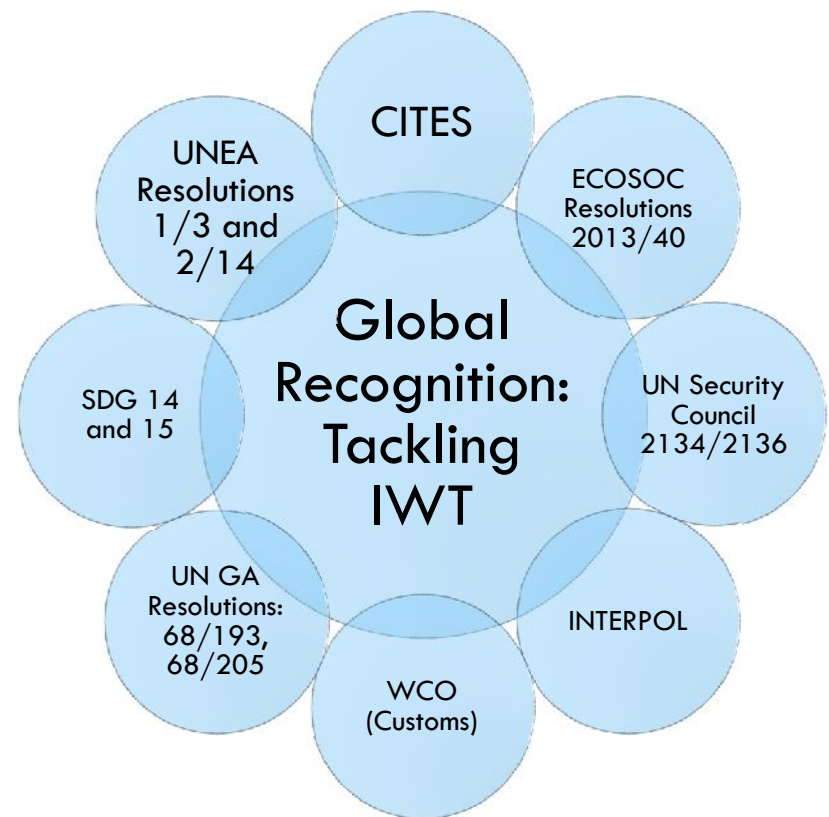
- Existing international organizations with a global reach
- Similar mandates: to combat illegal wildlife trade
- Harmonise activities to achieve greater results

Who are the EU 'partners'?

