



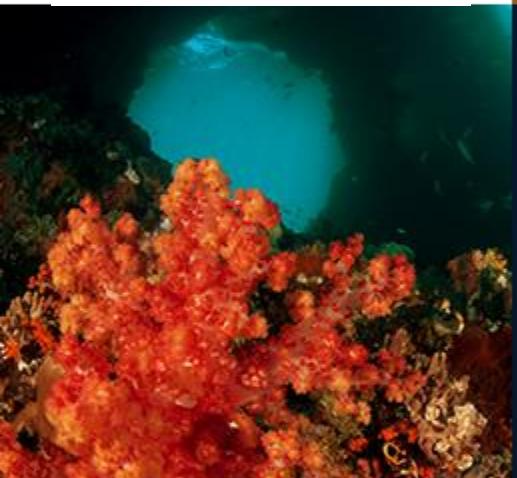
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



COMBATING ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE – A CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE



Illegal wildlife trade: context and solutions



Steven Broad
Executive Director
TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



TRAFFIC: wildlife trade specialists



KEY MESSAGES:

- Illegal wildlife trade is big, complex and harmful
- The underlying problem is over-exploitation of wildlife, driven by demand
- Diverse, well-designed solutions are needed to address the immediate problems of wildlife trade crime
- Success depends on wider environmental action – local engagement and responsible consumption



SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRADE: VOLUME



Image courtesy National Parks Board, Singapore



SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRADE: VALUE



Table 3: Economic Values of Illegal Trade of Renewable Natural Resources (\$ billions/year)

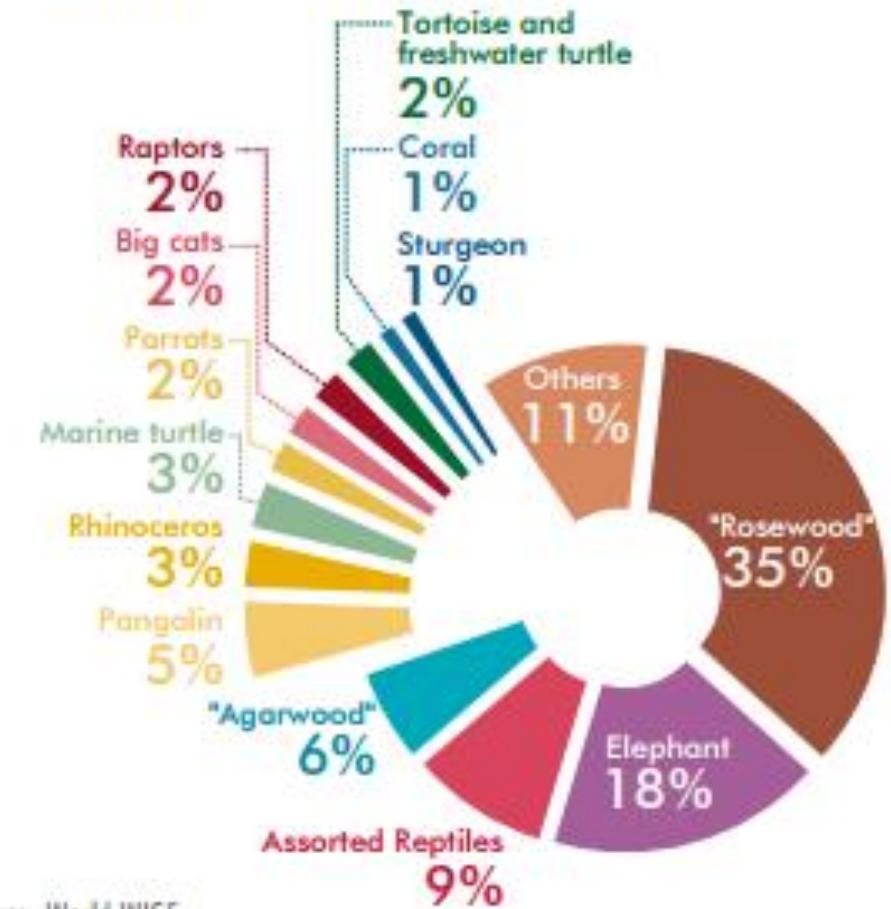
Renewable Natural Resources Sector Values	Lower Estimate	Upper Estimate
1. Financial or Market Value (Provisioning Services)	48	216
A. Illegal Logging	30	157
B. Illegal Fishing	11	36
C. Illegal Wildlife	7	23
2. Economic Value of Regulating & Cultural Ecosystem Services	839	1,737
A. Illegal Logging (incl. carbon seq.)	838	1,736
B. Illegal Fishing	<1	<1
C. Illegal Wildlife Trade	<1	<1
Full Economic Value	887	1,953

SCALE OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SPECIES TRADED GLOBALLY



SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

Fig. 3 Share of type of wildlife among total seizures (aggregated on the basis of standard value*) 2005-2014

