



"Larger than elephants"

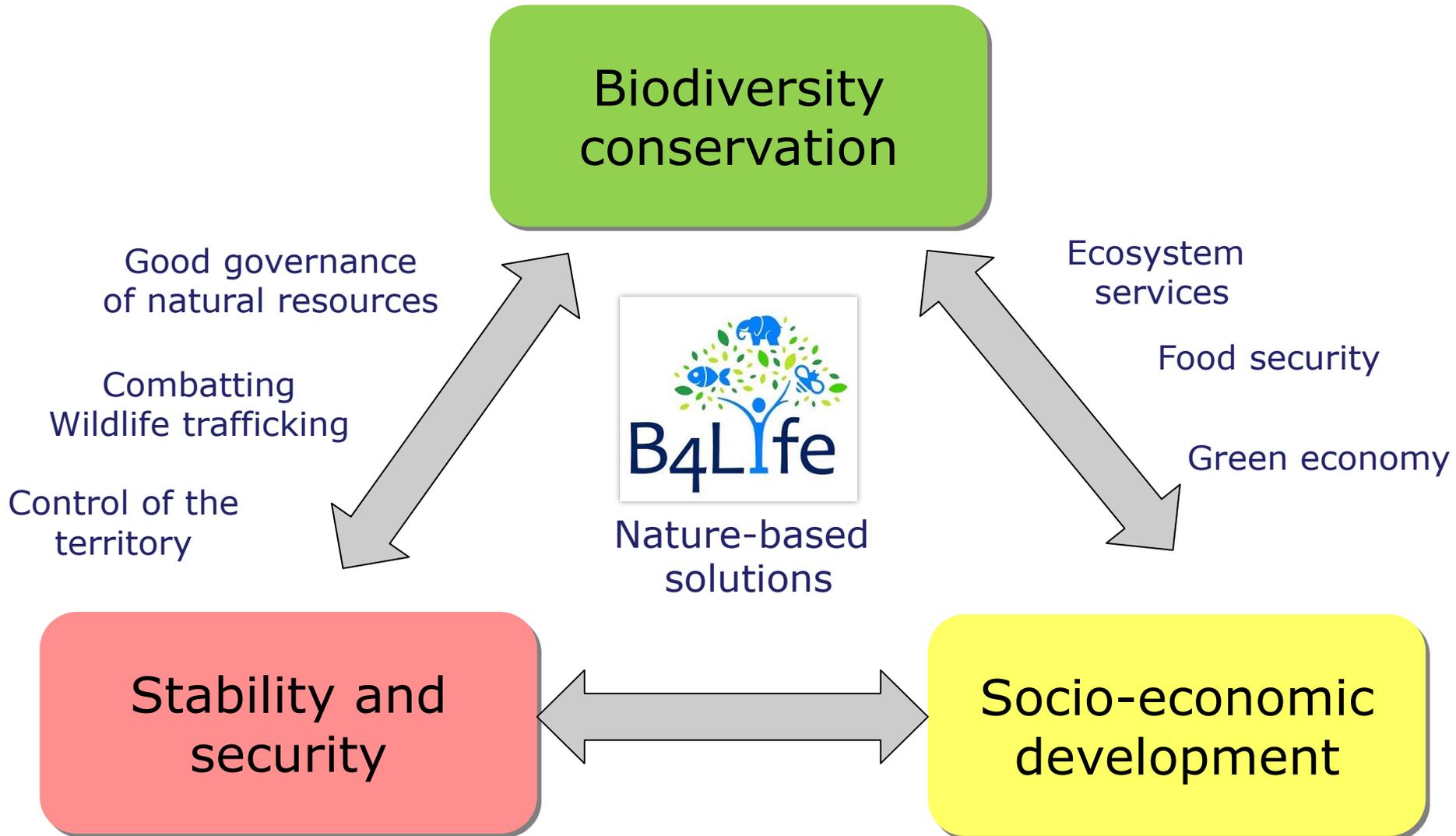
The EU approach:
Combating wildlife
trafficking,
conserving biodiversity,
reducing poverty.

