



WWF

BRIEF

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2014

WWF RECOMMENDATIONS ILLICIT WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

13 June 2014

WWF calls upon UNEA and Ministers of Environment to seize the unprecedented political momentum on illicit wildlife trafficking and to recognise this issue as a serious transnational organised crime that is cross cutting in nature. In this regard, WWF calls upon UNEA to:

- ▶ **Implement commitments made** including the Marrakesh Declaration endorsed at the AfDB annual meeting in May 2013; the Elysée Summit for peace and security in Africa (Paris, December 2013); The African Elephant Summit (Gaborone, December 2013); and the London Declaration Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade (February 2014).
- ▶ Call for **UNEP** to feed into existing processes addressing illegal wildlife trade through a perspective on environmental impacts of this trade;
- ▶ Commit to support **International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)** by feeding in the environmental perspective of illicit wildlife trafficking; and request ICCWC to report to UNEA on activities undertaken.
- ▶ Commit to support the work of the **United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)** on Illicit Wildlife Trafficking by feeding in the environmental perspective;
- ▶ Welcome the decisive decisions adopted by **CITES** Parties on combating illegal wildlife trade at its 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2013; and call upon Parties to fully **implement these CITES decisions**;
- ▶ Invite Member States to consider the advisability of a **protocol on “Illicit trade in wildlife, including fisheries and forest crime”** under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in order to provide clarity to Parties concerning definitions of illegal wildlife trade, jurisdiction and steps required at the national level.
- ▶ Call for the adoption of a **UN General Assembly Resolution** on Illicit Wildlife Trafficking. A UNGA Resolution would provide the political platform to build upon existing resolutions and international commitment and firmly establish the cross-cutting nature of this serious transnational organised crime. The UNGA Resolution should call for a **Programme of Action** to strengthen cooperation between source, transit and destination states, strengthen institutional linkages and support existing mechanisms (such as the International Consortium for Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), and initiatives such as the Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs)).

- ▶ Call for the inclusion of a target on Illicit Wildlife Trafficking in the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to be embedded in goals on rule of law, biodiversity and oceans.
- ▶ Call for the appointment of a **Special Representative of the Secretary General** (SRSG) to leverage high-level attention and support beyond the environmental sphere. An SRSG should have the mandate to promote understanding of social and economic threats from illicit wildlife trafficking, explore legal and institutional opportunities to combat these threats, and ensure an integrated approach and complementarity of actions to improve governance and to combat wildlife trafficking.
- ▶ Call for Member States to **establish National Multi-Agency Cooperation**, such as National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) recommended by INTERPOL. National Multi-Agency Cooperation should include police, customs, environmental agencies, other specialized agencies, prosecutors, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental partners.

At the National level, WWF calls upon Member States to:

- ▶ **Amend legislation** (if required) to ensure that illicit wildlife trafficking of endangered species with evidence of intention to profit is treated as a serious offense sentenced to at least four years of imprisonment, as defined in Article 2.b) of UNTOC.
- ▶ **Strengthen the judiciary sector** with better awareness, capacity and resources to ensure that the legal framework for legal wildlife, including fisheries and timber products, is efficient and transparent, and that prosecutions for illicit wildlife trafficking are conducted effectively and transparently, with the full extent of the law and using the strongest penalties available.
- ▶ Develop and implement **long-term behavioural change** programmes to dissuade consumer demand for illegal wildlife products, as demonstrated by measurable changes in consumer behaviour.
- ▶ Encourage and support government agencies to **implement the UNODC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit** which provides guidance on combating wildlife crime. For example: encourage and support government to invest in capacity building to investigate illicit financial flows including establishing the requisite structural frameworks. This could include, *inter alia*, establishing Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), establish regimes - including due diligence - for banks and other financial institutions to deter and detect money laundering, and training on anti-money-laundering in relation to wildlife and forest offences.



NOTE

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UNEA - WWF RECOMMENDATIONS SDGS AND POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Global & Regional Policy, 19 June 2014

Poverty eradication, inclusive economic development and human well-being depend on the protection of the natural world and the services it provides. Good progress has been made by Member States working on the Zero Draft of the Sustainable Development Goals, but environmental targets are not fully mainstreamed in critical areas, and **efforts are still required to ensure that environmental sustainability is fully integrated** throughout the SDGs and universal post-2015 development agenda.

Failing to build an integrated approach to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability would repeat the shortcomings of MDGs framework, and would undermine both past achievements and future gains in human development. The SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda must **address the rising economic and social costs of environmental damage** to countries and individuals but also build on the **opportunities offered by environmentally sound development solutions**.

