STUDY ON THE INTERACTION BETWEEN SECURITY AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Presentation Final Report P. Elkan (team leader), Pauline Verheij (Dep. TL, EcoJust), Jérôme Tubiana (Small Arms Survey), Luc Mathot (Conservation Justice), Ken Matthysen (IPIS), François Wernerus (ind. Consultant) DEVCO/AGRECO

Study with the objective of providing the Commission with evidence and robust information/understanding on the wildlife-security nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa, in order for the Commission to:

1) engage in a well-informed political dialogue on the wildlife-security nexus

2) define an effective response and design programmes that mutually reinforce wildlife and security.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Provide DEVCO with a comprehensive understanding of the interaction between wildlife conservation and security and of how the two pillars interact with each other.

- Highlight examples of conservation measures/actions which have contributed to improving security and development.

- Present a typology of the wildlife-security nexus (triggers, stakeholders, consequences/impact …) and propose a methodology or recommendations.
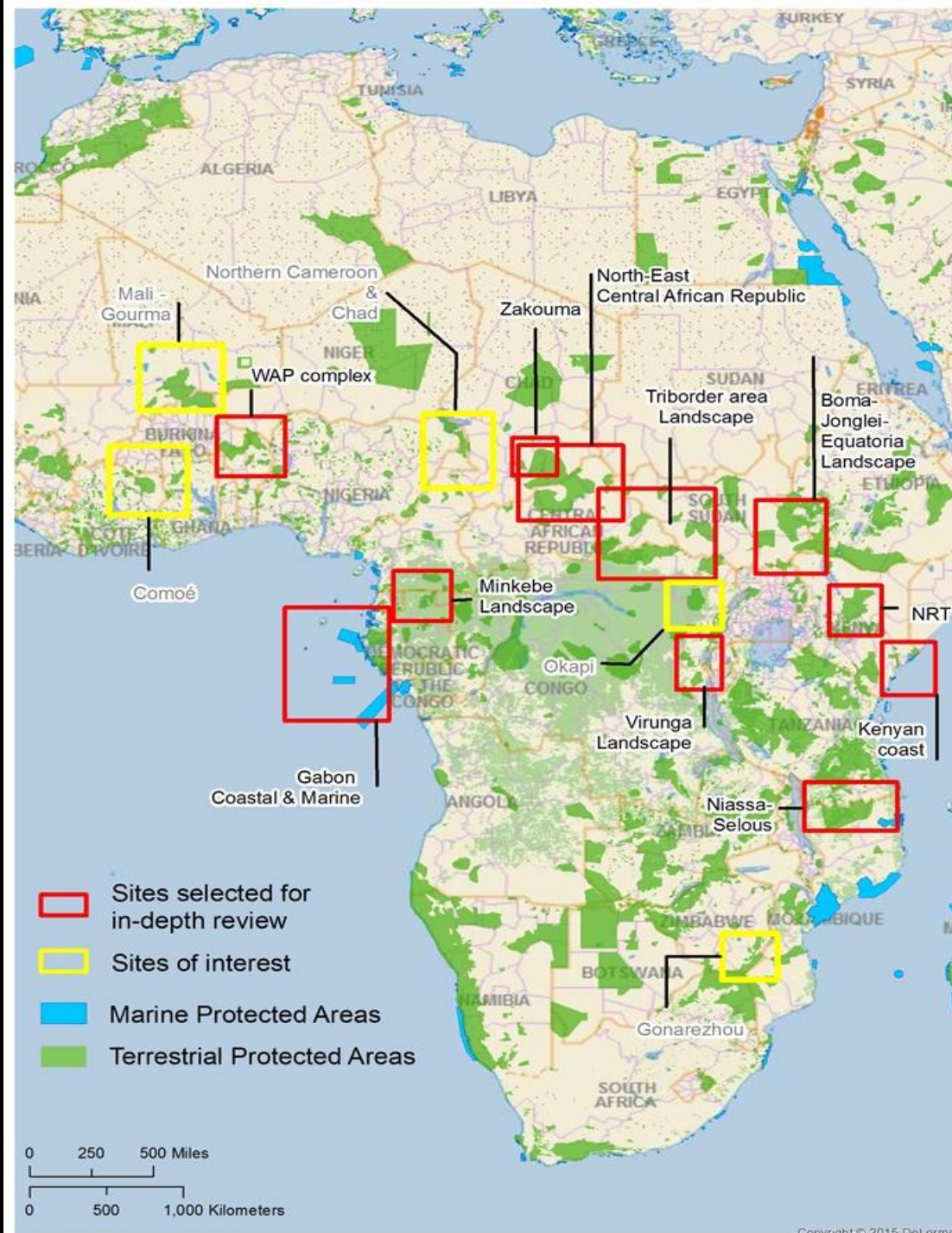
KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1) Where does wildlife trafficking trigger conflicts, fuel existing ones or lead to scaled-up conflicts (from local to national/regional, international)?

