



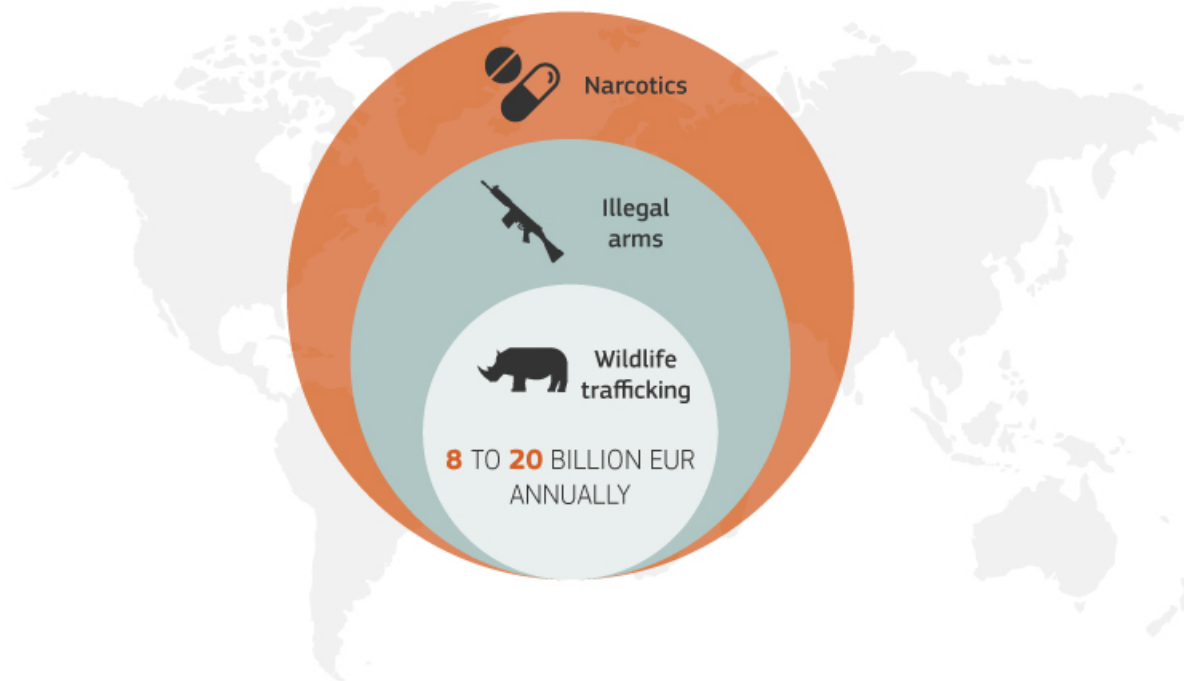
# **Wildlife trafficking – scale, nature and the EU policy response**

*"Implementing the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking: stronger engagement with business and communities",  
9-10 February 2017, Brussels*

## THE SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Wildlife trafficking is a serious criminal activity, and it's on the rise

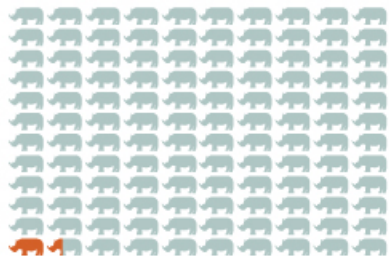
Wildlife trafficking is globally **third only behind narcotics and illegal arms trade**



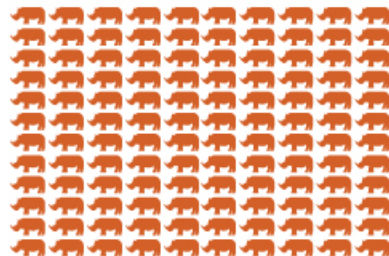
## THE SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Wildlife trafficking is a serious criminal activity, and it's on the rise

The vast majority of the remaining 20,000 rhinoceros in the world live in South Africa, where poaching has significantly increased in recent years, **endangering the very survival of this species**