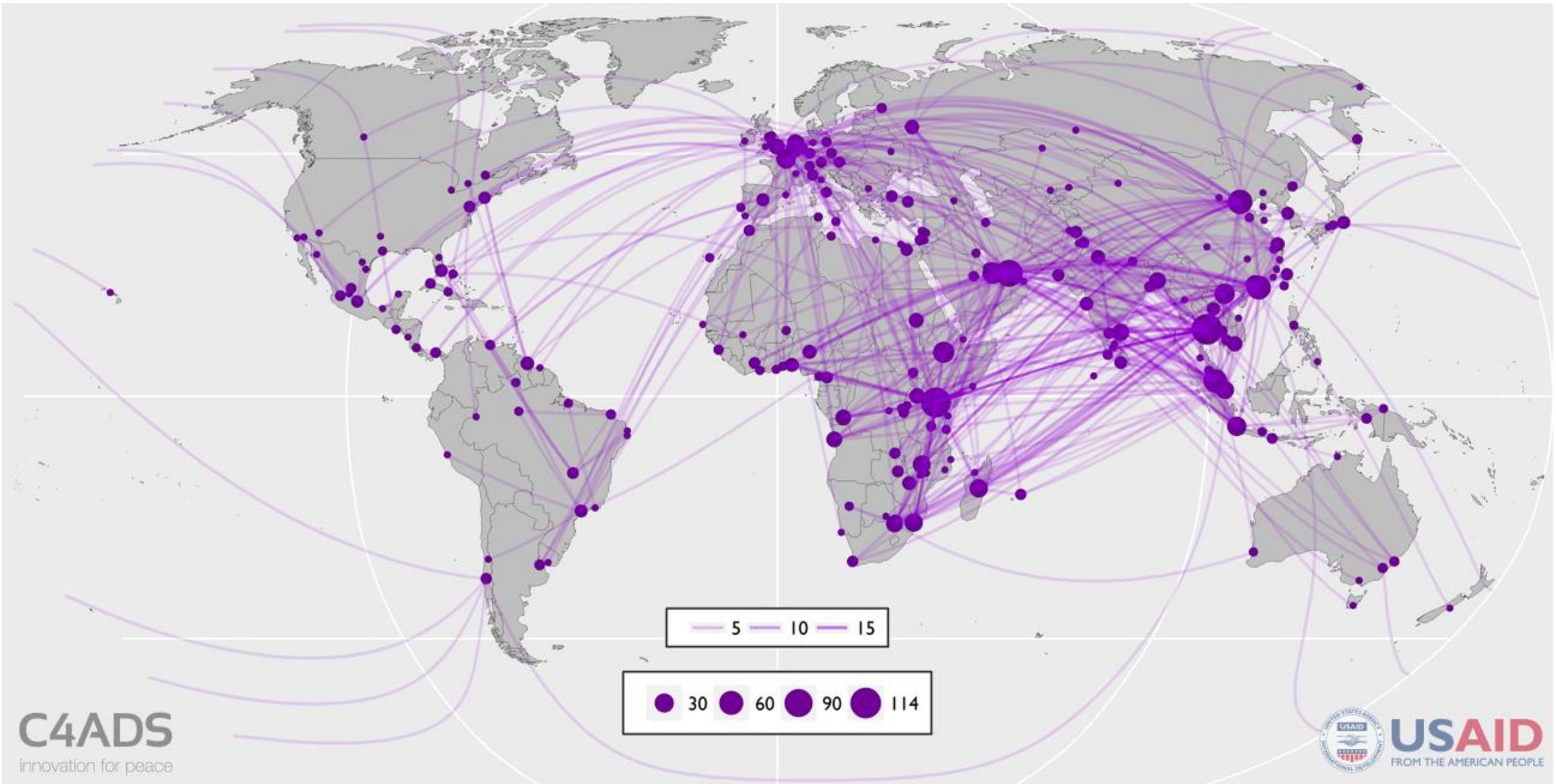


Source: World WISE

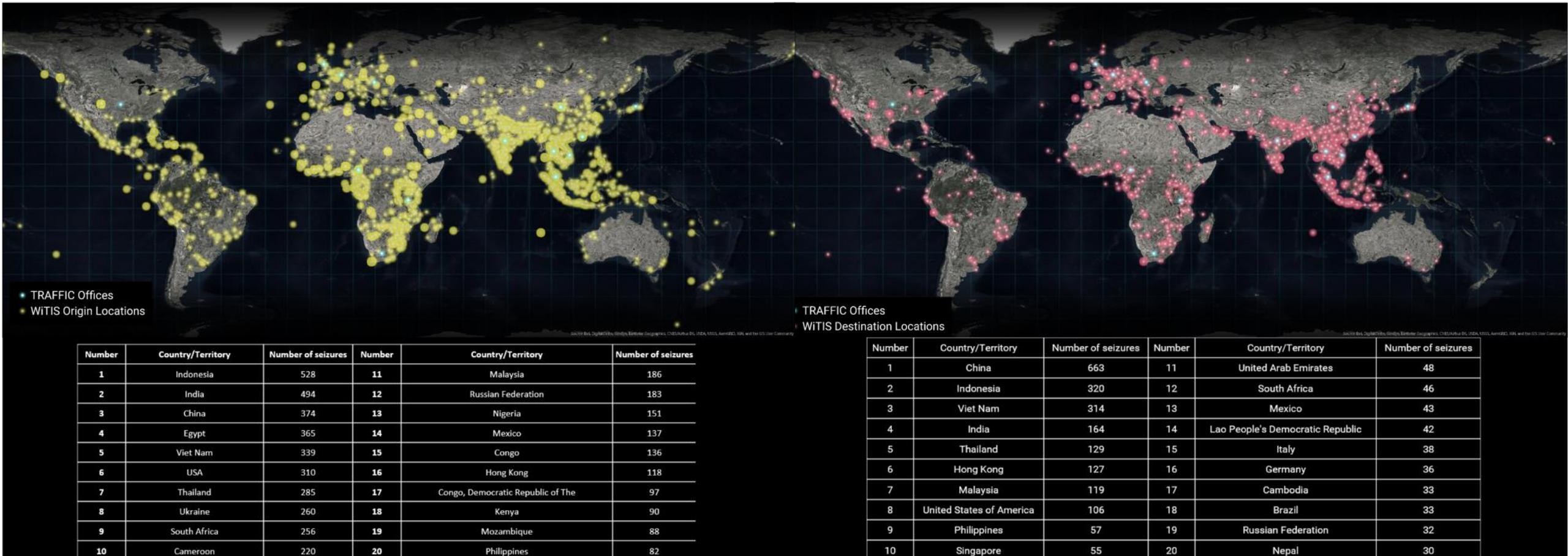
*see online methodological annex for details

COMPLEXITY OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: GLOBAL REACH

Wildlife Trafficking Air Routes 2009-2016: Elephant Ivory, Rhino Horn, Live Birds & Live Reptiles



COMPLEXITY OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: GLOBAL REACH



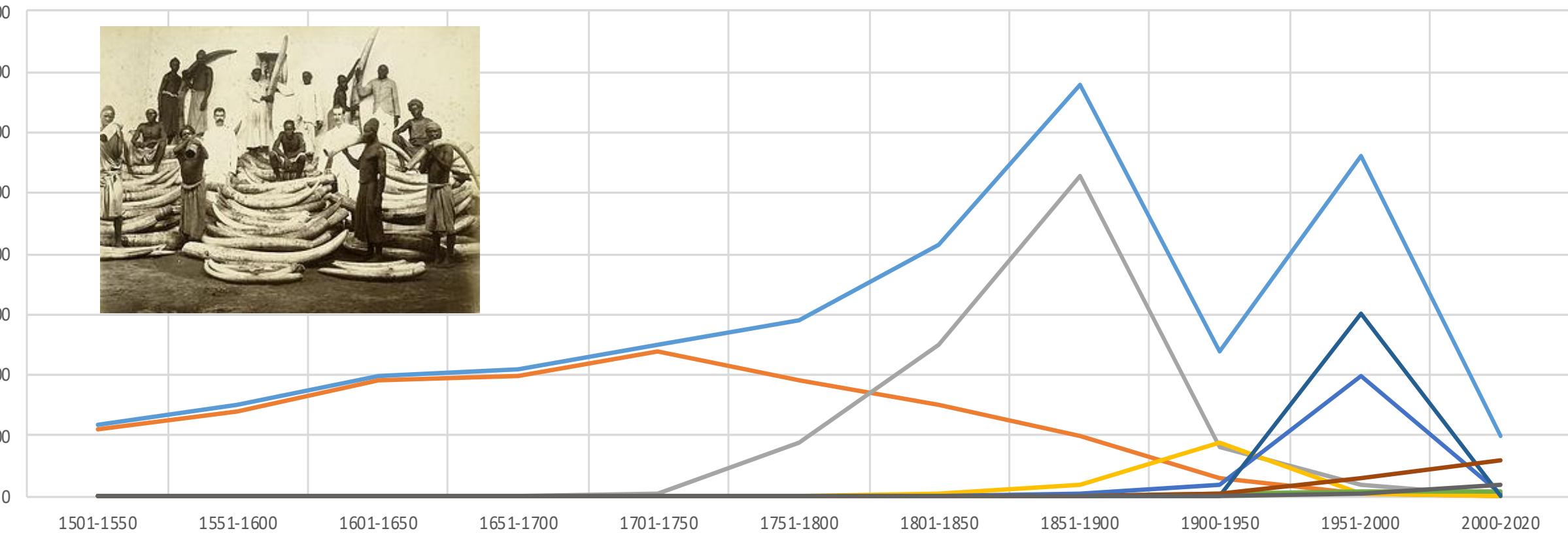
Wildlife seizure heatmaps: origin and destination (TRAFFIC WiTIS)