2) Where have such conflicts triggered or fuelled wildlife trafficking or hampered conservation?

3) How is socio-economic security undermined by trafficking and poor conservation both at local and national levels)?

4) How does wildlife trafficking undermine the rule of law and legitimate institutions (notably because of the links with corruption)?

5) How does wildlife related insecurity (whether in term of conflicts or from a socio-economic point of view) contribute to migration flows (intra-states, inter-states, global)?

6) How are approaches being applied to address the wildlife-security nexus as a basis for development and improving security?

Geographic focus:
Although wildlife trafficking occurs worldwide, the study focused on Sub-Saharan Africa. Where impacts or consequences occur outside Africa, this has been addressed.

Mali - Gourma

Northern Cameroon & Chad

North-East Central African Republic

Zakouma

WAP complex

Triborder area Landscape

Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria Landscape

Comoé

Minkebe Landscape

NRT

Okapi

Gabon Coastal & Marine

Virunga Landscape

Kenyan coast

Niassa-Selous

Sites selected for in-depth review

Sites of interest

Marine Protected Areas

Terrestrial Protected Areas

Gonarezhou

0   250   500 Miles

0   500   1,000 Kilometers

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- A limited set of examples of wildlife trafficking contributing directly to conflicts and insecurity (eg. Chad, Cameroon, CAR, South Sudan, and DRC cases)

- The potential risk of organized terrorist group involvement in ivory trafficking and its associated financial flows exists, but at present few cases confirmed.

- Natural resources trafficking represent clear potential opportunities for terrorist and/or insurgent group involvement and benefit directly or indirectly.

- Securing high value natural resources, including wildlife in vulnerable areas, is a critical priority for security, conflict prevention and stabilization strategies.

