



"Larger than elephants"

Combating wildlife trafficking, conserving biodiversity, reducing poverty: the EU approach

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Biodiversity for Life Flagship Initiative



- "Contribute to halting biodiversity loss and reducing poverty by promoting a cross-cutting and innovative approach to fully integrate **biodiversity** and ecosystem conservation with **socio-economic development** and poverty eradication".
- Three priority areas, in line with the EU **Agenda for Change**:
 1. Good governance of natural resources
 2. Biodiversity for Food security
 3. Nature-based solutions towards green economy
 4. **Wildlife Crisis Window (WCW)**
- Give more prominence and enhanced profile for biodiversity within the development agenda, thus... increase resources.



EU support to African National Parks



Park W
since 2001



Zakouma
since 1988



Manovo...
since 1989



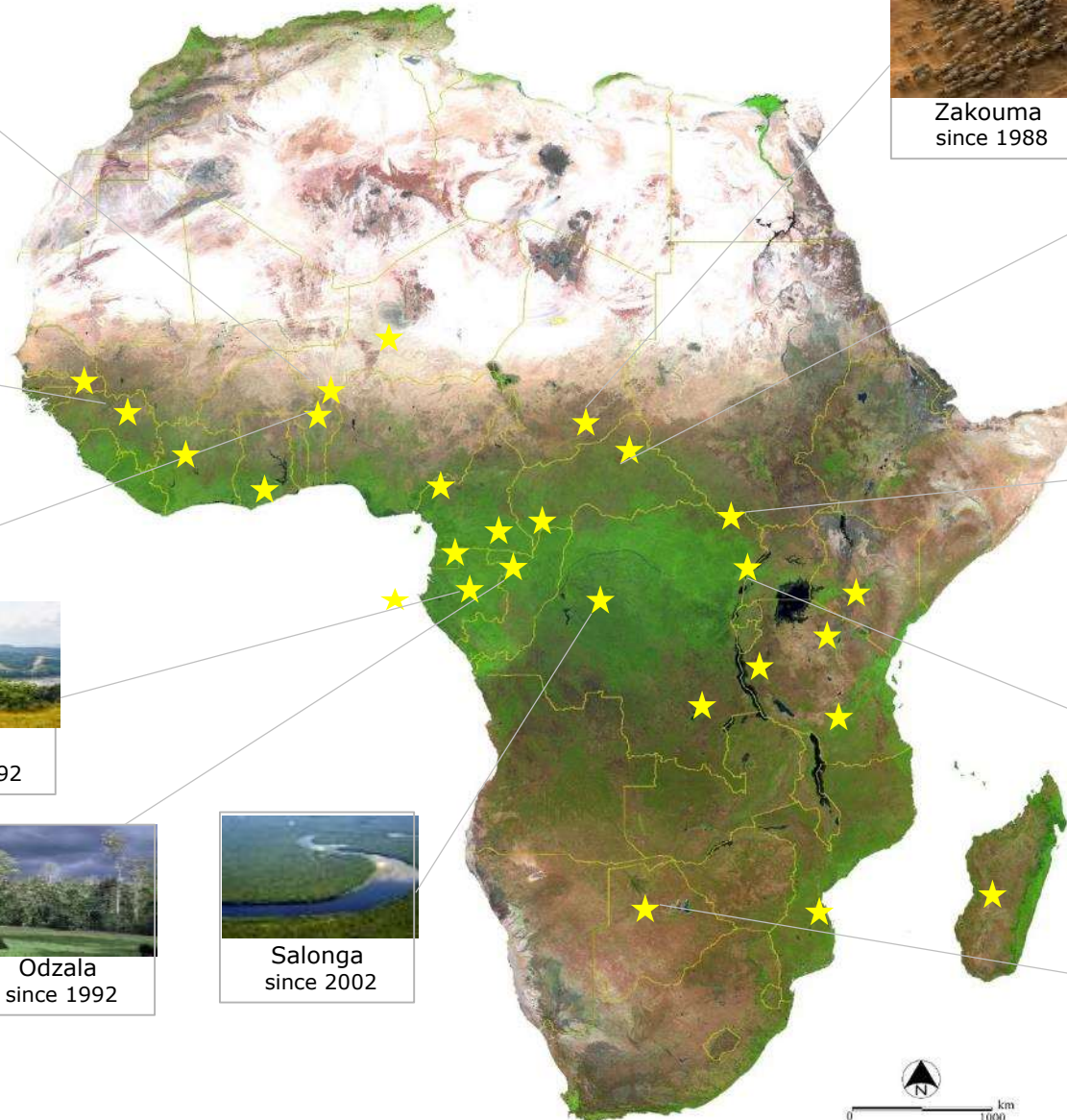
Garamba
since 2005