COMPLEXITY OF WILDLIFE TRADE: EVOLUTION OVER TIME

Estimated annual ivory exports from Africa 1500-2020 and trends in likely end markets (t)

Historical data from Parker, 1979

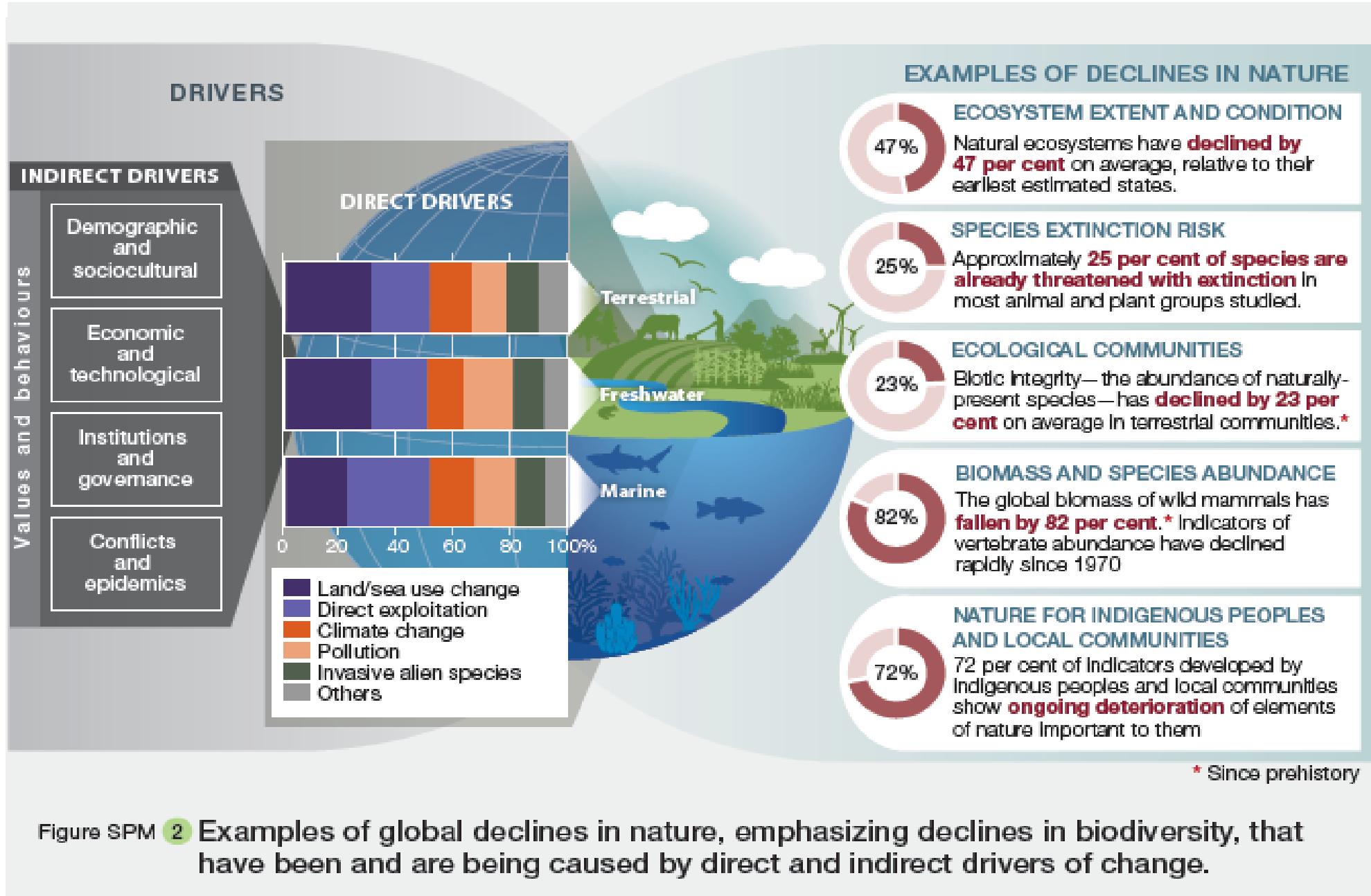
Total India W. Europe US Hong Kong Thailand Japan China Viet Nam



Note: 50 year time blocks mask short peaks – eg US peaked 1900-1914; India increased again 1915-1940

IMPACTS OF WILDLIFE TRADE: NATURE UNDER PRESSURE

Direct exploitation is a major cause of species decline and is often, though not always, driven by trade, which is sometimes illegal



IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: BEYOND NATURE

Harms from illegal wildlife trade extend beyond the direct impacts on nature, including:

- declining natural capital
- lost revenue from legal exploitation
- undermining local livelihoods
- Insecurity and instability
- health problems
- attracting organised crime and corruption

Table 2: At Risk Capital Due to Illegal Trade in Renewable Natural Resources

Financial Capital	Natural Capital (Ecosystem Services)	Social Capital	Political Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government Revenue• Evasion (Tax, Non-tax, fees)• Economy (Size, productivity, profitability)• Investments• Macro/fiscal (Trade balance/ payments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forests (Flood retention, water, pollination, soil erosion, carbon, wildlife reduction)• Fishing (Bycatch reduction)• Wildlife (Biodiversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jobs and livelihoods• Crime and conflict• Health (Morbidity, mortality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Governance (Corruption, land rights)• Reputation• Social Investments



Mapping Illicit Trade

Global illicit markets thrive in the shadows of the global economy. Due to the clandestine nature of illicit transactions, the profits from illicit trade are hard to estimate. Data is accessed through seizures, law enforcement data and cross-comparisons with parallel legal markets.

A global Challenge

While the profits are hard to quantify, the harmful impacts on consumers, the environment, tax revenues and jobs are apparent in all societies. Traffic areas such as humans and narcotics exact a very heavy toll on societies. Illicit trade is also linked to criminal violence and even the financing of terrorism. Illicit trade can cause longer-term damage to the rule of law, public trust, human capital and public health, as well as deter foreign investment due to its close linkages with corruption.

For more information on the OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade, and to read the full 2016 Report: Converging Criminal Networks, click [here](#).