Biodiversity for Life Flagship Initiative

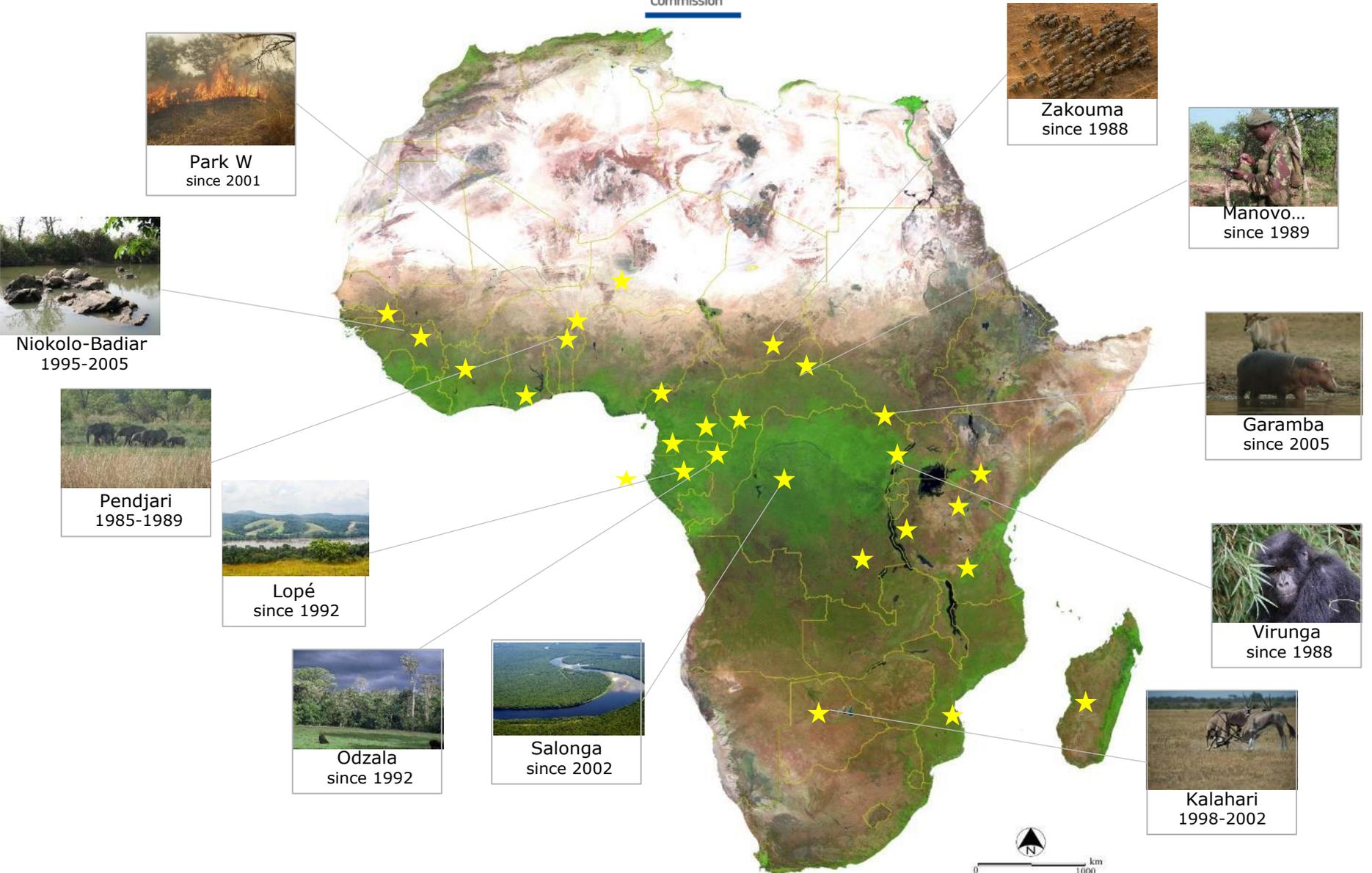


*Halting biodiversity loss and reducing poverty by promoting a cross-cutting and innovative approach to fully integrate biodiversity and ecosystem **conservation** with socio-economic **development**.*