Virunga
since 1988



Kalahari
1998-2002



Niokolo-Badiar
1995-2005



Pendjari
1985-1989



Lopé
since 1992



Odzala
since 1992



Salonga
since 2002



EU Context



- EuropeAid: third world biggest donor for biodiversity (€1.6 billion 2006-2013)
- Capacity building for protected areas management (long experience in Africa)
- Integration of biodiversity in forest management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, rural development and food security, marine resources management;
- Big poaching peak pressures on wildlife in the 80s
- New, stronger pressure on biodiversity in the 2000s: poaching, land-use change, demographic growth, globalisation...



The study: 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
- Reviewed and endorsed by a wide array of stakeholders from the conservation community.

Causes Poaching

Habitat destruction



European
Commission



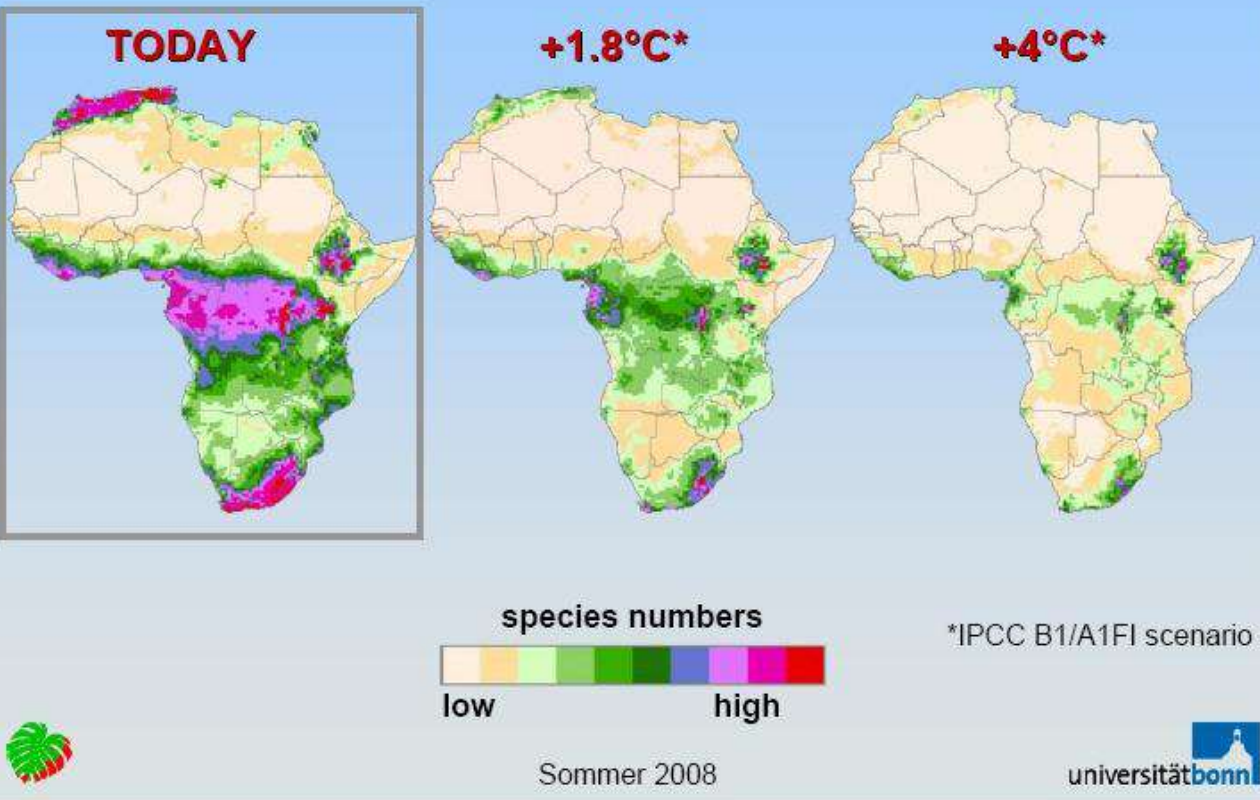
Figure 2.6: Major Poaching & Trafficking Hotspots