Examples of common source and destination regions for illicit trade



SKIN AND BONES UNRESOLVED

AN ANALYSIS OF TIGER SEIZURES FROM 2000 - 2018

BANGLADESH
33 **51**

INDONESIA
119 **266**

THAILAND
49 **369**

BHUTAN
7 **6**

LAO PDR
9 **39**

RUSSIA
34 **107**

CHINA
126 **246**

MALAYSIA
53 **103**

Viet Nam
89 **216**

CAMBODIA
5 **8**

MYANMAR
5 **4**

OUTSIDE
TIGER'S RANGE
49 **369**

INDIA
463 **625**

NEPAL
94 **197**

NUMBER OF SEIZURES
NUMBER OF TIGERS SEIZED



COMMODITIES



3890 WORLD WILD
TIGER POPULATION



2359 TIGERS
SEIZED WORLDWIDE



124 TIGERS
LOST / YEAR

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA

SEIZURES 2008 - 2018

A total of
15,480
birds in
432
seizures



INTERNATIONAL SEIZURES

10,376 birds
from international trade in 12% of all seizures

2 / 3

= of the total seized birds

BIRDS SEIZED BY COUNTRY

INDONESIA	7373
MALAYSIA	6838
THAILAND	1174
Viet Nam	84
SINGAPORE	11

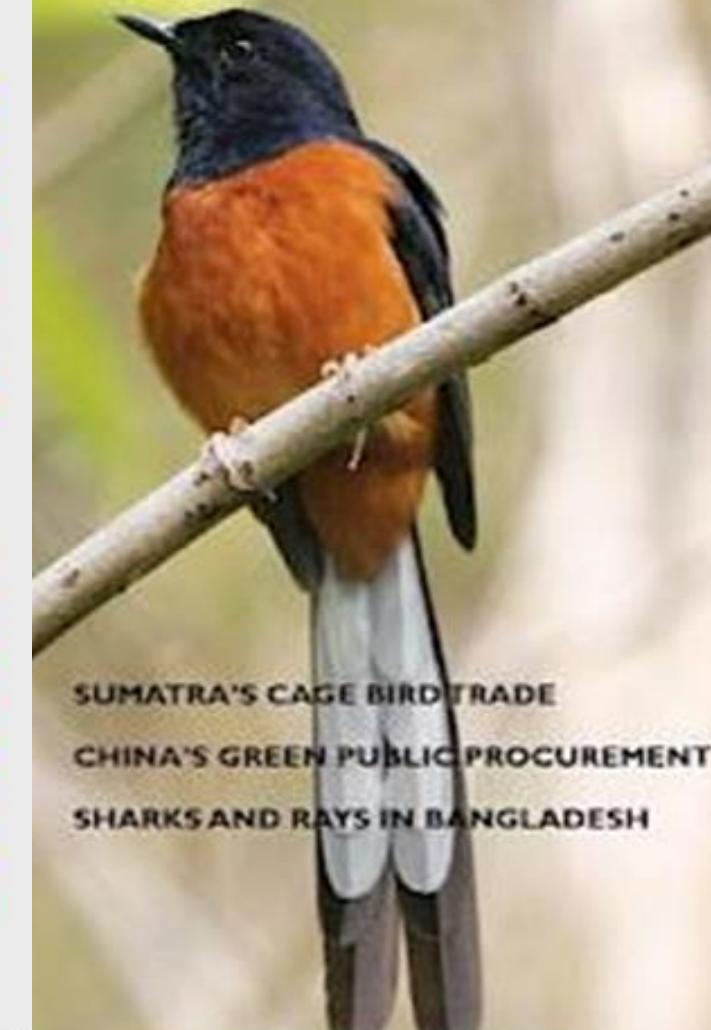
BASED ON YEAR



2010

2018

TRAFFIC
BULLETIN



SUMATRA'S CAGE BIRD TRADE

CHINA'S GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

SHARKS AND RAYS IN BANGLADESH

ILLEGAL ABALONE TRADE



despite numerous diverse interventions over the last 17 years,
trade in illegally harvested abalone has **continued unabated**



96 MILLION

total number of individual abalone
poached, 2006–2016



90%

of exports are destined for
Hong Kong SAR

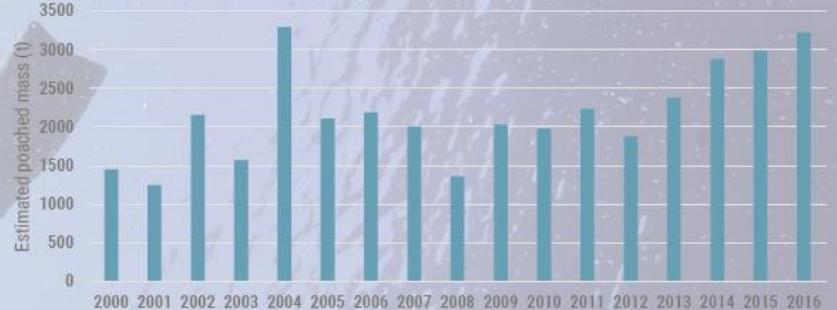
43%

of illegal harvest being exported
through sub-Saharan nations



98%

of all dried abalone reached
Hong Kong SAR by air



an estimate of poached abalone, 2000–2016



ZAR628,000,000

annual average value of
poached abalone



2,174 TONNES

the average mass of abalone poached
per year, 2000–2016

on average, at least **one abalone seizure occurred per day** between 2000–2016

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY



NATIONAL COLLABORATION

Local, multi-agency collaboration across social,
economic, and environmental agencies to address
complex factors influencing poaching and trade



TRADE REGULATIONS

International trade controls in the form of a CITES listing

TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS

Legal abalone traders are encouraged to develop
a robust traceability system for all abalone
products exported from South Africa



REGIONAL COLLABORATION

Within sub-Saharan Africa to reduce exports of illegal
harvest through South Africa's sub-Saharan states

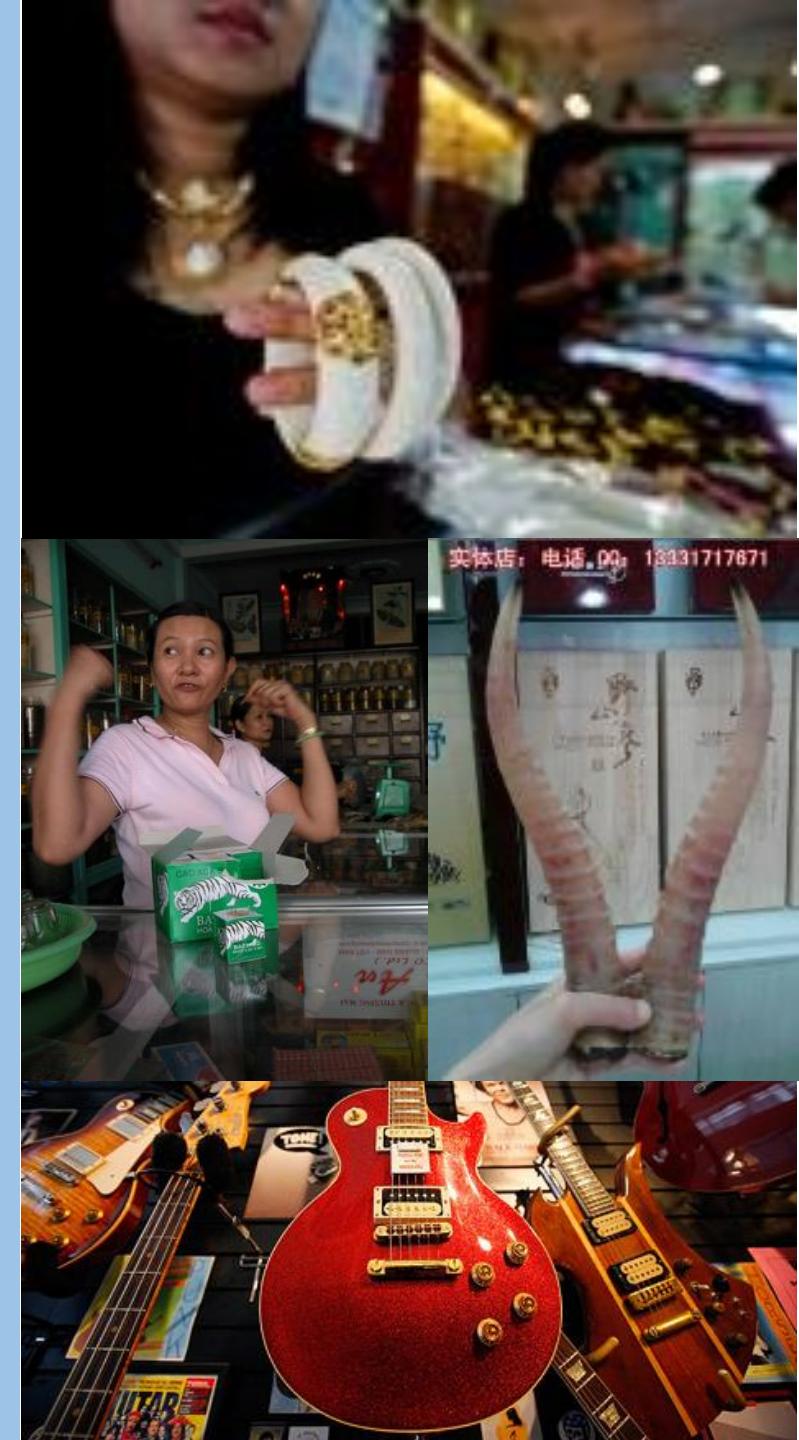




THE UNDERLYING PROBLEM IS DEMAND THAT DRIVES OVER- EXPLOITATION OF NATURE

from the needs and aspirations
of people to make a living from
the natural resources around
them