EU support to African National Parks



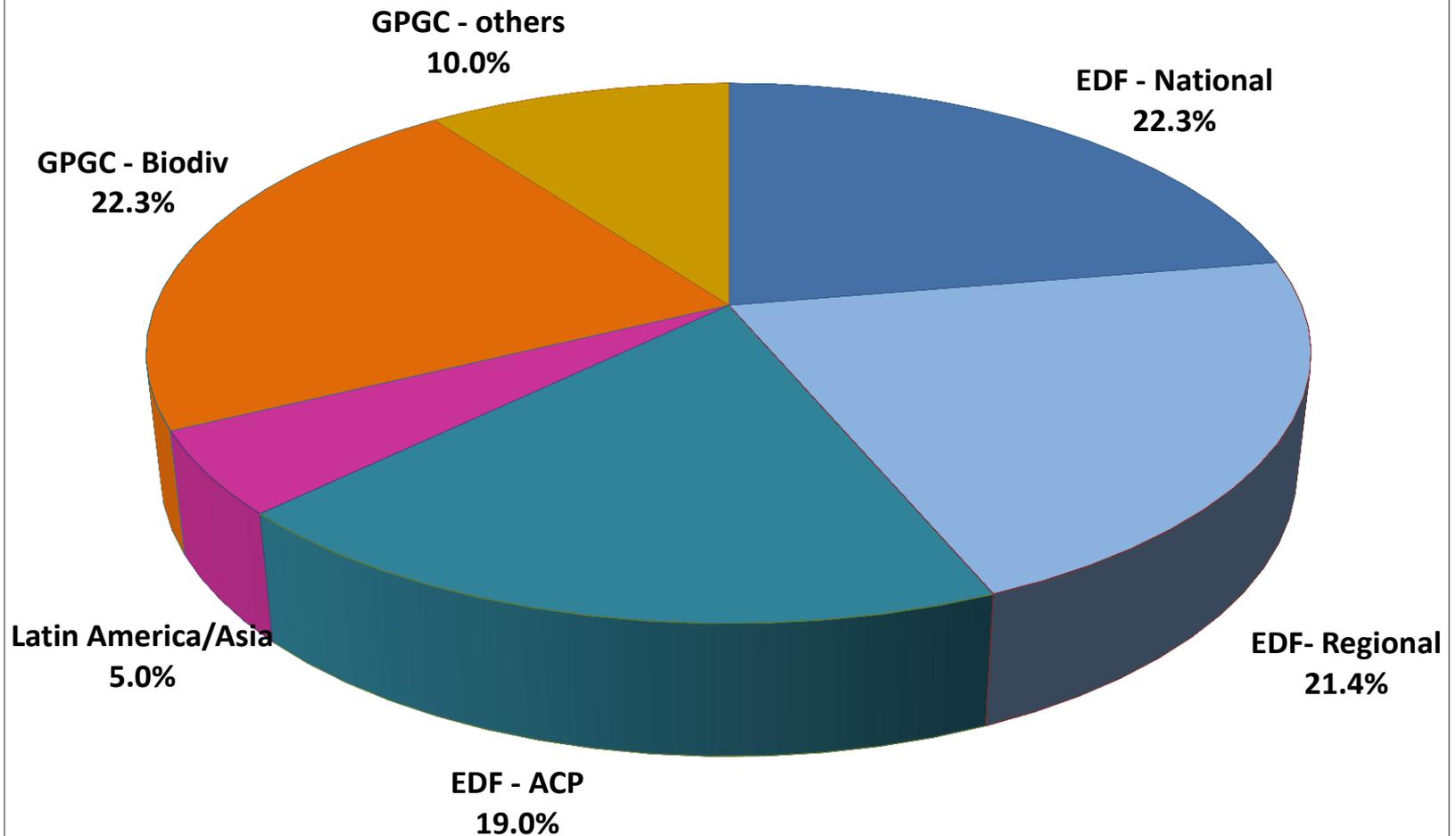
EU Context



- EuropeAid: major donor for biodiversity - €1.6 billion 2006-2013
- **Integration of biodiversity** in:
 - forest management, CC adaptation and mitigation, rural development and food security, marine resources management;
- **Stronger pressure** on biodiversity in the late 2000s:
 - poaching, land-use change, demographic growth, global economy...



Total budget for B4LIFE flagship 2014-2020



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



Expert meeting (Brussels, 9-10 Feb, 2015)