Causes Climate Change



Climate change and Plant Diversity Change



Credit: Gregoire Dubois



Underlying Drivers



Demography

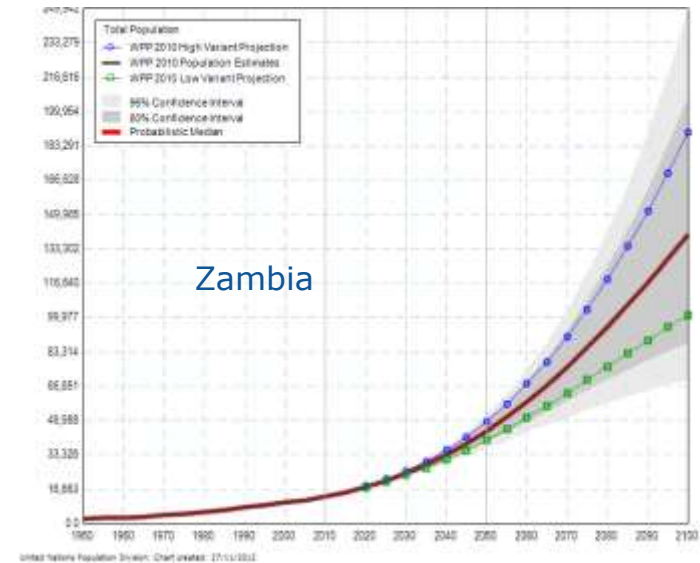
- Overpopulation/growth rate
- Irresistible consumer demand

Governance & management

- Poor governance/corruption
- Weak legislation
- Civil conflict
- Low management capacity and budget

Economy / other

- Poverty/few livelihood alternatives
- Breakdown of traditions controlling access to land and hunting areas
- Globalisation
- Land tenure



Current population: 13 million
2100 population: 130 million



Site-level



Conservation and sustainable development of 80 Key areas for conservation

National



Institutional strengthening and capacity-building

International



Stopping the illegal killing, trafficking and demand of wildlife products

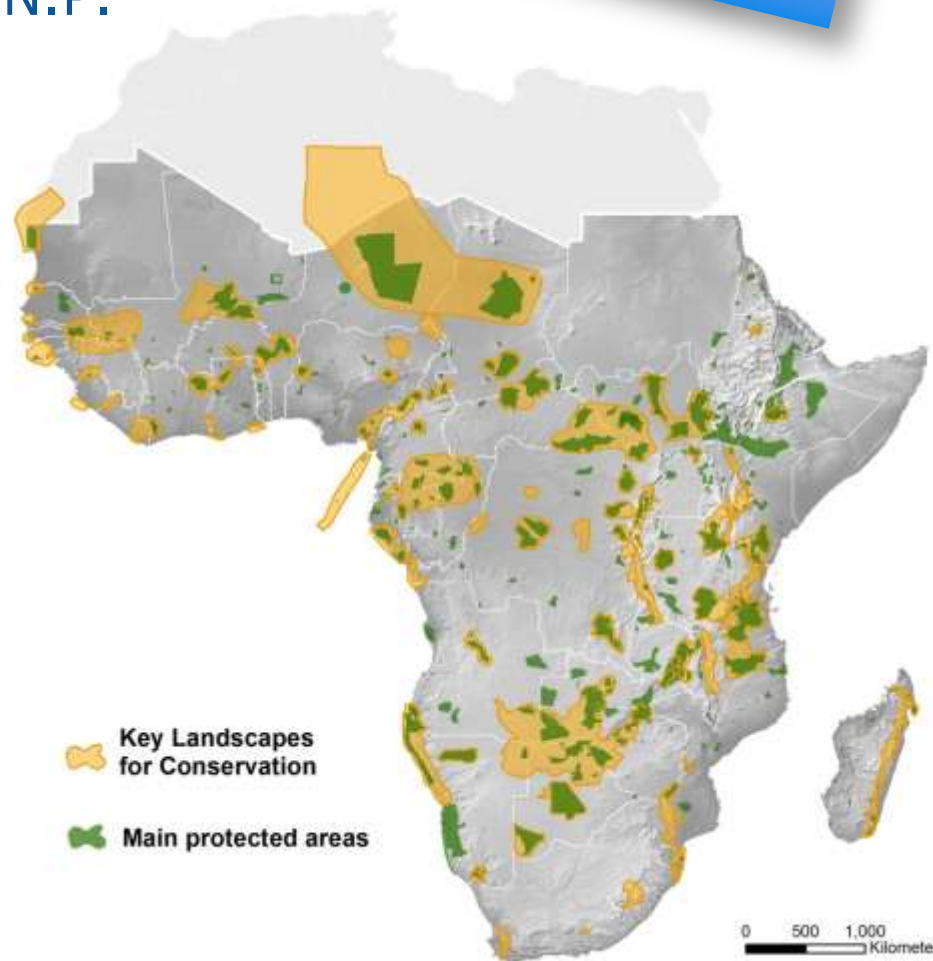
Information systems for better decision-making