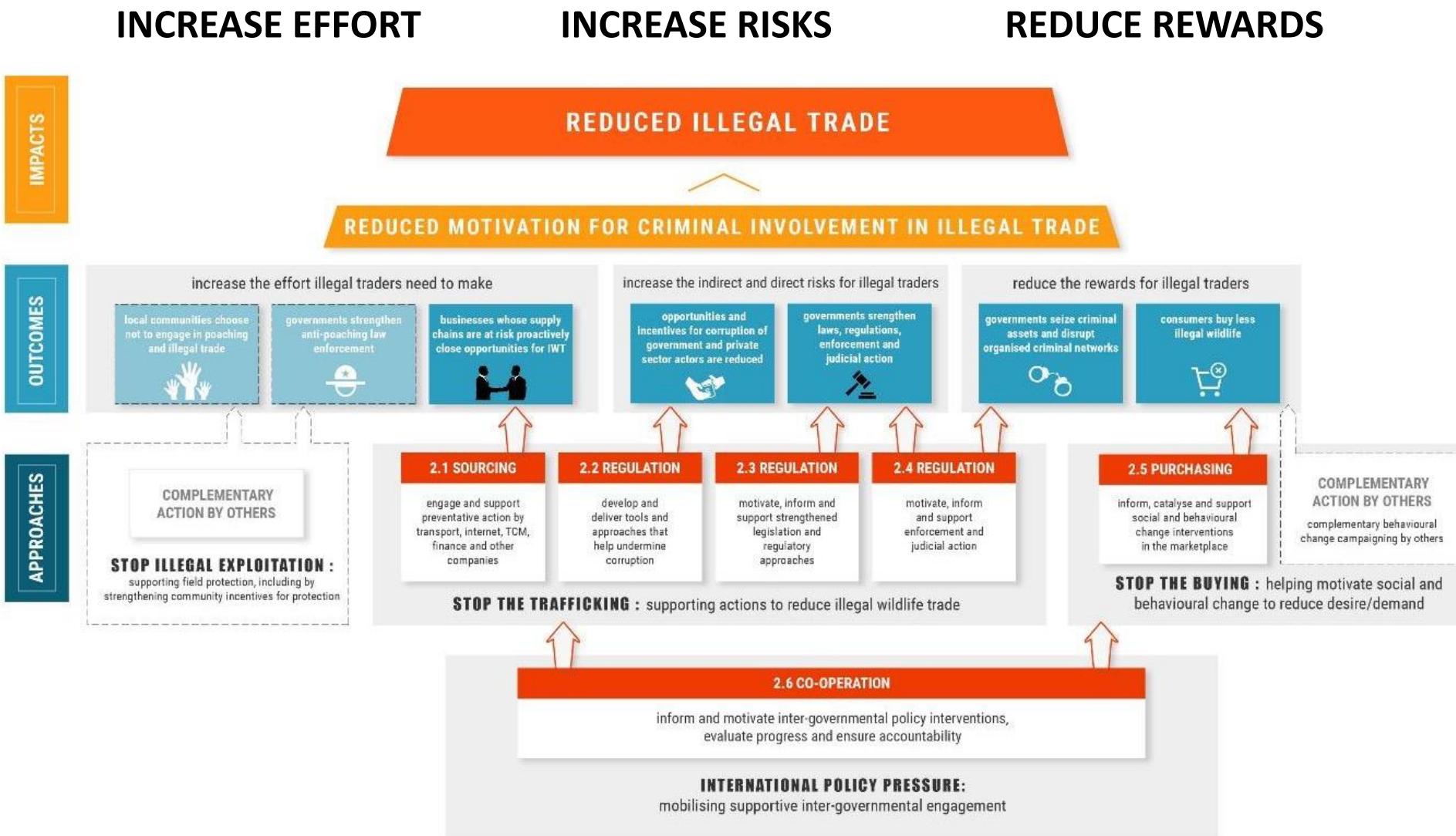
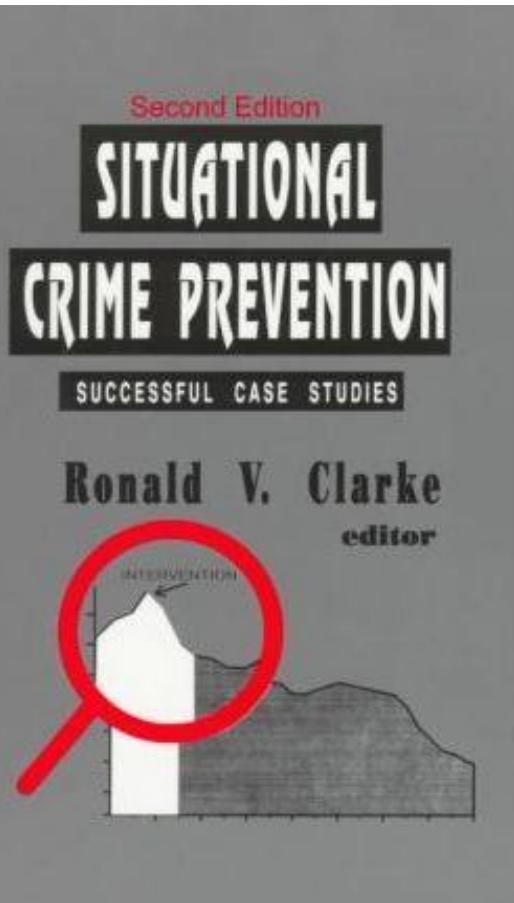
right through to consumers
who have the financial
means to purchase wildlife
commodities to fulfil a range
of needs and desires



Legislation and regulation have been the main responses to the problem of over-exploitation over the past 50 years – there have been successes, but it's clear – making something illegal does not stop it happening



DESIGNING THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: A CRIME PREVENTION APPROACH



ACTION ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: INCREASE EFFORT

How the Aviation Industry can help fight Wildlife Trafficking

How to Take Action

SHOW YOUR COMMITMENT

- Internal communication
- External public announcement
- Sign the Bledug Kuwu Declaration

STRENGTHEN YOUR POLICY

- Complete internal policies against wildlife trafficking
- Approach global overview policy framework standards
- Report suspected wildlife trafficking
- Assign enforcement priorities in order to end wildlife trafficking operations
- Create a national strategy for stops. Be successful at not letting trafficking and to lose enforcement