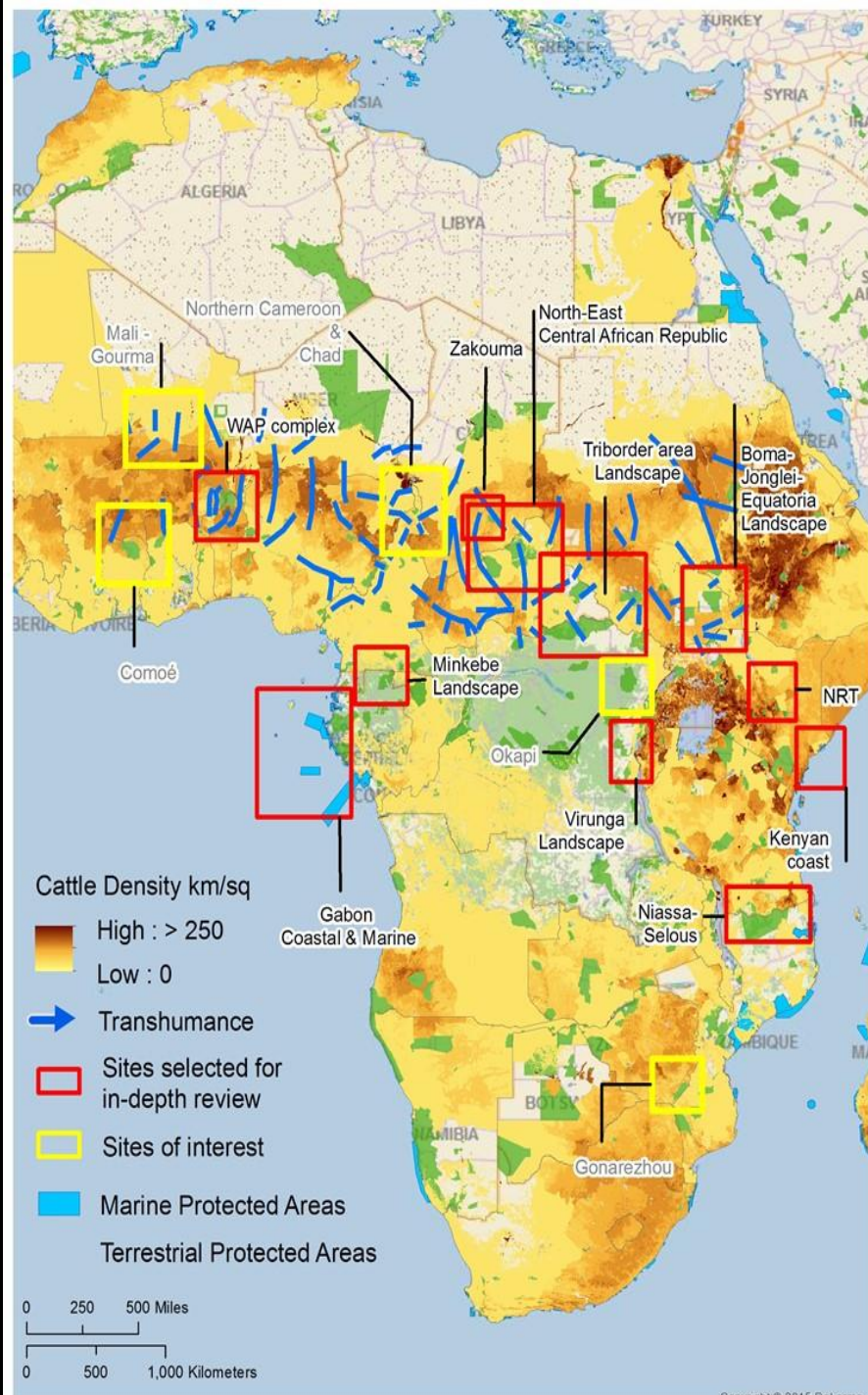SUDANO-SAHEL REGION CONSERVATION SECURITY DYNAMICS
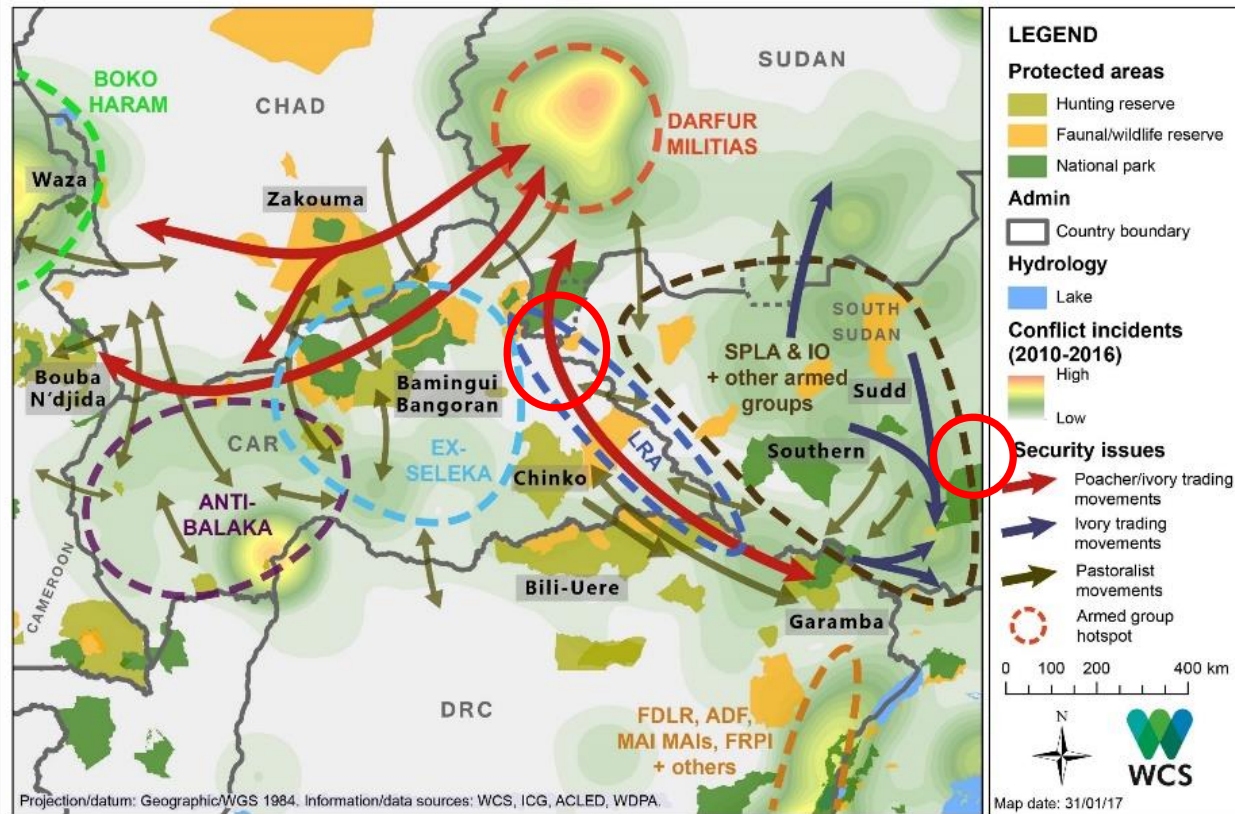
In February 2018 (following on 2012, 2013, 2015 incursions) Heavily armed poachers incursion Northern and Eastern CAR, Northern Cameroon, Southwestern Chad (18 elephants killed in Bindere Lere, 2 Chadian soldiers KIA, 6 Cameroon Soldiers KIA, 2 Community Scouts KIA)