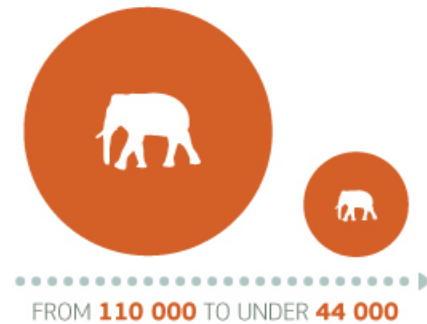


2007 = **13** RHINOCEROS  
ILLEGALLY KILLED



2014 = **1200** RHINOCEROS  
ILLEGALLY KILLED

The elephant population **has fallen by more than 60%** in Tanzania **over the last five years**



The global demand for wildlife parts, in particular in Asia, has increased so much that **i.e. white rhino horns can be worth as much as two times their weight in gold**

## THE SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Wildlife trafficking is a serious criminal activity, and it's on the rise

Wildlife trafficking is a lucrative business for criminals:  
**low risk of detection and level of sanction vs. high profits**



# The EU policy response to wildlife trafficking: the EU Action Plan





# **Overview of the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking**

- EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking adopted in February 2016 by the European Commission - endorsed by EU Member States in June 2016 and EP in November 2016
- Involvement of various Commission services (ENV, DEVCO, Trade, Taxud, Home...) and EEAS in design and implementation of the Action Plan
- The EU Action Plan sets out a roadmap for the EU strategy against wildlife trafficking until 2020 – with 32 actions structured around 3 priorities



# Objectives of the WAP

- Put wildlife trafficking higher on the political agenda of the EU and its MS
- Turn high-level commitments against wildlife trafficking into concrete deliverables with timeline and monitoring mechanisms
- Reinforce EU action against wildlife trafficking in the EU and globally



# Main elements of the 3rd pillar of the WAP "global partnership"

- *Increased and strategic EU financial support to tackle wildlife trafficking in source countries (700 Mi Euros for 2014-2020 for activities related to African wildlife conservation)*
- *Use the EU diplomatic and trade leverage to press for progress against WLT at the bilateral, regional and global levels*





# Main elements of the 3rd pillar of the WAP "global partnership"

- *Better explore and address the links between wildlife trafficking and security*
- *Support joint international law enforcement operations*



# What role for EU Delegations against WLT – possible actions

- *Inclusion of wildlife trafficking in high level bilateral dialogues (under environment, but also governance, security or trade where relevant)*
- *Support national authorities for CITES implementation and follow-up on their commitments (update legislation on wildlife trade, implement countries-specific CITES recommendations, preparation for CITES meetings...)*
- *Support local NGOs active in biodiversity conservation, but also against corruption or working on awareness-raising/demand reduction*



# What role for EU Delegations against WLT – forms of actions

- *Team up with Embassies of EU MS and other interested 3rd Parties (USA, China) – cf. « WG 15.7 » in Laos*
- *Develop a network with relevant international governmental (Interpol, UNODC, UNDP, WB, CITES) and non-gov. Organisations (WCS, WWF, IUCN...), as well as with local actors*
- *Use of the Partnership Instrument to promote cooperation with the EU in the fields of enforcement, science or demand reduction*



# Working at the regional level against WLT

- *Supporting Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WEN)*
- *Supporting the work of regional entities engaged against wildlife trafficking (ASEAN, SADC) and their cooperation with EU relevant actors (Europol?)*