INFLUENCE YOUR PEERS

- Advocate, advocate and speak on the topic

TRAIN YOUR STAFF

- Identify staff that may support wildlife trafficking
- Train employees to fight trafficking in your industry
- Develop specific training modules to fight trafficking
- Let stakeholders and partners create your own
- Implement various resources such as webinars, toolkits, and guides
- Host training workshops and toolbox talks for relevant staff
- Involve outside businesses to co-host your workshops

How Aviation Staff Can Help Stop the Illegal Wildlife Trade (Infographic)

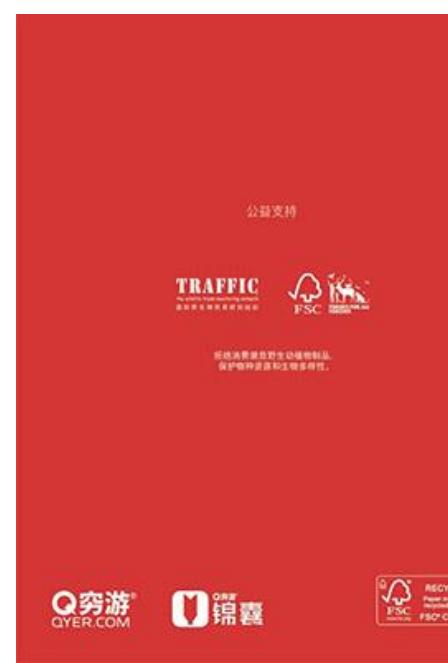
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The Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online

34 company partners across Americas, Asia, Europe and Africa



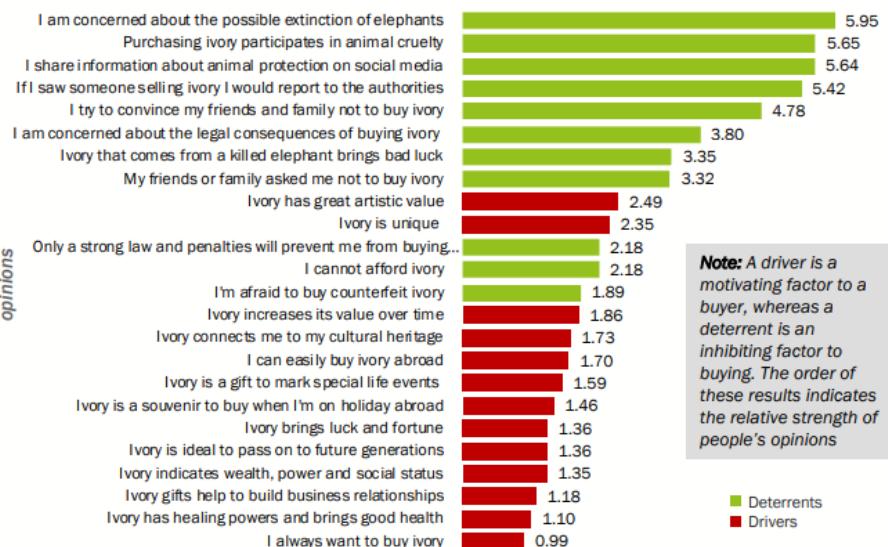
TRAFFIC ifaw



ACTION ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: INCREASE RISKS

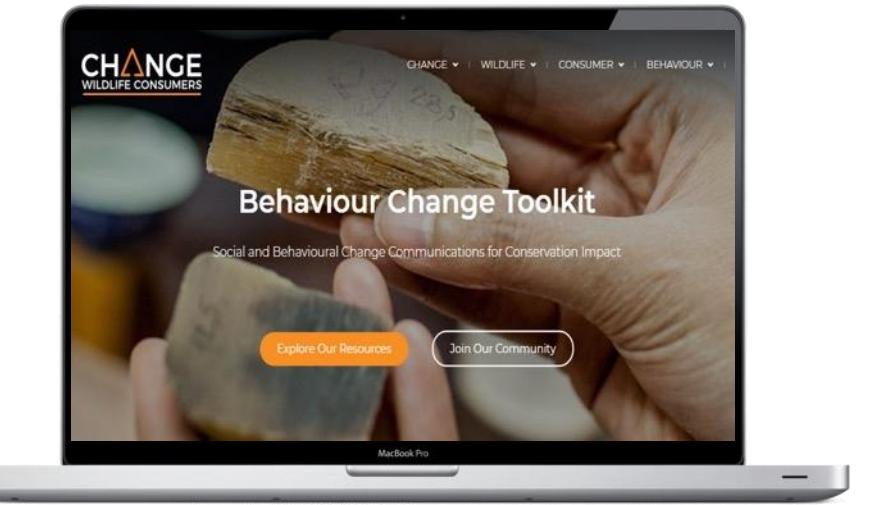


ACTION ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE: REDUCE REWARDS



Q9 [2019 new question; similar question asked in 2017]. Now we will focus on ivory and its purchase. On the following screens we will provide you lists of various statements. For each screen please select the statement which describes your opinion the most, and the statement which describes your opinion the least. – Weighted data. Results are scaled out of 10. Base: Total sample, n=2000 in 15 selected cities