European Commission



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

Causes: Poaching

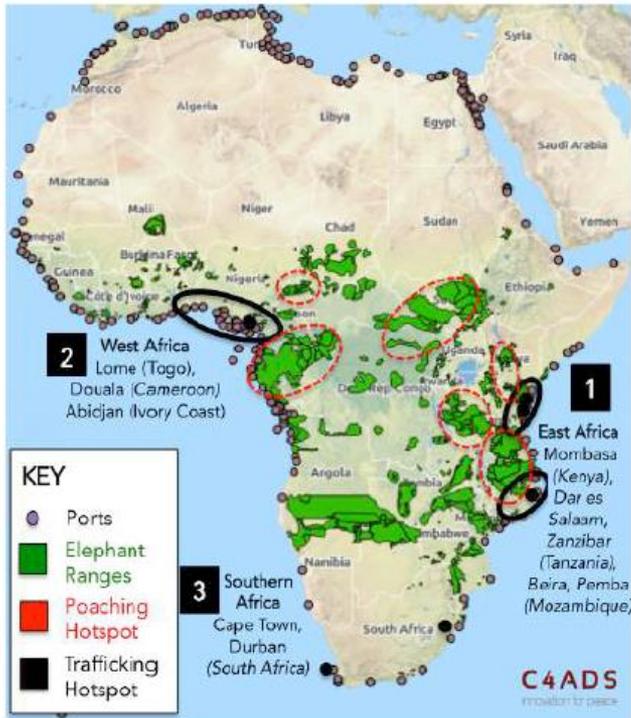


European
Commission

Habitat destruction



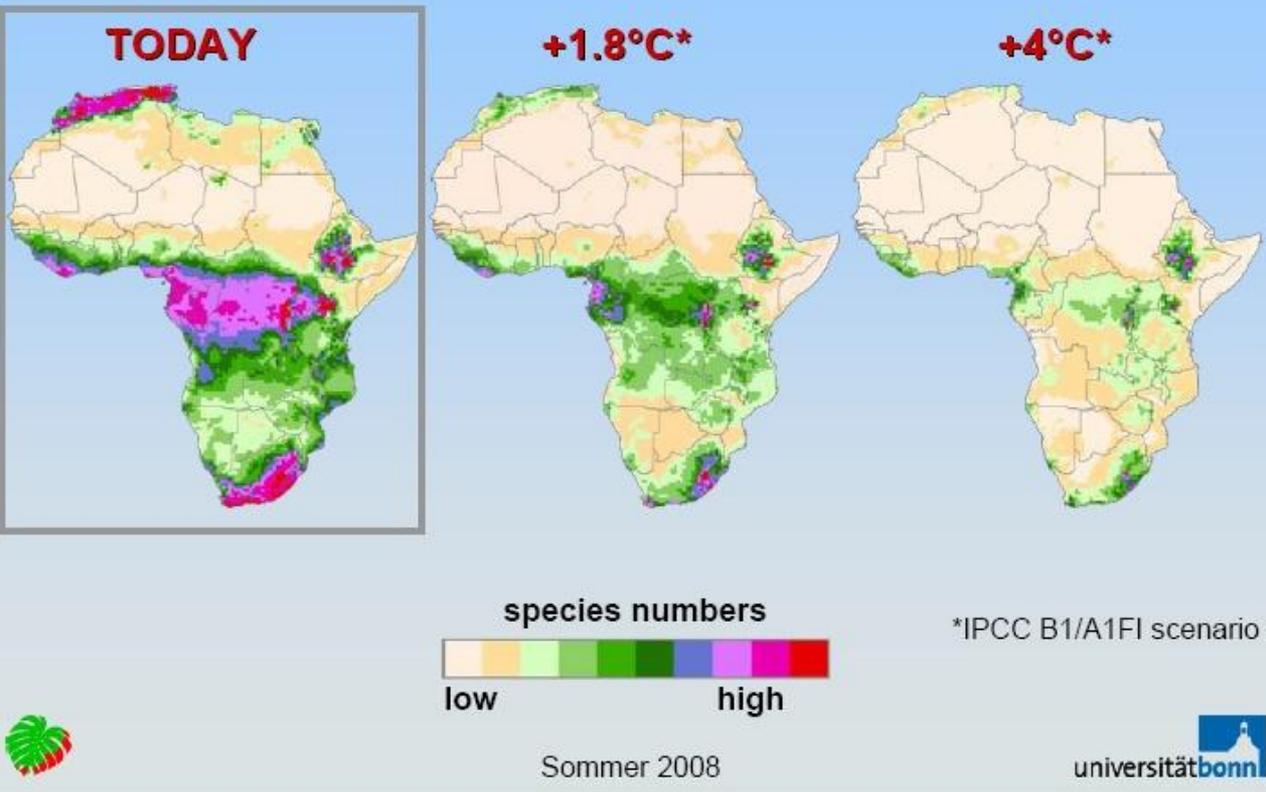
Figure 2.6: Major Poaching & Trafficking Hotspots



Causes: Climate Change