# EU support to African National Parks



Park W  
since 2001



Zakouma  
since 1988



Manovo...  
since 1989



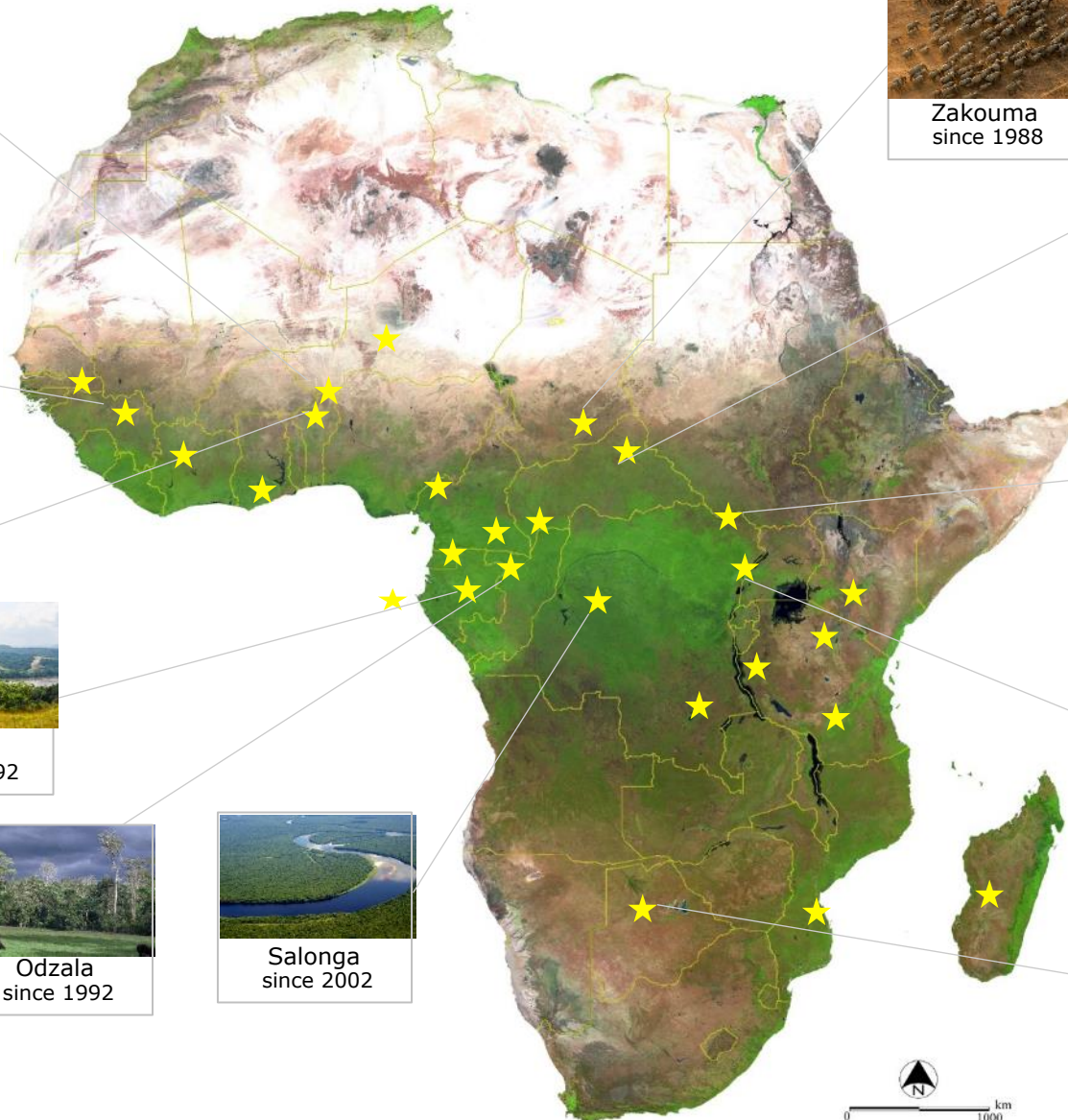
Garamba  
since 2005



Virunga  
since 1988



Kalahari  
1998-2002



Niokolo-Badiar  
1995-2005



Pendjari  
1985-1989



Lopé  
since 1992



Odzala  
since 1992



Salonga  
since 2002



# Larger than elephants



- Identify at the scale of Sub-Saharan Africa the principal **threats** to wildlife (including animals and plants) and the most appropriate **responses** for the next 10 years.
- Not limited to wildlife trafficking, but focused on **conservation and sustainable management** of wildlife and its linkage with development.
- Important for the aid programming
- Not limited to EU activities but can be a frame for many sources of funding







**EU services:** DEVCO, ENV, JRC, EEAS, TRADE  
**EU Member states:** Germany (GIZ), France (AFD), Spain, Belgium, Netherlands...