GLOBESCAN



changewildlifeconsumers.org

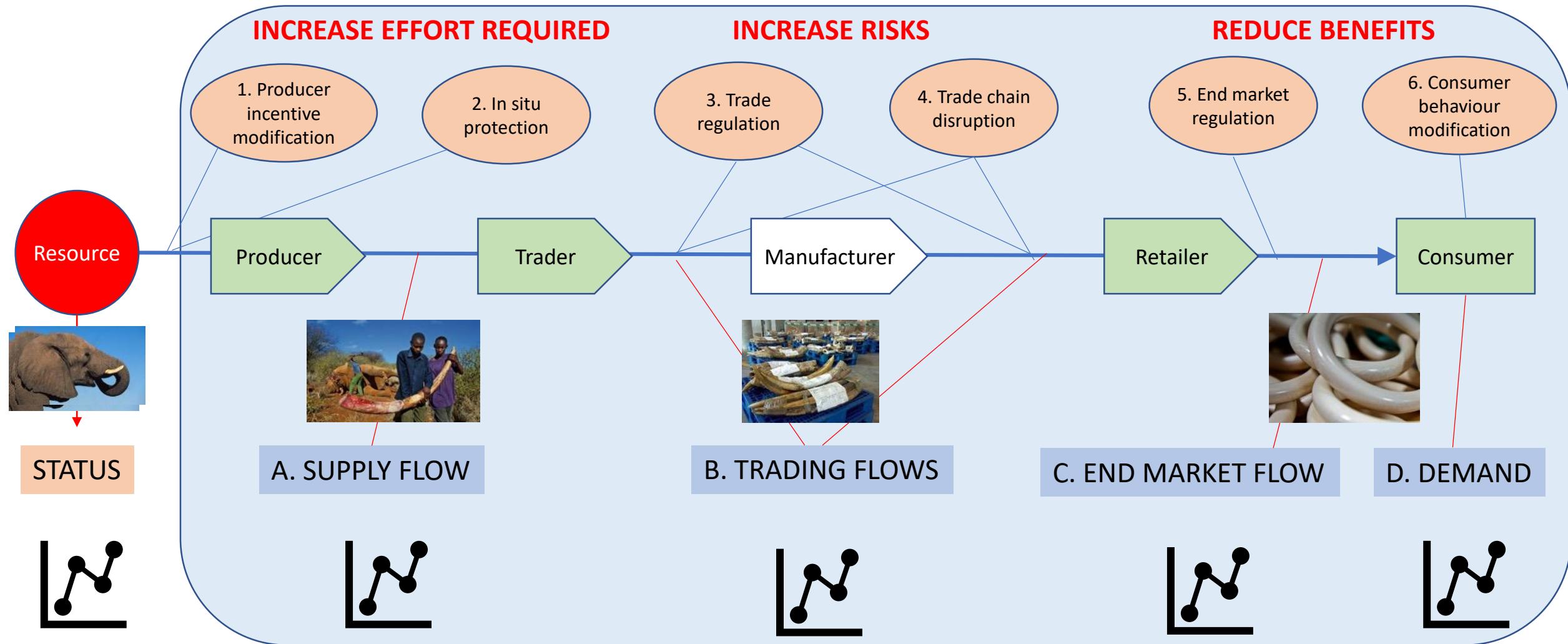


ASSESSING IMPACT OF ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



Convention on
Biological Diversity

POST-2020



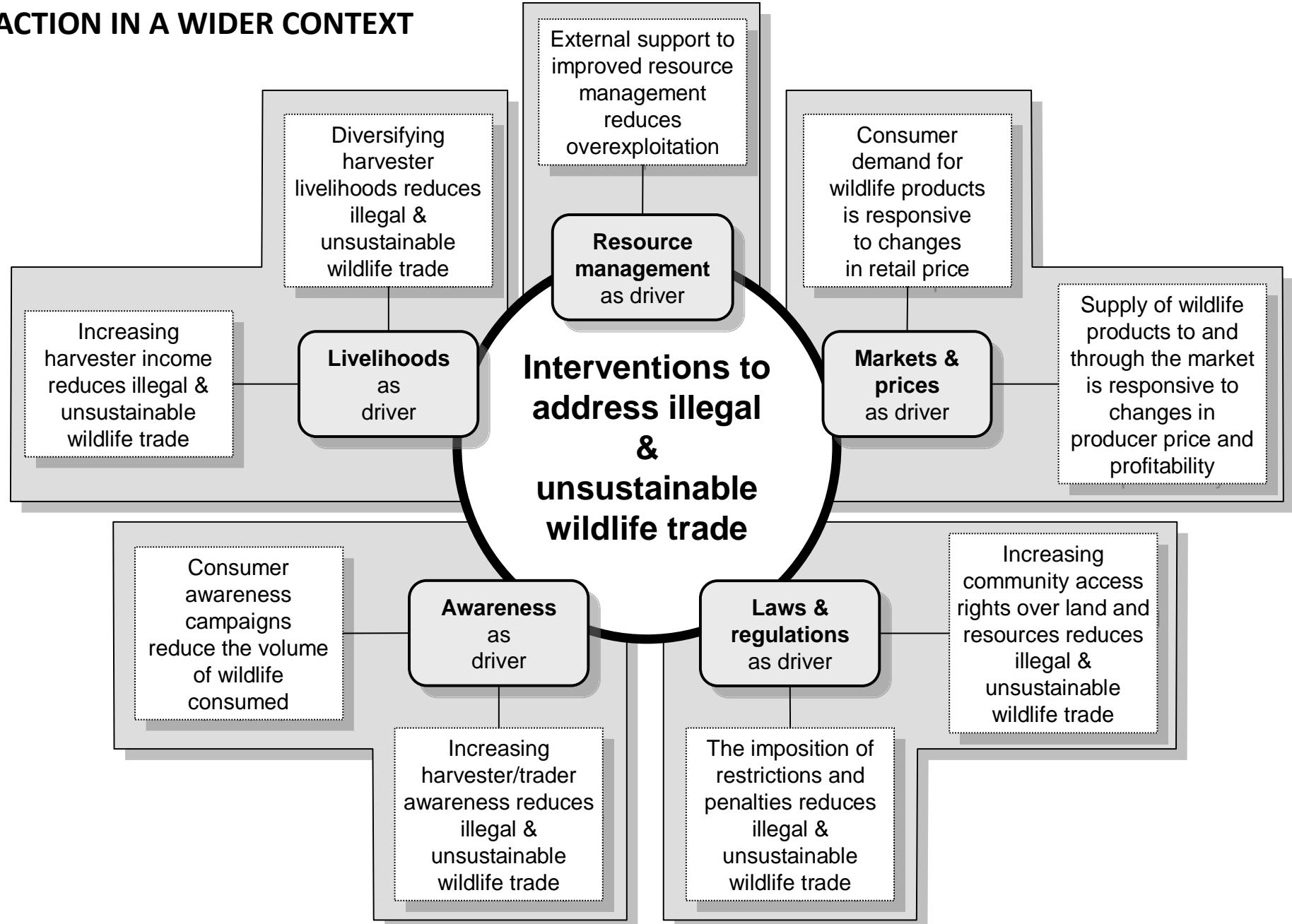
IUCN/SSC DATABASE
CITES-MIKE

CITES-ETIS
PRICE DATA

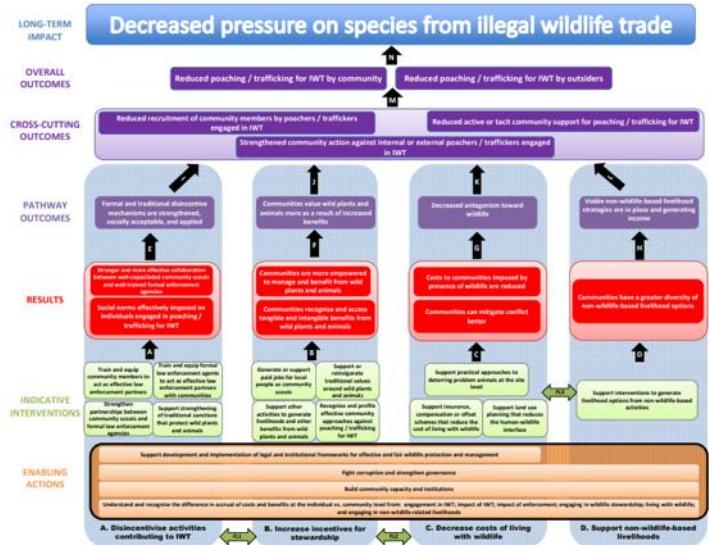
MARKET
SURVEY

CONSUMER
SURVEY

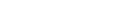
SETTING WILDLIFE TRADE ACTION IN A WIDER CONTEXT



LOCAL COMMUNITIES HAVE A VITAL ROLE TO PLAY



Briefing

    Species Survival Commission  Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group  AFRICAN ELEPHANT SPECIALIST GROUP

Policy pointers

The voices of local communities living with wildlife have been missing from policy debates on the illegal wildlife trade (IWT). National, regional and international policy forums must include community representatives as equal partners alongside government and non-government stakeholders if policy is to be effective in practice.

Increasing community incentives for wildlife stewardship (in policy and practice) and decreasing the costs of living with

Local communities: the overlooked first line of defence for wildlife

The long-term survival of wildlife, and in particular the success of efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in high-value commodities such as elephant ivory and rhino horn, depends to a large extent on the willing support of local communities living alongside it. But communities themselves are rarely consulted on what they think about IWT and how best to tackle it. The First Line of Defence (FLoD) initiative is an approach that directly engages with the communities that are targeted by IWT projects, seeking to understand and give voice to their perspectives. Critically, the initiative explores the extent to which communities align (or not) with the perspectives of those who design and implement IWT projects and those who set policy.