- These armed groups become involved in natural resource trafficking for financial gain.

- Use of protected areas as safe havens for armed groups is widespread.

- Transhumance pastoralists, armed and some supported by heavily armed protection groups, cross international borders into Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, South Sudan, DRC, Ethiopia.

- The corruption (at all levels) associated with natural resource trafficking undermines rule of law, credibility of Governments and contributes further to insecurity and conflicts.

Cattle Density km/sq

High : > 250

Low : 0

→ Transhumance

▭ Sites selected for in-depth review

▭ Sites of interest

▮ Marine Protected Areas

Terrestrial Protected Areas

Map labels: Mali - Gourma, Northern Cameroon & Chad, Zakouma, North-East Central African Republic, WAP complex, Triborder area Landscape, Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria Landscape, Comoé, Minkebe Landscape, NRT, Okapi, Virunga Landscape, Kenyan coast, Gabon Coastal & Marine, Niassa-Selous, Gonarezhou

0 250 500 Miles

0 500 1,000 Kilometers

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Movement paths
- Major migration pathways
- Patoralist movement
- Inter tribal conflict (cattle rustling)

Source areas
- Oil concessions
- Cattle distribution

Gambella National Park

Nuer

Akobo

Anuak

Pochala

Omo National Park

Pibor

Tirma

Murle

Boma National Park

Dinka

Boma

Inyangatom

South Sudan

Pibor River

Major Migratory Corridors

1950 Sudan Patrol line

1947 Blue line

Proposed PA Loelle

Dassantech

1938 Red line

Toposa

Kapoeta

Torit

Didinga

Turkana

Kenya

National Park
Faunal Reserve
Hunting Reserve

0   25   50 Miles
0   55   110 Kilometers

Uganda

Sources: Wildlife Conservation Society
Boundaries, names and designations shown do not imply official endorsments or acceptance
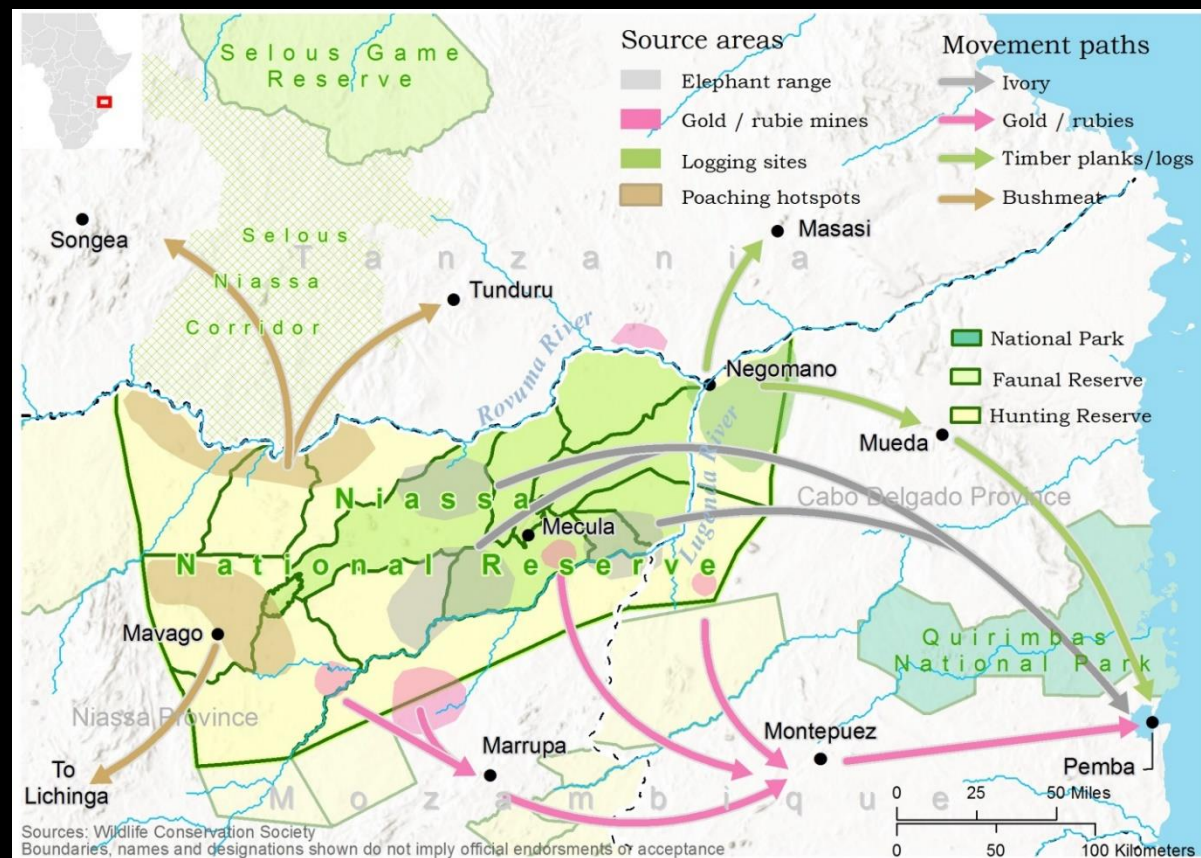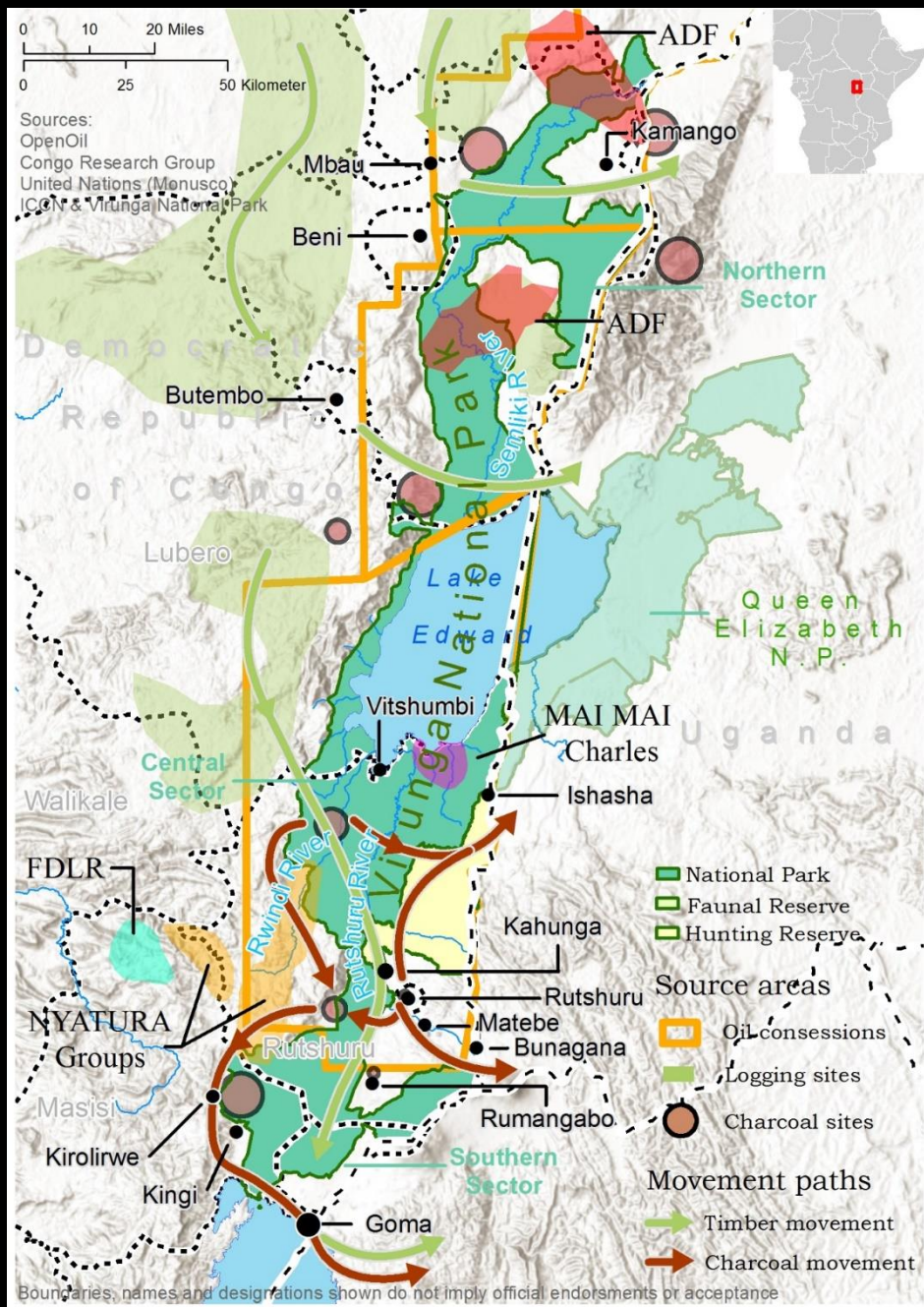
- Wildlife trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa negatively impacts socio-economic security.