**African stakeholders:** RAPAC, UEMOA, Parcs Gabon, Kenya Wildlife Service, DRC Parks, InterAfrican Bureau on Animal Resources (AU), Congo

## Non-Governmental Organisations and research

IUCN, WCS, AWF, WWF, IFAW, IIED, African Parks, CEPF, ZSL, RSPB, TNC, Birdlife International, Cheetah Foundation, Noe Conservation, Lukuru foundation, Fondation Virunga, Fondation Garamba, FISG, GRET, TRAFFIC, Sahara Conservation Fund, Maisha, CIFOR, CIRAD, ULg

## Site-level



**Conservation and sustainable development of 77 Key landscapes for conservation**

## National



**Institutional strengthening and capacity-building**

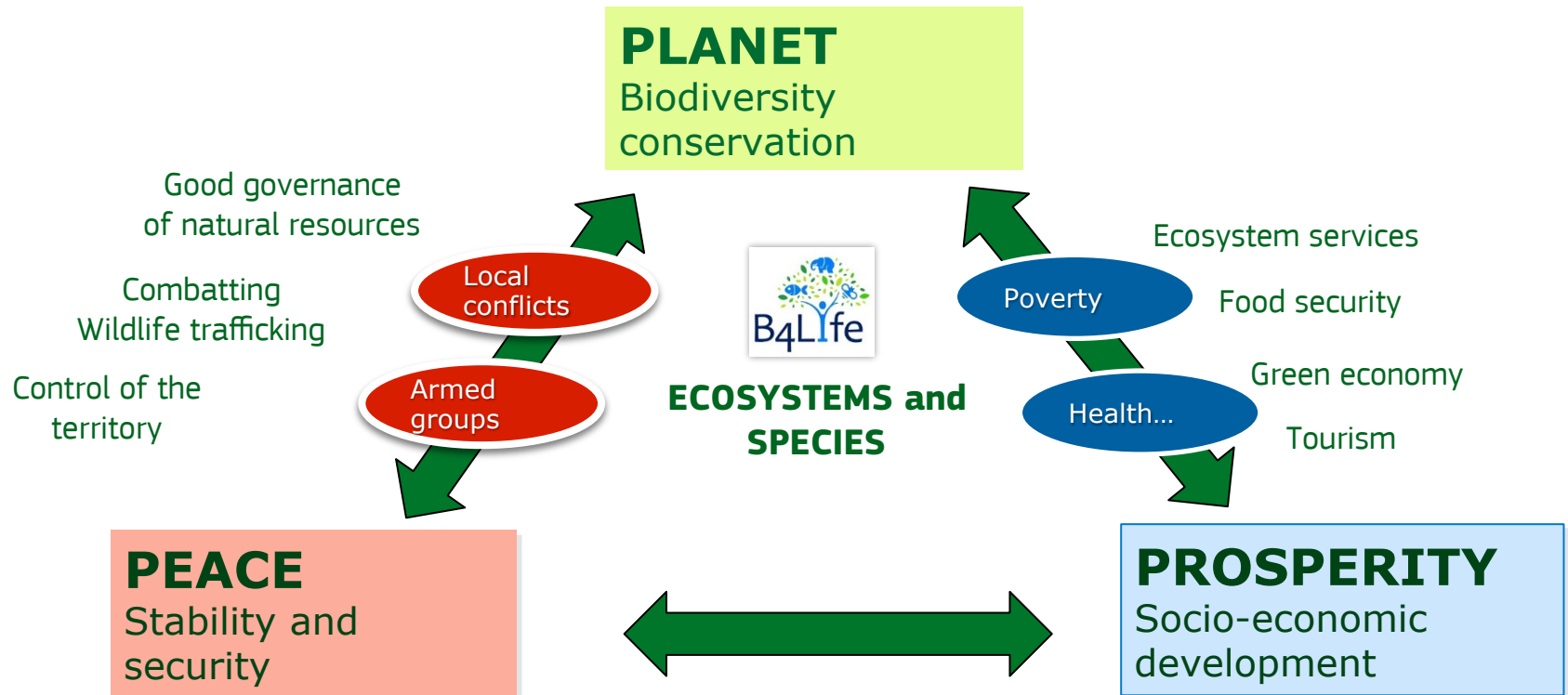
## International



**Stopping the illegal killing, trafficking and demand of wildlife products**

**Information systems for better decision-making**



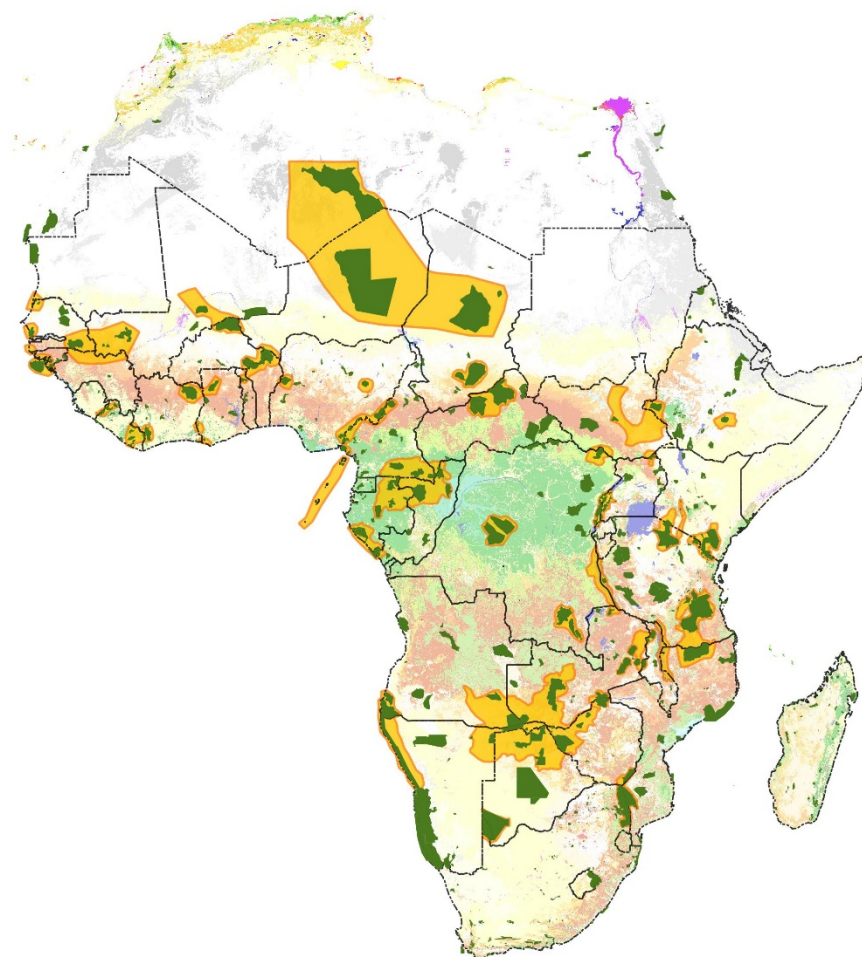


# EU investments



## 2014-2020

Region	
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>238</b>
Regional	88
D.R. Congo	120
Chad	30
<b>East/Southern Africa</b>	<b>62</b>
Regional	30
Mozambique	20
Zimbabwe	12
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>All ACP countries</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Global Public Goods &amp; Challenges</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>710</b>





## Projects directly linked to Wildlife Trafficking

- Support to CITES: **MIKE** project (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants) and **MIKES** (Minimising the Illegal Killing of Endangered Species): 17 million in total from 2010 to 2017.
- **Law enforcement of wildlife trafficking in Asia** (5 Mions 2016-2021 with UNODC and CITES): capacity-building of 10 Asian countries (police, justice, customs) on African and Asian wildlife trafficking
- **Fight against Forest and Wildlife Crime** (ICCWC + call for proposals for NGOs) – planned for 2017 about 43 Mions EUR

### Regional support (European Development Fund)

- Central Africa: Law enforcement (EDF committee in November) planned 6 Mions EUR with local NGOs and UNODC, Interpol and CITES)
- East/Southern Africa: Law enforcement in MIKES sites, reinforcement of capacities in ports and airports on wildlife trafficking: 15 Mions EUR
- West Africa: tbd, but around 5 Mions EUR on Law enforcement.