Climate change and Plant Diversity Change



Credit: Gregoire Dubois



Underlying Drivers



Demography

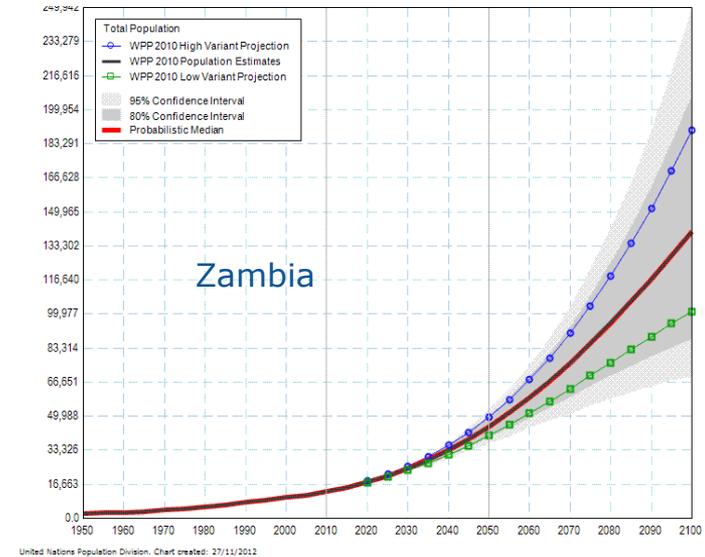
- Overpopulation/growth rate
- Irresistible consumer demand

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 77 Key landscapes for conservation