- Disruption of the local communities to access to spatial areas.

- Wildlife resources systematically depleted.

- Negation of wildlife trafficking contribute to fostering socio-economic security.
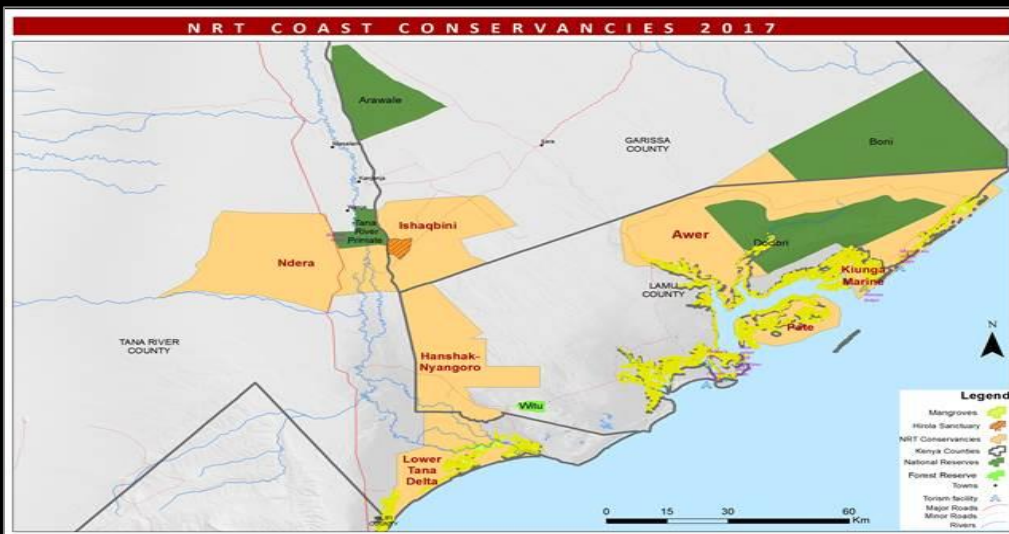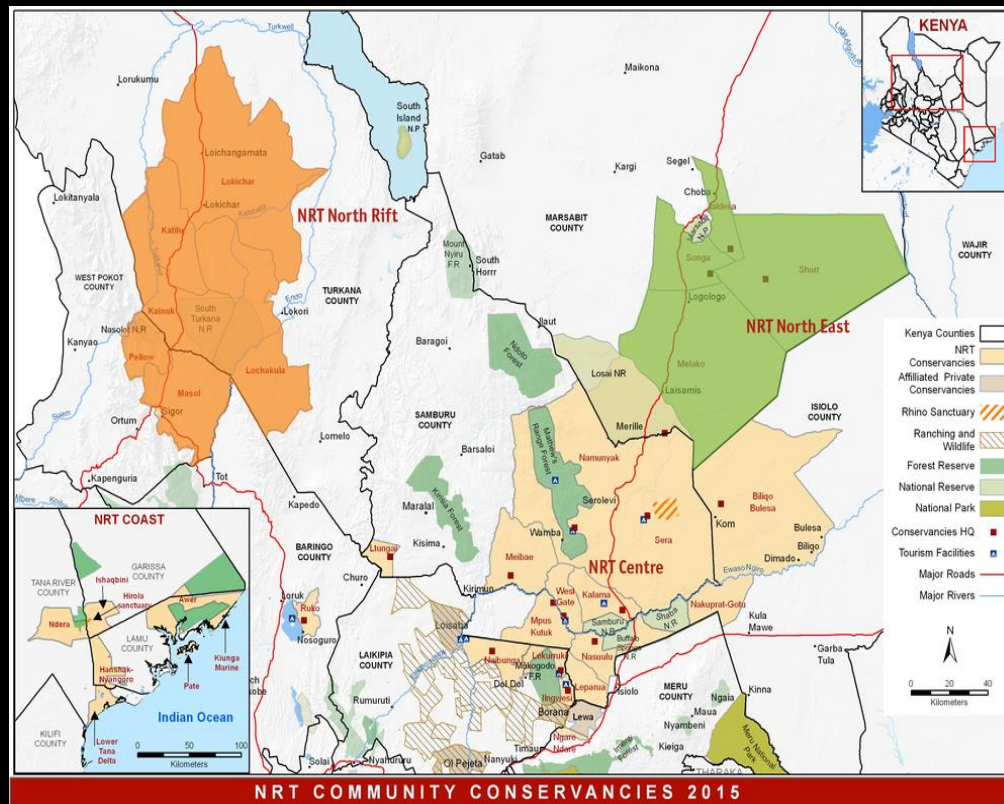
4. Wildlife trafficking undermines the rule of law and legitimate institutions and foster CORRUPTION

- Ranges from local rangers and authorities to high level politicians.

- Corrupt officials who may have also been involved in corruption regarding other sectors (e.g. drugs, human trafficking).

- Systematization by armed groups.

- Explicit and robust anti-corruption programs must be developed as part and parcel of security and conservation programs in order for stability.

Map 1 (left):

Sources:
OpenOil
Congo Research Group
United Nations (Monusco)
ICCN & Virunga National Park

ADF

Kamango

Mbau

Beni

Northern Sector

Democratic Republic of Congo

Butembo

ADF

Lubero

Lake Edward

Semliki River

Virunga National Park

Queen Elizabeth N.P.