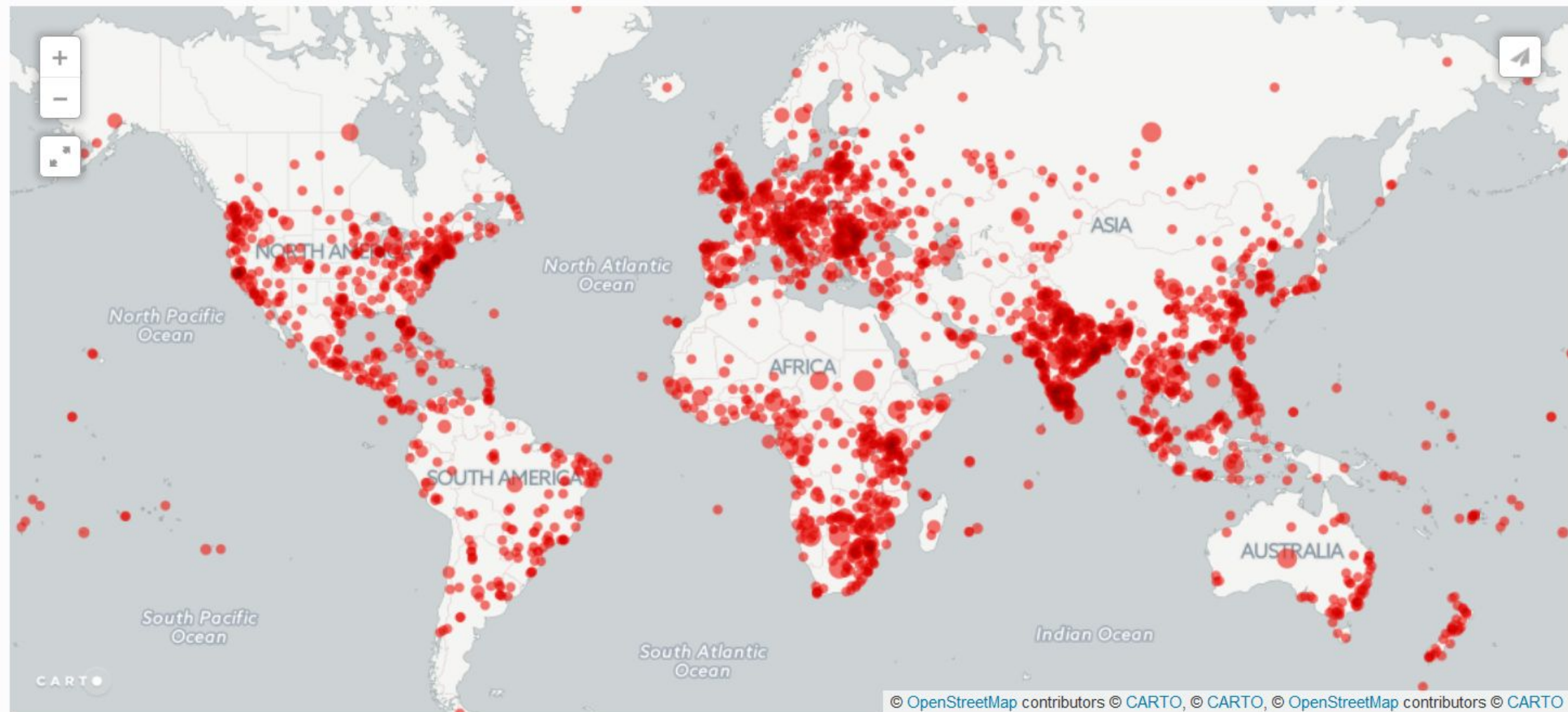
- UN, Governments, Civil Society, NGOs

Tackling IWT requires an integrated, complementary, and coherent global response founded on strong partnerships.

How may the partners collaborate to realise the EU Action Plan?



REPORTED WILDLIFE CRIME — FEB. - JUN. 2015



EU ACTION PLAN: BENEFITS FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

- The EU Action Plan is a symbol of **political commitment** and recognition of the global significance of the problem.
- The Action Plan contributes to addressing the major problem posed by the **uneven level of enforcement** of the existing regulatory framework across the EU.
- IWT is a cross-cutting problem requiring **strong cooperation** between different Directorate-Generals in the EC and concrete partnerships across the globe.
- The EU recognises the key role that rural communities can play in tackling IWT and the EU support to their engagement in the conservation of wildlife and environmentally-friendly livelihoods activities.
- The Action Plan promotes a **common EU vision** for all trade in living resources.
- It provides opportunity to **enhance synergies** between existing regulatory instruments.
- It recognises the need to improve regional and global approaches to awareness raising as an effective method of **demand reduction**.



EU ACTION PLAN: IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Challenges in implementing the EU Action Plan may relate to:

- Implementation and enforcement of existing EU laws
- Support for global anti-IWT efforts
- Strong Public-Private partnerships to tackle it
- Demand reduction
- Diplomatic tools for more effective cooperation with relevant source, transit and market countries and regions
- Coordination of donor funds to tackle IWT

ADDRESSING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES: EU ACTION PLAN— PRIORITY 3

Awareness raising: More needs to be done to increase awareness re high profitability of IWT (and environmental crime in general), in order to make the link to organised crime, and its capacity to engender corruption (potential for further criminal activities including terrorism) e.g. see UNEP report on *The Rise of Environmental Crime*

Sanctions: The EU should explore ways to make sanctions imposed by different bodies more mutually supportive e.g. link with CITES regulations.

Technology: The EU should take the lead in promoting new methods and technologies to tackle IWT, and these should be shared with the respective source and demand countries.

Collaboration: Work closely with international organisations and CSOs and build on the existing expertise and experience. Many interesting and successful programmes exist and could be scaled up.

Trade: Trade should not undermine sustainable development.



INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES

How UNEP's approaches address potential EU Action Plan implementation challenges

Maintaining political momentum to support international cooperation is vital to strengthening political will at the national level to address IWT.

Cooperation: UNEP (in conjunction with CITES) aims to provide legal advice and technical assistance to countries identified as requiring priority attention w.r.t CITES-related legislation.

Technical assistance: In 2016, UNEP will provide technical assistance to Angola, Somalia, and Tanzania.

Legal training: Support to Asian countries to strengthen IWT legislation and effectively implement CITES is also planned for 2016.

Research: UNEP plans to conduct a regional (Latin America) study on prosecution of environmental crimes.