Planned activities at local level

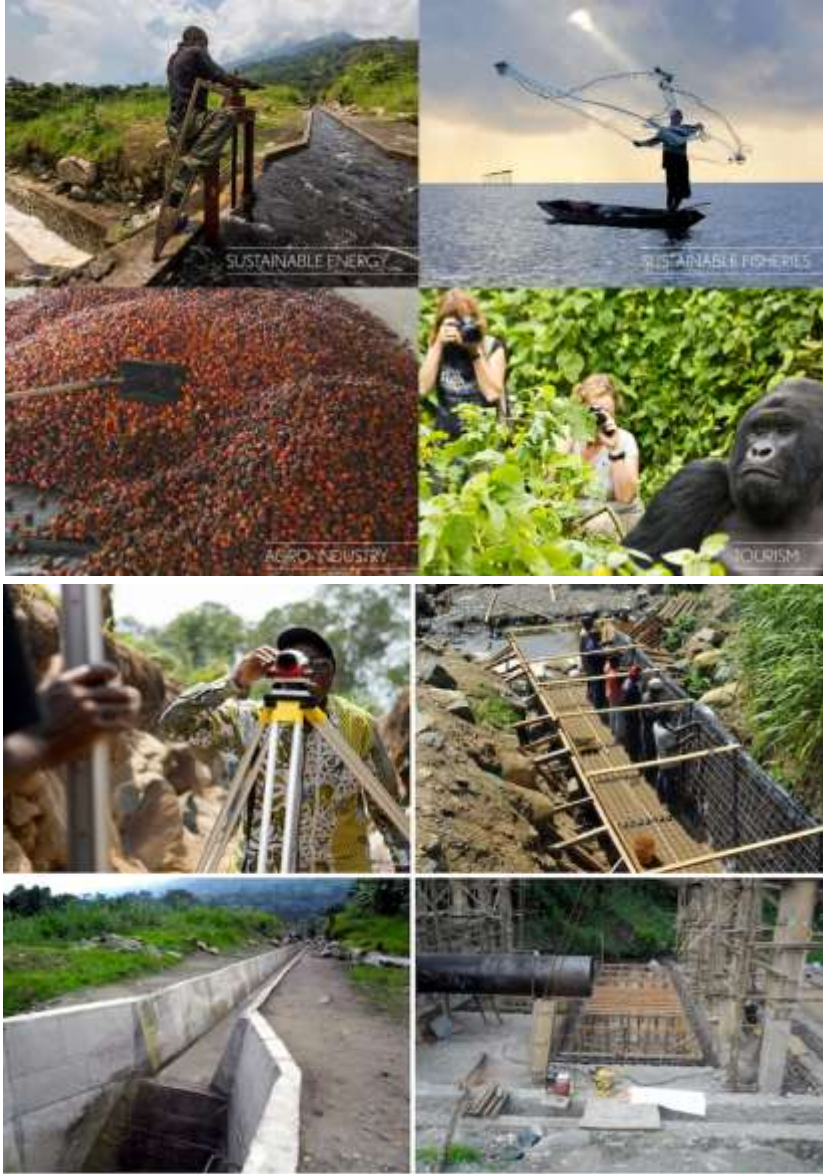


**Estimated
need:
€ 6 billion
(10 years)**

- Concentrated in 80 **Key Landscapes for Conservation** covering \pm 300 N.P.
- Management of **protected areas** (anti-poaching, ecological monitoring, tourism, finance...)
- **Livelihood improvement** around KLCs by development projects (agriculture, energy, etc.) and community-based resource management
- **Sustainable management** of biological resources (bushmeat, fuelwood, etc.)