National



Institutional strengthening and capacity-building

International



Stopping the illegal killing, trafficking and demand of wildlife products

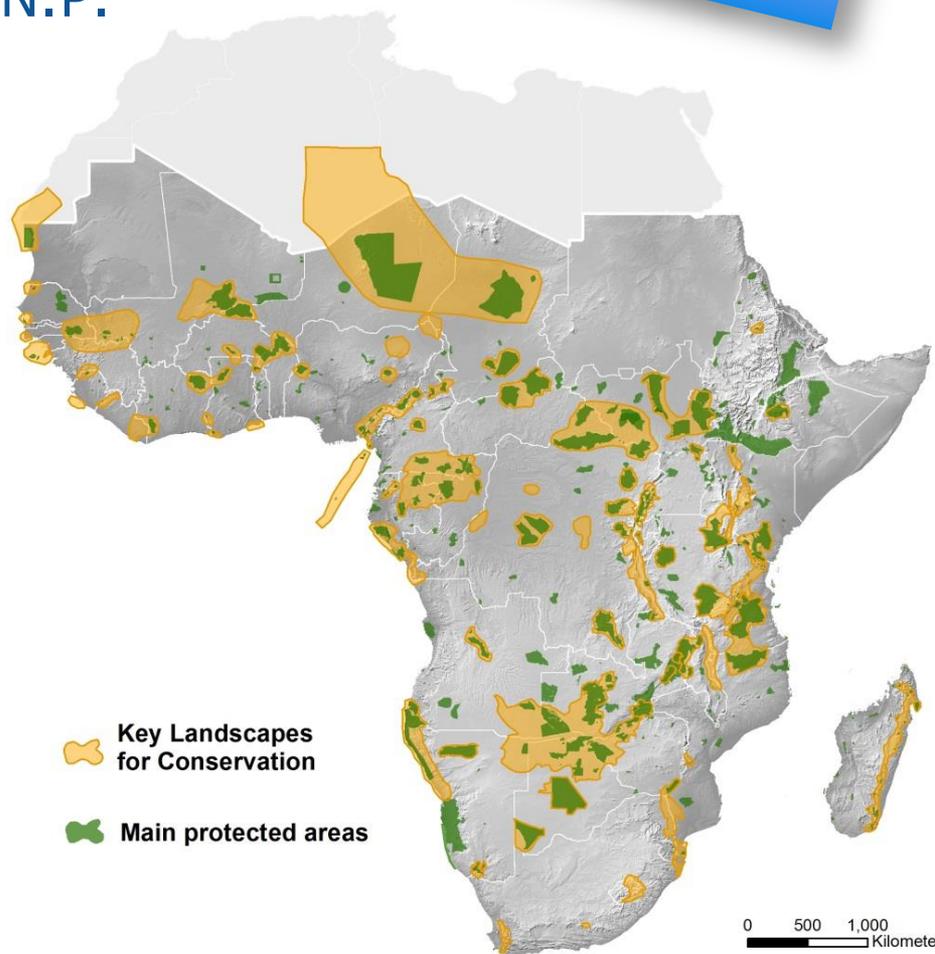
Information systems for better decision-making