Countries are at various stages of readiness to examine, formulate, and implement relevant legislation. Significant opportunity to **promote South-South cooperation**.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

EU Action Plan Priority	Implementation: Issues and Challenges	Opportunity to Collaborate
<p>Priority 1: Preventing wildlife trafficking and addressing its root causes i.e. reducing supply and demand of illegal wildlife products.</p>	<p>Demand reduction</p> <p>Lack of awareness and sensitisation on the social, security, economic and environmental aspects of IWT.</p>	<p>International collaboration to ensure coherent and collaborative approaches to achieve behavioural change and to address IWT.</p> <p>Targeted global campaigns: encourage governments in key consumer countries to adopt demand reduction strategies that follow best practice.</p> <p>Recognising the need for social and behavioural change</p> <p>Support and integrate, into national and regional planning, international declarations and Resolutions calling for targeted demand reduction campaigns e.g. London Declaration, UNEA Res 1/3 and 2/14</p> <p>UNEP's Wild For Life Campaign: https://wildforlife</p>



neymarjr

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neymarjr@gisele, eu e o @institutoneymarjr estamos com também apolamos a campanha Unidas #WildforLife (Selvagem) que visa mobilizar o mundo pelo comércio ilegal de animais selvagens. Hoje, eu estou usando o meu nome para mudar o jogo para os tigres. E você faz parte desta campanha? Assine seu nome. Mude o jogo. <https://wildfor.life/give-your-name-to-change-the-game>

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itz.toby_ 😊😊😊 yes

aguakangenordeste Sigam meu instagram e conheçam a melhor planeta recomendada por vários mundialmente renomados...💧💧💧💧💧💧💧💧💧💧



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Wild for Life: Gisele Bündchen e Neymar estrelam campanha da ONU

Dupla mostra apoio à luta contra o comércio ilegal de animais selvagens no mundo

25/05/2016 - 12h21 - Atualizado 12h22

f Comp. (8) p Pinar (1) in Comp. (8) Comp. Twitter Tula Assine já!



Gisele Bündchen (Foto: Reprodução)

Embaixadora da Boa Vontade do Programa das Nações Unidas para o Meio Ambiente, **Gisele Bündchen** está à frente da nova campanha #WildforLife, em apoio à luta contra o comércio ilegal de animais selvagens no mundo.

Gisele Bündchen



Gisele Bündchen: "salvar a floresta tropical brasileira é dever de todos"



Gisele Bündchen é a modelo mais bem paga do mundo (pelo 14º ano consecutivo)

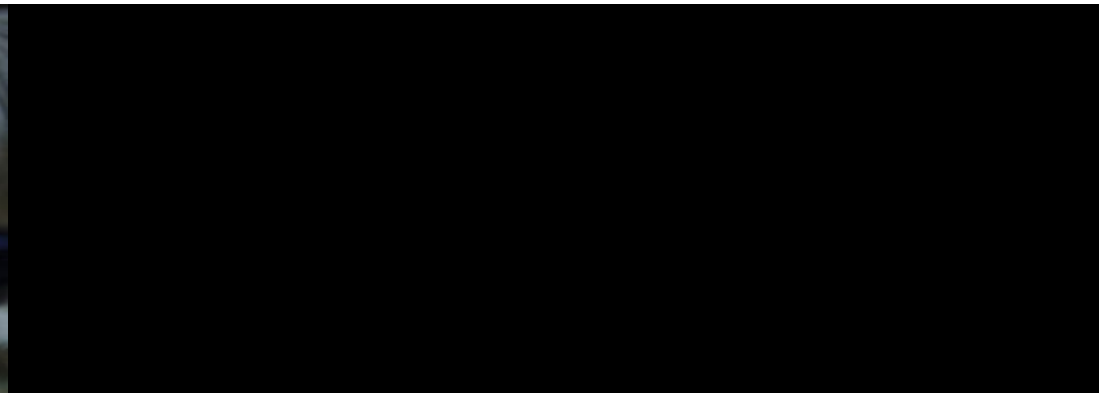
Assine Vogue a partir de R\$ 6,90 por mês

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

EU Action Plan Priority	Implementation: Issues and Challenges	Opportunity to Collaborate
Priority 2: Implementing and enforcing existing rules and combating organised wildlife crime	<p>Uneven implementation and enforcement of existing EU rules</p> <p>Lack of prioritisation for IWT</p> <p>Poor legal frameworks and lack of capacity to enforce</p> <p>Insufficient resources dedicated to monitoring and inspection to detect environmental crime</p> <p>Lack of consensus on the legal aspects of environmental crime</p>	<p>Making regular reporting on implementation of the Action Plan by MS a mandatory requirement will assist in terms of monitoring and evaluating the status.</p> <p>Support country programmes to strengthen legal frameworks to enhance enforcement efforts.</p> <p>Strengthening environmental rule of law at all levels</p> <p>Developing and promoting a common consensus globally on the legal aspects of environmental crime.</p>

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

EU Action Plan Priority	Implementation: Issues and Challenges	Opportunity to Collaborate
Priority 3: Strengthening the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking	Enforcement efforts are hindered by the lack of technical support and capacity problems	<p>Technical support to countries to facilitate information exchange</p> <p>Strengthening legal frameworks on IWT</p> <p>Capacity building to enhance enforcement and adjudication capacities in environmental crime.</p> <p>Financial support to scale-up capacity to investigate and prosecute environmental crimes.</p>



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN ASIA

- 10th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (Oct. 2015): "trafficking of wildlife and timber" added to the list of regional priority transnational crime threats
- The Trans-Pacific Partnership (Oct. 2015) – USA + 12 Pacific rim countries: strong safeguards against greater illegal trafficking
- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) : increased capacity, better coordination & collaboration of law enforcement agencies between Southeast Asian countries
- Asian Regional Partners Forum on Combating Environmental Crime (ARPEC): Project PATROL-Partnership Against Transnational Crime Through Organized Law Enforcement
- Collaboration on data gathering & sharing: key to successful investigation and enforcement (DEVCO support).