WWF calls upon the UNEA and Ministers of Environment of the world to:

- ▶ **Send a strong message** that environmental sustainability should be integrated throughout the SDGs and post-2015 development agenda;
- ▶ **Propose and advocate for goals and targets** to ensure that **environmental dimensions of sustainability are fully captured**;
- ▶ **Actively engage** in the SDGs and Post-2015 development agenda processes at the national, regional and global level to ensure that the environmental dimension of the SDGs is given appropriate weight in the framework;

WWF calls for the UNEA and Minister of Environment to convey the following recommendations to the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals to:

- ▶ Strengthen the **environmental dimension** of the **poverty eradication, economic development** and **industrialisation** goals, including through a **target on environmental and social accounting**;
- ▶ Call to keep a transformational target on **biodiversity conservation** under a **poverty eradication goal** (target 1.8 of the 2 June 2014 co-chair's zero draft);
- ▶ Call for the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG on SDGs) to **integrate the three dimensions of Sustainable Development** under each of the goals;

- ▶ Recognise that **biodiversity and ecosystems underpin sustainable development** and reflect this through strong cross-cutting targets throughout all goals;
- ▶ **Keep biodiversity and oceans as two separate goals;**
- ▶ Include targets reflecting the importance of **biodiversity ecosystem services and environmental and social safeguards, water and energy efficiency as well as resilience to climate change** under **food security and sustainable agriculture** goal;
- ▶ Include **climate related targets** under all relevant goals with particular attention to poverty eradication, economic growth and industrialisation;
- ▶ Recognise the importance of **healthy freshwater ecosystems** under a **water goal;**
- ▶ Increase the ambition on **clean and renewable energy** as well as **energy efficiency** under an energy goal;
- ▶ Include a target on **eliminating all energy, agriculture and fishery subsidies** that encourage unsustainable production and consumption practices, with appropriate measures taken to offset any regressive impacts.

Please find below a proposed set of targets that support these recommendations for the consideration of Member States and Stakeholders.

WWF Priority Goals and Targets to 2030

Unless otherwise noted, all targets are to 2030.

Poverty Eradication and Equity

1. Increase by xx% the number of women and the number of men, indigenous peoples and local communities, who have secure tenure of land, property and natural resources that support their wellbeing and livelihoods.
2. Improve governance and equitable sharing of natural resources that support people's rights to a healthy, clean environment, sustainable livelihoods and livable habitats.

Inclusive Economic Development

1. Implement internationally agreed accounting standards for environment and social well-being in national accounting systems and corporate reporting requirements.
2. Create the conditions for entrepreneurship and innovation to decouple resource use and waste generation from economic development.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Human Well-being

1. Halt biodiversity loss and restore and manage ecosystems equitably and sustainably to sustain services and assets and build resilience.
2. Reduce loss and degradation of all natural habitats, including forests, to near zero by 2020.
3. Integrate internationally comparable indicators in national and local development planning and reporting systems to measure the value and status of ecosystem goods and services.

Food Security and Sustainable Food Production

1. Manage large agricultural systems to sustain ecosystems services, achieve high water, energy and land use efficiency, use low synthetic inputs and ensure resilience to climate change.
2. Increase the productivity of smallholders and small-scale fishers through sustainable, climate-resilient resource management including traditional practices.
3. Reduce food loss and waste by 50% from 2013 levels by 2020.

Energy Access, Renewables and Efficiency

1. Achieve universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services in all developing countries with a strong increase in clean renewable energies.
2. Achieve an annual global rate of improvement in energy per unit GDP of 4.5%.
3. Increase the share of clean renewable energy to at least 45% of all primary energy use.

Safe and Sustainable Water for All

1. Implement integrated management approaches and improved water governance systems that safeguard and restore ecosystems in all major watersheds.
2. Ensure freshwater withdrawals and diversions are in line with adequate availability for people and nature.
3. Establish and fully implement national water quality standards.

Healthy and Resilient Oceans and Seas

1. Manage all coastal and marine areas and their resources sustainably and equitably.
2. Manage all fisheries according to international obligations and through application of an integrated ecosystem-based management approach.
3. Reduce land-based pollution and pollution from ships and other sea-based sources by 50%.
4. Protect ecologically critical marine habitats to ensure full ecosystem functions including livelihood support, climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1. Guarantee full and equal access to ownership, property and use rights and land titles and equitable distribution of benefits, including from sustainable natural resource use.
2. Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Health

1. Decrease by x% the number of deaths and illnesses from all forms of environmental degradation.

Climate Change

1. Bring global emissions on track to not emit more than 655 – 815 Gt CO₂eq between 2011 and 2050.
2. Establish and implement national plans to ensure a just transition to climate resilient development in all countries.

Sustainable cities

1. Double the share of the population with accessible, low-carbon transportation.
2. Implement urban planning and management for sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.
3. Provide universal access to waste management and wastewater management, reduce municipal waste production and increase municipal waste recycling by 40% over 2013 levels.

Governance and Rule of Law

1. Reduce transnational organised crime, including human, drug, arms, and natural resource and wildlife trafficking.