Economic development and conservation



The case of Virunga N.P.

- Supported by EU from 1988 till 2020
- Strong pressure for land due to population and available other resources in the park (oil, minerals, wood)
- Anti-poaching activities (150 rangers killed in the last 20 years)
- Economic development based on hydropower energy, fisheries, tourism and agroindustry
- >100,000 jobs created

Planned activities at national level



**Estimated
need:
€ 600 million
(10 years)**

Policy and institutions

- *Institutional strengthening*
- *Land planning and management at the landscape level*
- *Law revision and enforcement, combatting corruption*
- *Fight against illegal trafficking*



Socio-Economy

- *Management of **bushmeat** resources*
- *A solution to **fuelwood** crisis*
- *Alternative revenues*



Planned activities at international level



Estimated need: € 1.1 billion (10 years)

Demand

- *Political dialogue with Asian countries*
- *Awareness-raising at demand-side*
- *Trade regulation*
- *Regional cooperation (lessons learned, observatories...)*

Trafficking

- *Capacity-building of customs, police, justice*
- *Support to UN and NGOs (ICCWC, EAGLE...)*



Still to come soon...



Strategic approaches to wildlife conservation...

Coastal and marine areas of Africa



Latin-America

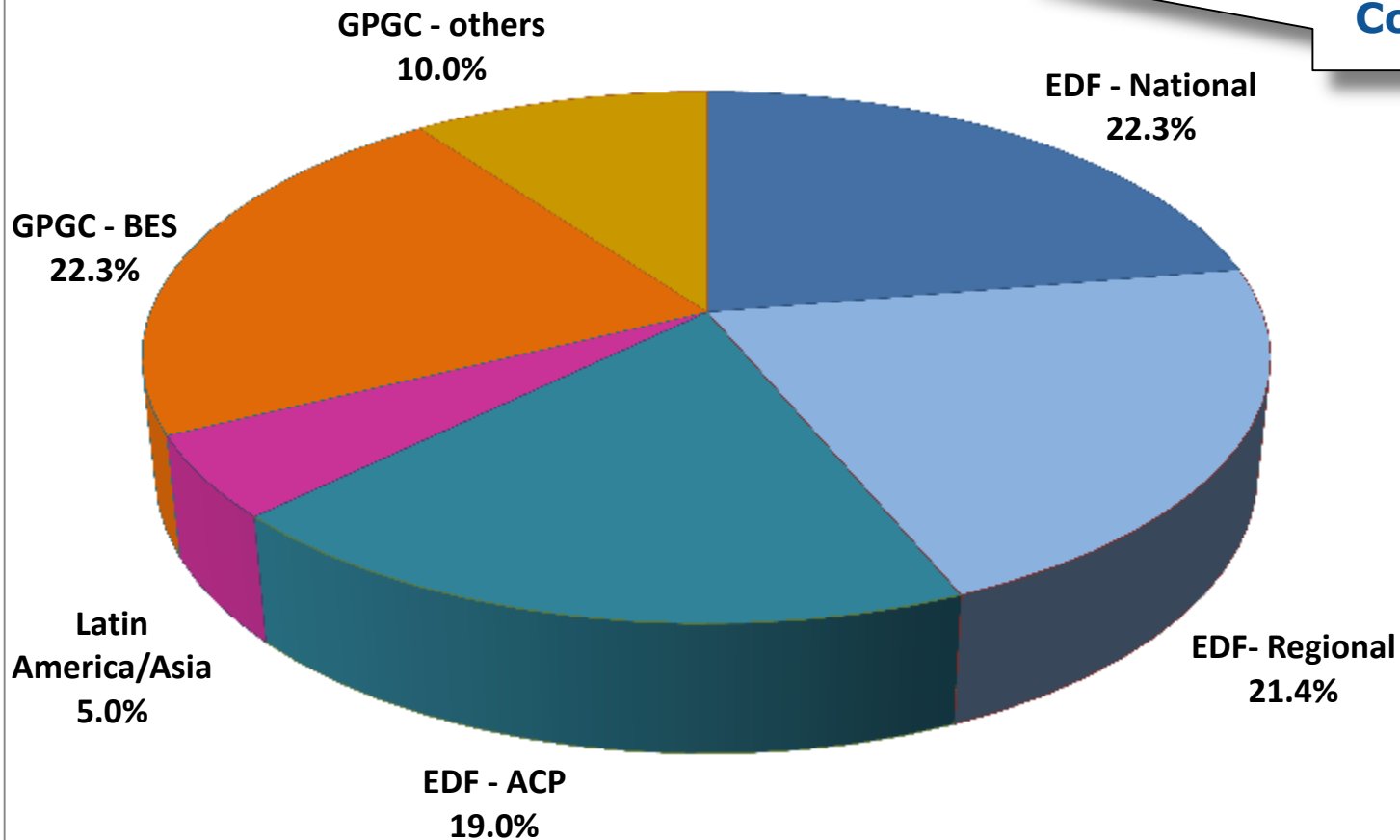


Asia



**Total budget for B4LIFE flagship 2014-2020
across several funding instruments or programmes:
around 1 billion EUR**

**Possible EU
Trust Fund for
Wildlife
Conservation ?**



Increasing political uptake



- *Jan 2014: **EP Resolution** on wildlife crime*
- *Feb 2014: **Commission Communication** on the EU approach against Wildlife Trafficking*
- *April 2014: **EU on-line consultation and conference** – 170 experts, 34 countries, key IOs, >20 NGOs. Summary of contributions to the consultation published in Nov 2014.*
- *Feb 2014: London Declaration; Jun 2014: UNEA Resolution; Mar 2015: Kasane Statement.*
- *April 2015: **Joint Declaration of EU and AU Commissioners** mentions cooperation on illegal wildlife trafficking .*