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP - CONCLUSION

- Links between illicit trade in wildlife products / erosion of national institutions / national and transnational security threats / role of armed non-state actors in civil conflict.
- Illegal wildlife trade: not only an environmental concern but ‘a national security issue, a public health issue, and an economic security issue’ (H. Clinton).
- IWT involves wildlife supply countries (poachers, armed non-state actors), international crime groups & demand countries.
- To combat the threat: expand and deepen cooperation in the international community (e.g. better and shared information, enhance design and implementation of national and regional legislation, stricter penalties against illegal traffickers and traders).



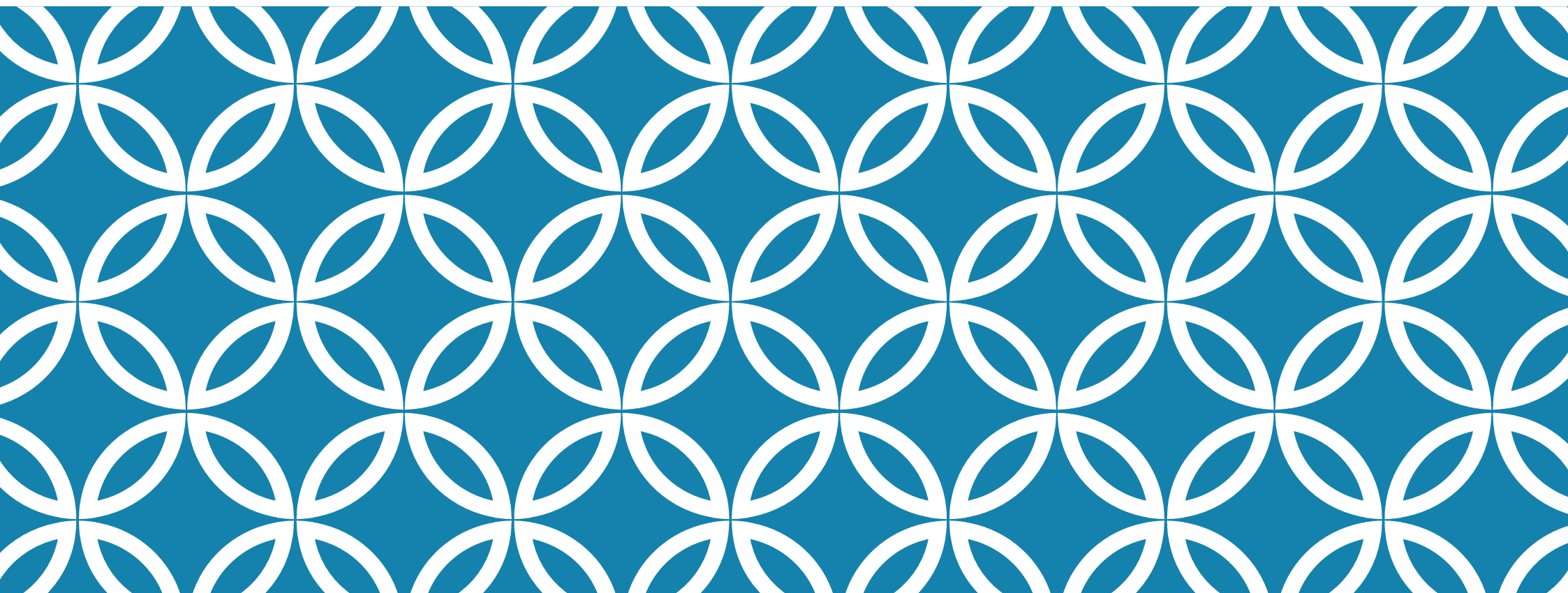
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP – CONCLUSION (2)

- Wildlife crime is a serious and growing problem and now ranks as the fourth largest illegal trade after arms, drugs and human trafficking.
- Wildlife and forest crimes require a concerted and directed response. Being global issues, they also require the response to be global.
- High priority should be placed on global partnership in the EU Action Plan: this is a commendable avenue pursued by the EU and which will contribute to an integrated and coherent global response to illegal wildlife trade.
- Further, this is an excellent opportunity to join efforts to identify suitable actions to implement that link to both the EU Action Plan and UNEP's current and planned work





© Nick Brandt, Wasteland with elephant, 2015



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