

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Clarence House Event 21<sup>st</sup> May 2013

## Agenda and summary of the morning speeches

### Agenda

#### **Part one**

10:00 Programme Commences

#### **Welcome**

- Justin Mundy, Director, The Prince's Charities International Sustainability Unit
- Introduction of Kate Silverton, BBC news, moderator

#### **Illegal wildlife trade as a wildlife and a global security issue**

- WWF Stop Wildlife Crime video
- David Higgins, INTERPOL
- John Scanlon, CITES

#### **Section one: Demand reduction programmes**

- Sabri Zain, TRAFFIC
- Peter Knights, Wild Aid
- Wild Aid Video

#### **Section two: The need for enhanced law enforcement & criminal justice**

- Thea Carroll, South African Government
- Jorge Rios, UNODC

#### **Section three: Community-based conservation, development & alternative livelihoods**

- Ian Craig, Northern Rangelands Trust

#### **Section four: The need for a cross-cutting approach**

- Professor Lee White, Executive Secretary, National Parks of Gabon

#### **Conclusion**

- Sum up by Kate Silverton

## **Part Two**

11:30 Remarks from HRH The Prince of Wales, video presentation by HRH The Duke of Cambridge, and remarks from Owen Patterson, Secretary of State for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs

12:20 Lunch/meet and greet

13:30 Non-government participants depart St. James Palace

## **Part three (governments only)**

13:30 Meeting of governments commences with welcome and overview from HRH The Prince of Wales and UK government ministers

16:25 Concluding remarks

16:30 Government participants depart St. James Palace

## **Summary of morning speeches**

### **David Higgins, Interpol**

Outline of the current global criminal threat facing wildlife conservation efforts, with a particular focus on the illegal trade.

Explore the dynamics of the criminality through indicators that suggest organized crime involvement and encourage the need for the global community to now work together to provide consistent evidence, data, information and intelligence to support the indicators and to allow for strategic and tactical law enforcement responses to the threat.

### **John Scanlon, CITES**

Of great concern is the increasing involvement of organized crime, rebel militia and in some cases rogue elements of the military; killings occurring on a mass scale, often with impunity; and the use of sophisticated weapons and other equipment - with the consequential impacts on people, and in some cases on national security and the economy.

New uses of wildlife are also emerging - uses that are unrelated to traditional uses, and which appear to be driving much of the new demand, especially for rhino horn. In a perverse use of free market economics, individuals are stockpiling contraband wildlife products as they bank on extinction. Responses need to reflect these realities and be commensurate with the gravity of the risks to wildlife and to people. These steps include a range of different, yet complementary, strategies.

At the triennial policy meeting held in Bangkok (March 2013), the Parties to CITES took the most powerful suite of decisions in the Convention's 40-year history to

combat the current disturbing spike in the illegal trade in elephant ivory and rhino horn, as well as for other species - they must now be fully implemented.

CITES Parties also fully backed the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, known as ICCWC - a joint initiative of CITES, Interpol, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, which provides the coordinated and professional support countries need to fight well-resourced criminal syndicates.

## **Sabri Zain, TRAFFIC**

Without a complementary effort to effectively reduce the demand that drives illegal trade in endangered species, enforcement and conservation efforts may be futile.

Successful demand reduction strategies in the past have shown that governments and conservationists need to go beyond just awareness-raising and focus on changing the behaviour of the targeted consumer segments having the most impact on these species. This would require government-led, well-researched and well-designed demand reduction strategies that draw upon diverse disciplines such as social psychology, marketing, economics and behavioural economics.  
Peter Knights, Wild Aid.

When the buying stops, the killing can too. We can only solve these crises in consuming nations. We have seen the poaching crises for elephants and rhinos previously in 1989 and 1993. We solved them until 2008 with stronger laws in consuming countries and consumer awareness that reduced demand.

Wild Aid has a highly-leveraged (200 to 1) methodology in China that reduced shark fin consumption by 50-70% in 2012 according to independent sources. We can replicate that model for key species in key consuming countries, but currently spend under 0.5% of expenditure on the root cause of the problem.

## **Ian Craig, Northern Rangelands Trust, Kenya**

Many of the endangered species the world strives to save live in marine and terrestrial environments shared with local community's on whose goodwill their survival depends.

With the strength of this sector only starting to be recognised in the formal context of conservation I call on Governments, NGO's and the private sector to recognise the strength of this opportunity, learn from precedents and successes across Africa and invest in incentivising community's at a level where it impacts on individual people's lives.