LEARNING PLATFORM: COMMUNITIES ADDRESSING IWT CHALLENGES

peoplenotpoaching.org



Explore

+ Contribute

About

Events

People Not Poaching

The Communities and IWT Learning Platform

Supporting and engaging communities as the first line of defence
against illegal wildlife trade

[Learn more](#)



16
December

GEF Consultation - Illegal Wildlife Trade: A Civil Society Organisation perspective

Workshop

The GEF Secretariat has open the call for applications
for civil society to participate in the GEF Consultations and
the 57th GEF Council meeting in Washington D.C. from
December 16-19, 2019.

[More information](#)

GLOBAL WILDLIFE
PROGRAMME
COMMUNITY- LEVEL
INVESTMENTS

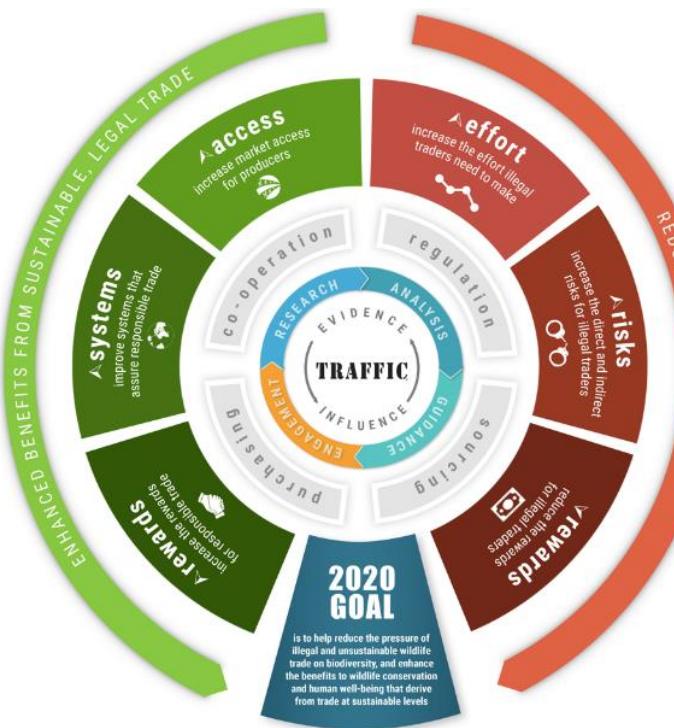
GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION & CRIME PREVENTION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

REDUCING POACHING, REDUCING TRAFFICKING, REDUCING DEMAND



DEVELOPING CREATIVE SOLUTIONS TO WILDLIFE OVER-EXPLOITATION



Action to enhance systems for sustainable, legal wildlife trade

Work is focused on enhancing benefits from sustainable and legal trade in wildlife resources by increasing incentives and pathways for businesses, communities and consumers to engage in responsible trade practices

Action to enhance responses to wildlife crime and illegal trade

Work is focused on achieving a sustained reduction in illegal wildlife trade by increasing the risks and reducing the rewards associated with trading in wildlife contraband, reducing criminal motivation and engagement in the illicit trade that is driving the poaching crisis

COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE WILD PLANT HARVEST

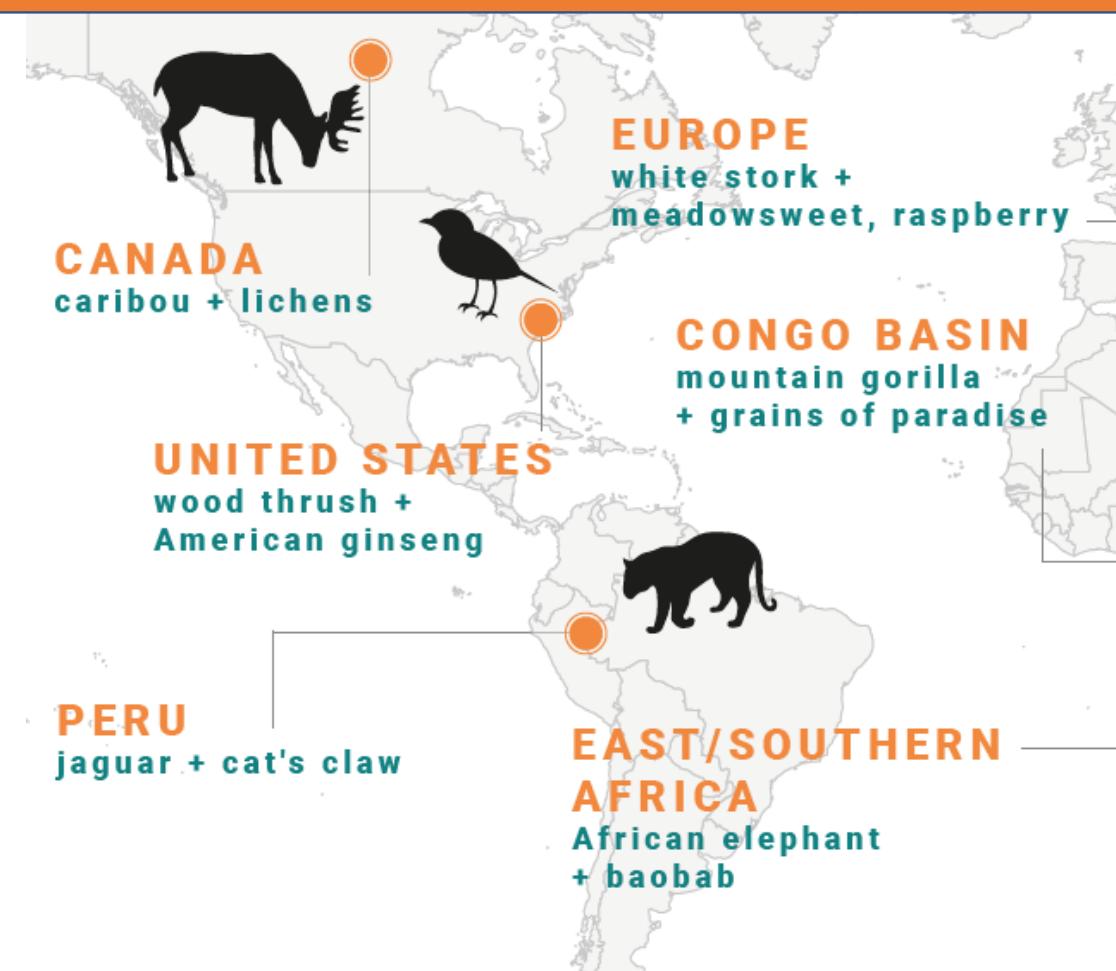
wild harvested plant-based products sourcing

FairWild certification and implementation projects



BUILDING CONSERVATION INCENTIVES

Harvest of wild plants can provide vital resources for poor and marginalised people and much-needed income. It can also provide an incentive to manage the harvest of plants sustainably and to maintain their habitat to **the benefit of other species and whole ecosystems**.



KEY MESSAGES:

- **Illegal wildlife trade is big, complex and harmful**
- **The underlying problem is over-exploitation of wildlife, driven by demand**
- **Diverse, well-designed solutions are needed to address the immediate problems of wildlife trade crime**
- **Success depends on wider environmental action – local community engagement and more attention to responsible consumption globally**





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