Planned activities at local level



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

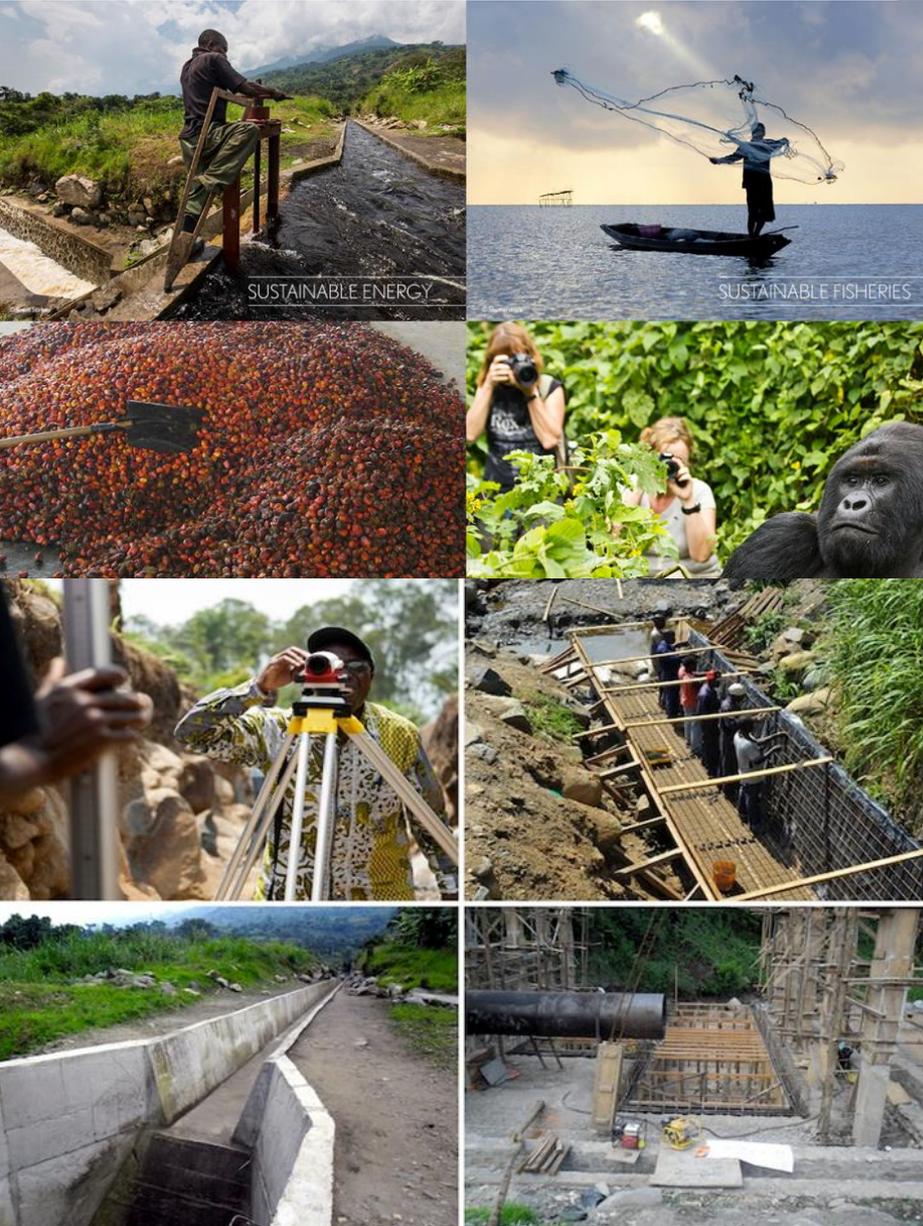
- Concentrated in 77 **Key Landscapes for Conservation** covering \pm 350 N.P.
- Management of **protected areas** (anti-poaching, ecological monitoring, tourism, finance...)
- **Livelihood improvement** around KLCs by development projects (agriculture, energy, etc.) and community-based resource management
- **Sustainable management** of biological resources (bushmeat, fuelwood, etc.)



Economic development and conservation



The case of Virunga N.P.



European
Commission

Supported by EU (1988 till 2020)

Strong **pressure for land** due to population and available other resources in the park (oil, minerals, charcoal, croplands)

Anti-poaching activities (150 rangers killed in the last 20 years)

The future of Virunga is based on **economic development**

Hydropower energy, fisheries, tourism and agroindustry

> 100,000 jobs created

Parks and security



Poaching provides resources to armed groups (LRA, Janjawit)

Wildlife crime = 23 billion \$ / yr

The national parks can stabilise the stability of vast areas



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

Socio-Economy

- Management of **bushmeat** resources
- A solution to **fuelwood** crisis
- Alternative revenues around N.P.



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



Toward an EU 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
Presidency





European
Commission

Thank you



<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/b4life/>