- ***Regional and national political dialogues** under Art. 8 of the Cotonou Agreement: wildlife conservation and wildlife crime increasingly addressed to tackle both the supply and demand side.*
- *July 2015: **UNGA Resolution** on Illegal Wildlife Trafficking*

Toward an Action Plan



- EU action plan on Wildlife trafficking in preparation by Commission (ENV, DEVCO, HOME, JUST, EEAS...).
- Based on strong support from stakeholders while the consultation.
- DEVCO provides input to this Action Plan on the development aspects, through its 'Larger than Elephants' report.
- Roadmap published (Aug 2015) http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/2015_env_087_action_plan_wild_trafficking_en.pdf



Next steps



Adoption
planned for
first quarter
2016

Discussion in relevant
working groups
(environment,
development, justice,
home affairs, external
action)

Aiming at Council
Conclusions still
under NL
Preseidency



Envisaged focus areas



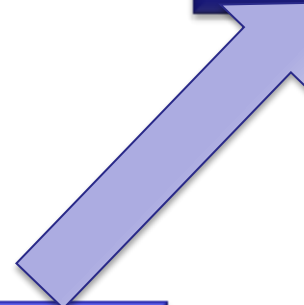
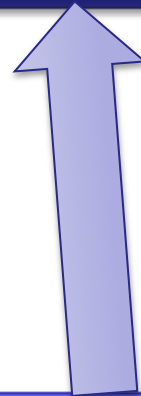
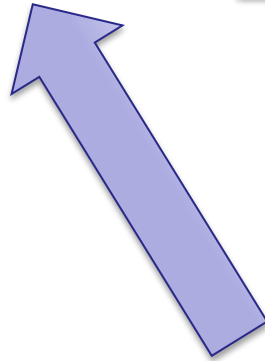
of the Action Plan

Promoting
prevention

Strengthening
enforcement and
implementing existing
rules both domestic
and globally

Building a strong
global partnership
among source,
transit and market
countries

Integrates inputs from the
Strategic Approach to
African Wildlife Conservation



Questions for feedback



- *how to further improve donor coordination, both within the EU, with third countries, including in the partner countries?*
- *how to address the link between corruption, wildlife trafficking and poverty more effectively?*
- *how to best target support for demand reduction measures?*
- *how to ensure that cooperation actions against WLT ensures the involvement of local and indigenous communities in wildlife conservation and management?*

More information on:



The EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/trafficking_en.htm

The Strategic Approach to African Wildlife Conservation:

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/b4life/document/larger-elephants-input-eu-strategic-approach-african-wildlife-conservation-updated-version>





Thank you