Uganda

Vitshumbi

Central Sector

Walikale

MAI MAI Charles

Ishasha

FDLR

Rwindi River

Rutshuru River

Kahunga

NYATURA Groups

Rutshuru

Matebe

Bunagana

Masisi

Rumangabo

Kirolirwe

Kingi

Southern Sector

Goma

Source areas

National Park
Faunal Reserve
Hunting Reserve

Oil concessions
Logging sites
Charcoal sites

Movement paths

Timber movement
Charcoal movement

Boundaries, names and designations shown do not imply official endorsements or acceptance

Map 2 (right):

Source areas
Elephant range
Gold / rubie mines
Logging sites
Poaching hotspots

Movement paths
Ivory
Gold / rubies
Timber planks/logs
Bushmeat

Selous Game Reserve

Songea

Selous Niassa Corridor

Tanzania

Masasi

Tunduru

Rovuma River

Negomano

Mueda

Cabo Delgado Province

Niassa National Reserve

Mecula

Lugenda River

Mavago

Niassa Province

National Park
Faunal Reserve
Hunting Reserve

Quirimbas National Park

To Lichinga

Marrupa

Montepuez

Pemba

Mozambique

Sources: Wildlife Conservation Society
Boundaries, names and designations shown do not imply official endorsements or acceptance

- Migration of people due to climate change impacts, environmental degradation, and insecurity and conflict factors.

- Very critical link between the wildlife-security nexus and human migration factors from the perspective of protected area landscapes being subject to migration .

- Conservation and protected area management programs can help address the roots causes of migration.
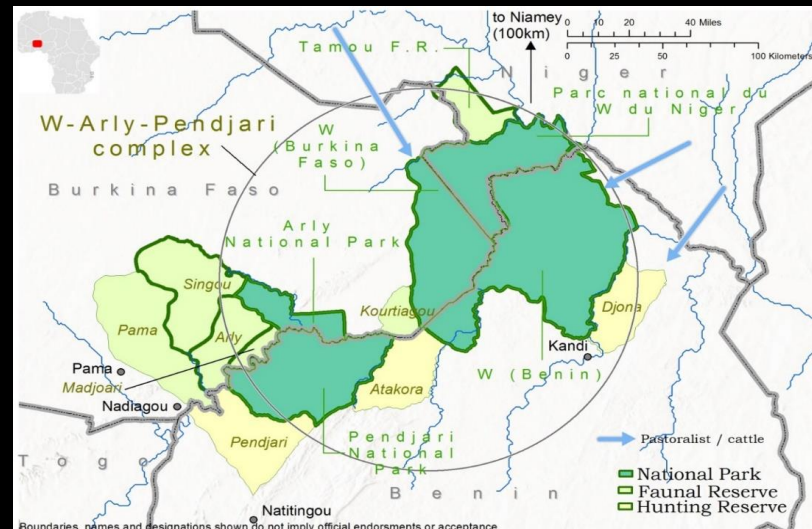
- Basic important principles for the design of robust programmatic and policy interventions which contribute to security for people and wildlife.

- The role of the private-public-partnership in protected area management.

- Funding levels need to be adequate.

- EAGLE network's methodology and program developed from LAGA and later giving rise to Conservation Justice, is an effective cooperation model for countering wildlife trafficking.

- Anti-trafficking work undertaken by National and Transnational Serious Crimes Investigation Unit (NTSCIU) in Tanzania is a national approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Key locations

- A <u>summary review and financial commitment</u> of some donors in different key locations and region

- <u>Priority EU policies and strategies</u> on conservation, anti-trafficking, development, and migration

- General <u>strategic recommendations</u> on programs and policies

- Increased and geographically expanded conservation-security <u>investments</u> and approaches

- An illustrative <u>action plan</u> of priority critical program and policy actions

Wildlife trafficking as driver for conflicts and insecurity

- Protected areas in conflict areas.
- Cooperation between military and non-military partners.
- Design and implement regional strategy to engage with transhumance pastoralist.
- Support robust NRM monitoring and management programs.

Impact on socio- economic security

- Community conservancies and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programs.

Impact on Rule of Law

- Establishment/expansion of community conservancies with anti-trafficking components

- Development of focused anti-corruption strategies

- Establish mechanism of country annual reporting on specific incidents of corruption/complicity

- Mobilize EU, US and other diplomatic missions on support to the fight against corruption

Impact on Migration

- Initiatives to enhance the capacity of pastoralist and agricultural communities to adapt to climate change, mitigate its effects and avoid/mitigate conflicts caused by climate change

- Rangeland and water management programs

- Design and implementation of targeted programs to address root causes of migration in key vulnerable landscapes

THANK YOU